

Historic Barns Of Northern Utah: A Self- Guided Driving Tour

A Project of the Bear River Heritage Area



Self-Guided Barn Tour

WELCOME to the Bear River Heritage Area's self-guided driving tour of historic barns. We hope you enjoy it. You can drive the tour in large chunks, or in bits and pieces. There are two rules that will make the tour more enjoyable and safe for you and others:

1. PLEASE OBEY ALL TRAFFIC LAWS AND DO NOT BLOCK OR SLOW OTHER TRAFFIC. ALWAYS PULL COMPLETELY OFF THE ROAD.

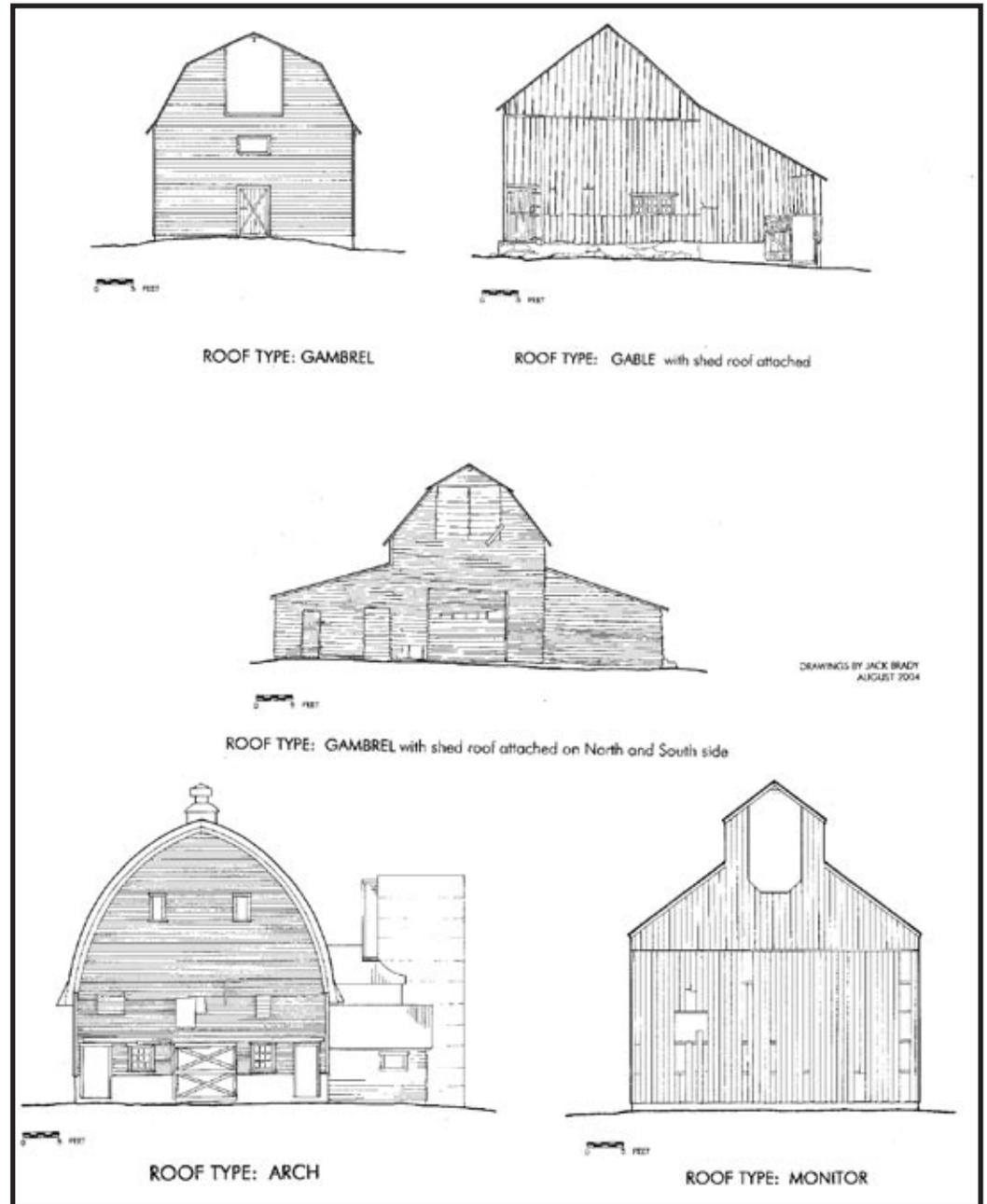
We have tried to choose only barns where there is a safe place to do this. If you don't see the barn on your first pass, continue driving until you find a safe place to turn around and come back. Keep an eye on your mirrors: do not slow or stop traffic while looking for the barns.

2. PLEASE DO NOT ENTER PRIVATE PROPERTY. You are not invited onto the property of any barn owner, except where noted. All private barns on the tour can be viewed from the shoulder of the road, a side road, or a turnout. Please do not open closed gates, climb over fences, or damage property. Climbing fences causes damage that costs the landowner money to repair. If such damage or other problems occur, landowners will withdraw their permission for their barns to be listed in this guide, and a wonderful experience will be lost to the public. Please respect landowners' property and rights.

Suggestion: Take along a pair of binoculars to view buildings that are far from the roadway.

Note to GPS users: You may use the included GPS coordinates to guide you to the barns. All coordinates are for the viewpoint and were taken in the WGS84 datum. Consider the coordinates a general guide, and use the viewing directions to locate the best viewpoint.

Your favorite barn may not be listed in this book. There are several possible reasons for this: (1) the owner may not have given permission for us to list the barn, (2) the building may be located in an area that we did not consider safe or accessible for barn viewing, (3) we may not have been able to locate the owners or fit into their schedules for an interview, or (4) we just didn't get to it because of the sheer numbers of old barns and the limits of our time and funding. Still, we hope you will learn some things from this tour that will help you understand many of the barns you see in your travels, whether they are part of this tour or not.



Above: Barn roof types.

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Front Cover: William Smith barn (#47).

Back Cover: Watercolor overlay on Egan family map by Beverly Byington (#48).

Introduction

An Invitation

In this self-guided tour, you will not be able to enter most of the barns, but you can, through this booklet, learn about aspects of early farming in this region. The story of the family farm with its attendant barns, granaries, sheds, animals, and crops is a rich one, holding deeply ingrained memories for all those who experienced it.

You are invited to imagine the barn's dimly lit predawn spaces, its earthy warm odors of fresh hay, manure, and feed accompanying early morning rituals of milking cows and feeding horses. Gaze with us into the barn's window a lifetime ago and learn about the barn's systems of operation still in place such as rusty cow stanchions, tarnished watering cups and wooden feeding troughs, the metal waste removal bucket and track, the Jackson fork with its ropes and pulleys, or a hay elevator reclining in the loft. Imagine the labor-intensive aspects of running a farm with the use of horse-drawn



farm implements, leather harnesses, ten-gallon milk cans and hand tools. Observe the fascinating workmanship of the doors, windows, latches, gates and locks, handmade with the resources their builders had available. Notice the elements of nature that wore

upon the walls and rooftops of these barns, some to the point of fragility and collapse. Come learn more about the marvelous design and construction of the barns that still grace the landscape of northern Utah.

Barns in the History of the Bear River Region: Tradition and Technology

White settlers first moved into the valleys of northern Utah from about 1851 through 1870, the earliest settlements being in Box Elder County and the later ones in Rich County. These Mormon immigrants faced hardships of nature and economics as they established communities. Barns were large and expensive, so many of the earliest farm outbuildings were smaller—stables, granaries, calving sheds, and other structures necessary to protect the farm's most valuable investments—animals and certain equipment. Horses, the vital machinery of subsistence farmers of the time, needed protection from the elements so that work could continue uninterrupted. Providing shelter for birthing and for the protection of young or sick animals was another important function of early Utah buildings. In these early days, hay was put up loose in stacks out in the open.

As settlements became more established and developed stronger economies, farmers began to build large, multi-purpose barns. A few early

barns that show influences from Europe and the eastern United States still stand in the Bear River region. But by the turn of the century, the most common barn style in this region was the Intermountain Barn, a structure that originated in the Interior West.

In the early- to mid-1900s, dairy farming became a mainstay of northern Utah's economy. Rather than relying on vernacular knowledge of how to build a barn—knowledge that may have been colored by ethnic origins of the builders as well as by the region and conditions in which they built—farmers of the early twentieth century had access to farm journals and other resources touting new styles of barns. Gambrel and arched roofs created more space for hay storage in the loft than traditional gable roofs. Usually larger than their forerunners, these barns were built to efficiently shelter the main operations and resources for a farm that sold milk as its main product—in other words, farming had moved beyond subsistence to specialization.

As economic and health codes changed, the family farm also had to change. Small dairies could not afford the costs of improvements required by the Health Department and Grade A milk standards. Many sold Grade B or Grade C milk to cheese factories and evaporated milk canneries. After World War II, two things affected farms in the region. First, rapid advances in technology increased production with less manual labor, allowing those who had money to buy more animals, land, and updated equipment. This increased production led to surpluses of commodities, causing the federal government to restrict production on farms or even to buy farmers out. Second, small farmers found they could make a better income by becoming employees in other industries, so they quit farming altogether, though they often stayed on the farm property. Old barns were often used as general storage areas on these farms. Lack of time and funds, combined with the fact that the barns were no longer necessary to the economic life of the families, resulted in many of them falling into disrepair.

Recently, other changes have created difficult times for farmers. Adult children that stay home to work the family farm are rare, and those that do are faced with harsh economic realities as more commodities are imported from other parts of the world. Older farmers often need to sell their land so they can



Top Right: Ernest Morgan poses with his crop in Nibley, Utah, in the early 1900s. (Photo courtesy of Jim Morgan)
Left: Farming with horses was common until World War II. (Photo courtesy of Jim Morgan)
Bottom Right: Many old barns are collapsing due to weathering and lack of upkeep.

Introduction

have a retirement income. New owners often tear down the farm buildings and put up suburban or the popular “rururban” housing developments. The most visible casualty is the cultural landscape that has made northern Utah unique—the landscape of agriculture, dotted with barns, granaries, silos, fields, and farmhouses.

The goal of this tour is not to cover every barn in the three counties of northern



Utah. A general survey of existing barns has been going on for two years and still continues as more people become interested in the stewardship of historic buildings. A few barns from throughout the region have been selected as representatives of such things as typology, use and era. These have been documented through oral history interviews, photography, architectural drawings, and outside research.

These barns are representative examples of the types that were being built in northern Utah from about the early 1900s to the early 1940s. A few treasures are from the late 1800s, and a few are from the 1950s, when there was a decline in wooden barn building and a trend toward large farming operations as opposed to family subsistence farms. With the 1960s arrival of metal buildings, which are cleaner, longer-lasting, and now more affordable than traditional wood outbuildings, the agricultural practicality of the old wooden barns was significantly diminished.

Barn Styles and Types

In their book *Of Work and Romance: Discovering Utah Barns*, Thomas Carter and Roger Roper suggest that the earliest barns and sheds reflect the ethnic or regional backgrounds of the builders and the environmental conditions of the site. In parts of northern Utah, this period probably lasted into the 1880s.

In “typing” barns, it is important to remember that the floor plan and how the barn functioned are more important than the exterior features. This booklet will provide photos and drawings of some barns to give readers an idea of what they are like on the inside. With some exceptions, most barns and outbuildings in northern Utah fall into one of the following categories: (1) sheds and small outbuildings (2) early buildings reflecting influences external to this region, i.e., ethnic or other regional influences; (3) Intermountain barns; and (4) twentieth-century specialized barns, mostly dairy barns.

1. Sheds and small outbuildings. Small sheds, stables, chicken coops, and granaries were among the earliest buildings built by northern Utah farmers. Very few of the early ones still stand, though you can see a number of log sheds and stables in Rich County, and granaries are found throughout the region.

2. Early buildings reflecting influences external to this region.

Two early barn types that come from other regions have been identified by architectural historians in Utah: the English barn, and the northern European two-story barn. The English barn is a gable-roofed rectangular building with large doors in the middle of the two long sides. Inside, it is divided into three bays. The central one has a wood floor and was used for threshing. At one end is the hay storage area and at the other end is the animal shelter. An example of this type that has had additions built onto it can be seen on this tour (number 50).



3. Intermountain barns. This is the most common barn type in northern Utah. Generally, it has three sections—a large central hay storage bay with a gable roof, and two lean-to “wings,” one for horses and one for cows. The most common



construction techniques for these barns were post-and-beam or balloon framing. In post-and-beam construction, the weight of the building is carried on very large posts supporting heavy horizontal beams. In balloon framing, the weight is carried by many light studs in the wall topped by small beams or “plates.”

The Intermountain barn evolved around 1890 – 1910 to meet the needs of farmers in this region. The door was in the gable end of the building, thus reducing the chance of snow sliding from the roof onto anyone entering or exiting the barn. The new technology of the Jackson fork (please see below) allowed farmers to load hay to great heights in a ground-floor or second-floor storage area, thus making the old “stackers” or “derricks” that stood in the fields obsolete. Keeping the hay under the roof of a barn kept it more accessible, unfrozen, and drier than keeping it in open-air stacks did.

4. Twentieth-century specialized barns. As farming in northern Utah moved away from small subsistence operations to larger specialized ones, barns changed to meet their needs. The most common type of specialized barn in this region was the dairy barn. Plans for these barns often came from magazines, journals, extension agents, and the like, so they were not “vernacular” architecture like their predecessors, which were built mostly from community knowledge. Most dairy barns featured large second-floor haymows, and the roof lines were modified to allow more hay storage there. On the main floor, which was usually cement so that it could be hosed off, you would find

stanchions to hold the cows in position during milking, as well as a variety of feeding systems and waste removal systems. In addition to dairy barns, this tour includes a large lambing barn (Number 9) and a couple of barns that were used mostly for horses.

Farm Technology The Jackson Fork

Technological changes affected barn design. The most widely-accepted changes in technology seem to revolve around hay storage. Feed for livestock in a horse-driven society was as important as gasoline or electricity is today. The longer the winter and the more animals you had, the more hay you needed to store, and it was labor-intensive work to bring it in. The oldest technology for stacking hay in this region was the hay derrick, a free-standing pole construction that allowed farmers to build haystacks in their fields. But when the Jackson fork came along, all of that changed. This triangular contraption with long, sharp tines ran along a track in the gable of the barn. It was moved by a series of pulleys attached to a horse, usually ridden by a child. A wagon full of hay (the wagon having been loaded by people wielding pitchforks in the fields) was pulled up next to the barn under the overhang where the end of the Jackson fork track was. The fork was lowered to the wagon, its tines guided into the load so it could pick up a large amount of hay, then the horse pulled the fork up and into the barn. People inside the barn helped locate where the fork was to drop the hay, and with a flick of a rope, the fork "tripped," dropping the hay onto the stack inside the barn. Workers then spread it out into an even stack. Hand signals and shouted instructions were used for communication between the workers at the wagon on one end of the barn, the horse rider at the other end of the barn, and those inside.



Milking

Another important technological development in farming had to do with milking cows efficiently. Milking has to be done twice a day, every day. Most small farmers had between three and eight cows. But widespread electric power allowed the development of milking machines that sucked the milk from the cows' udders. The earliest milkers were called bucket milkers, because the milk was deposited in a bucket and had to be poured by hand into ten-gallon milk cans, which were then taken to a cooling room. Later systems involved piping that took the milk directly from the cow to a



large refrigerated tank in a room or a shed at one end of the barn. Farmers who could afford these upgrades could soon buy more cows and become more specialized.

Removing Waste

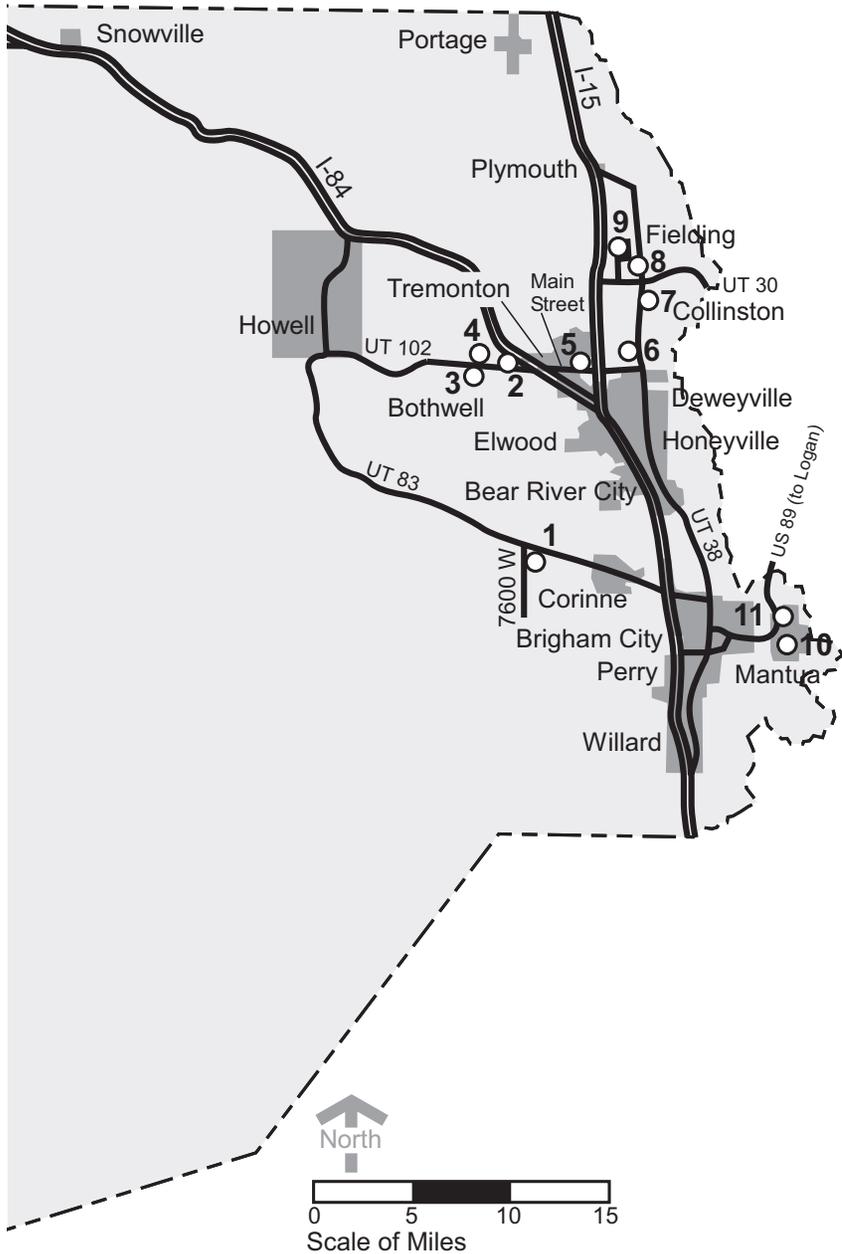
Removing animal waste was another task that technology helped alleviate. Many small barns that had milking areas had raised wooden floors for the cows to stand on while being milked. Wooden stanchions closed on their necks, preventing them from moving too much during milking. The wooden floor was just broad enough to accommodate the length of a cow, allowing waste to drop near the edge of the floor or onto the dirt area behind it, usually covered with clean straw. The waste could then be shoveled out of the barn. In some barns, the waste was shoveled into a long bucket that ran along a track to an area outside, where it was dumped. Later, when cement became a commonly used material, dairy barns had cement floors with gutters positioned behind the milking area. Waste could be swept into the gutters, which carried it out of the barn, and the whole floor could be hosed off.



You are invited to join with us in appreciating the historic barns of northern Utah. It is our hope that they will stand for many more decades and that the agricultural landscape of this region will always be here for us to enjoy.

Left: Kurt Anhder of Richmond demonstrates how a Jackson fork worked. Fieldworker Ron Goede is in the background. Above: This trough-like bucket was used to haul animal waste out of the barn, running along the track shown. This created a manure pile that could then be accessed for spreading on fields.

Box Elder County Map



Left: Map of Box Elder County showing location of all the barns in this section.
Above: A round granary at Holmgren Historical Farm (barn #5).

Box Elder County Barns

1 Arch-Roof Brick Barn West Corinne, 1925-1926

Sylvester Owens built this barn. His parents were from Arkansas, and his wife Lena was from Tennessee. Both families migrated west during the Gold Rush and settled in Corinne, where Sylvester and Lena met and married.

The barn was built in about 1925 in "Appledale," as this area of West Corinne was called. Brick construction is unusual in barns, but in this case it was economical because used brick was available from the demolition of the old hotel in Corinne.

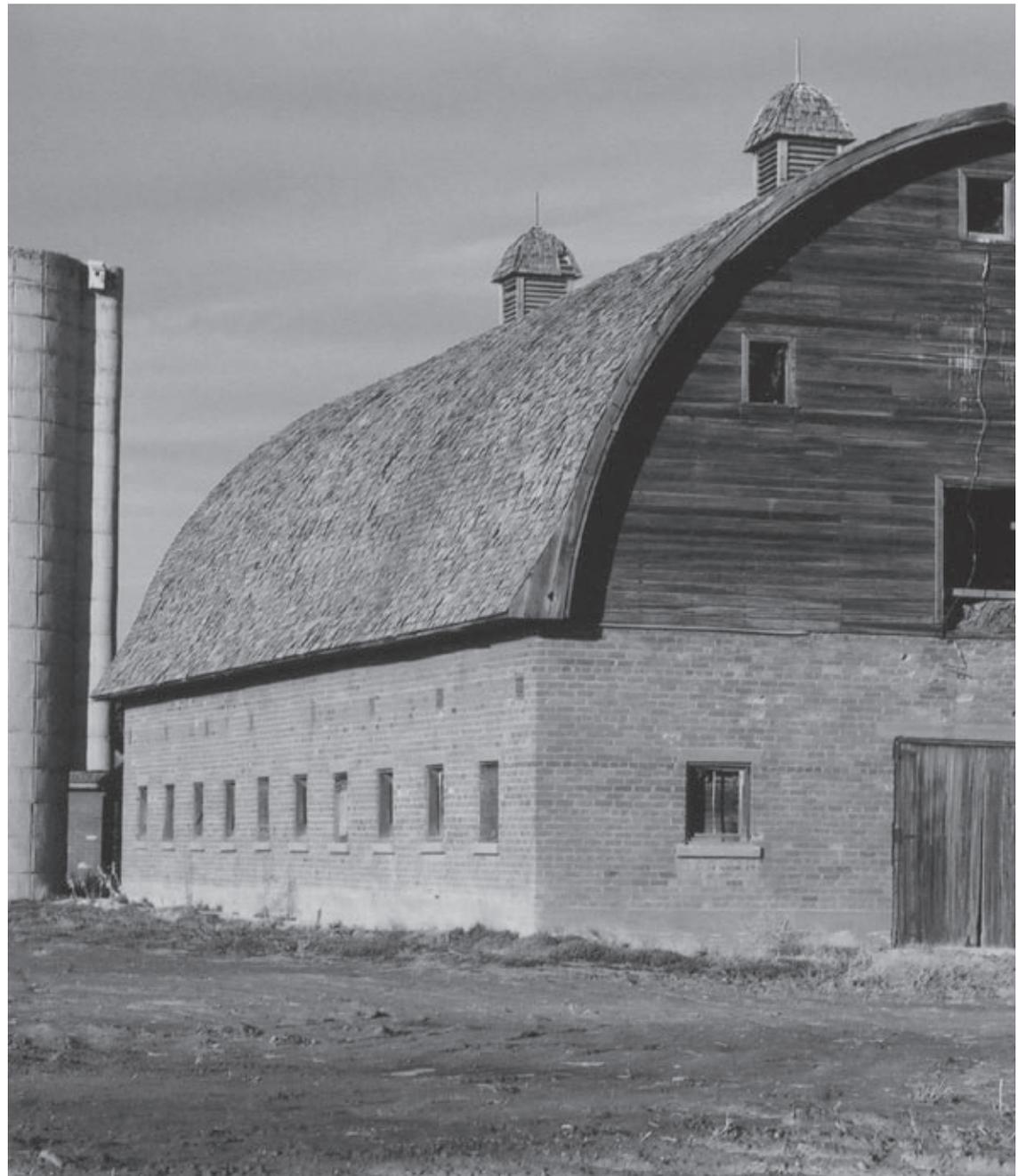
Not much is known about how this barn was used, but a neighbor recalls that in 1934 the Owens sons milked cows and shipped the milk out for processing in addition to the other farming they did. This was considered a very modern barn in its day, optimal for milking dairy cows. The huge expanse of open space created by the arched roof allowed for a large amount of

hay storage. An earlier barn used for the family's workhorses no longer stands. A blacksmith shop serving farmers of the Corinne area was run by the Owens' oldest son until his retirement, and the Owens family owned the farm until 1953.

Location: 2842 North 7600 West, Corinne (Take Highway 83 west from Brigham City to 7600 West.)

Viewing directions: It is convenient to view this barn anywhere along 7600 West looking east.

GPS coordinates: 41.55666°N 112.19761°W



Above: Note the gentle curve at the bottom of the arched roof, which helped to shed water away from the foundation or added a decorative touch.

Box Elder County Barns

2 Max Anderson Barn Bothwell, 1940s

The Eli Anderson family boasts four generations in Bothwell. Eli's great-grandfather, Andrew Anderson, was one of the first to homestead the area. Today, in addition to the first homes built here, there are some newer houses on the farm, some modern storage structures, and the spectacular 1940s western states-style banked shed-barn set back into the hill.

The Bothwell canal runs along the north side of the barn. Between that and the barn, a dirt road provides access to the loft, which is at ground level, allowing hay to be easily loaded and stored for animals resting below in the open sided shed.

Max Anderson built the barn and ran a feedlot here. He was voted Cattleman of the Year in 1965 by the state cattlemen's association. He raised 500 head of beef cattle, a large operation for the time. The farm also supported sheep, and a dairy barn that no longer stands housed some milk cows.

There are two sections to the barn, built at different times. The first section, on the west, was built in the 1940s. Later, the barn was extended to include the east section. The later addition was built from World War II surplus materials—wooden crates obtained from Ogden's train yards taken apart and the panels used for siding.

Eli says "It's very unique in that the hay could be stored on top and the cattle could be underneath. And then there were mangers in the back, and you could actually feed the animals—the hay hadn't been exposed to the elements, and it was a dry area and they could get up in there and eat."

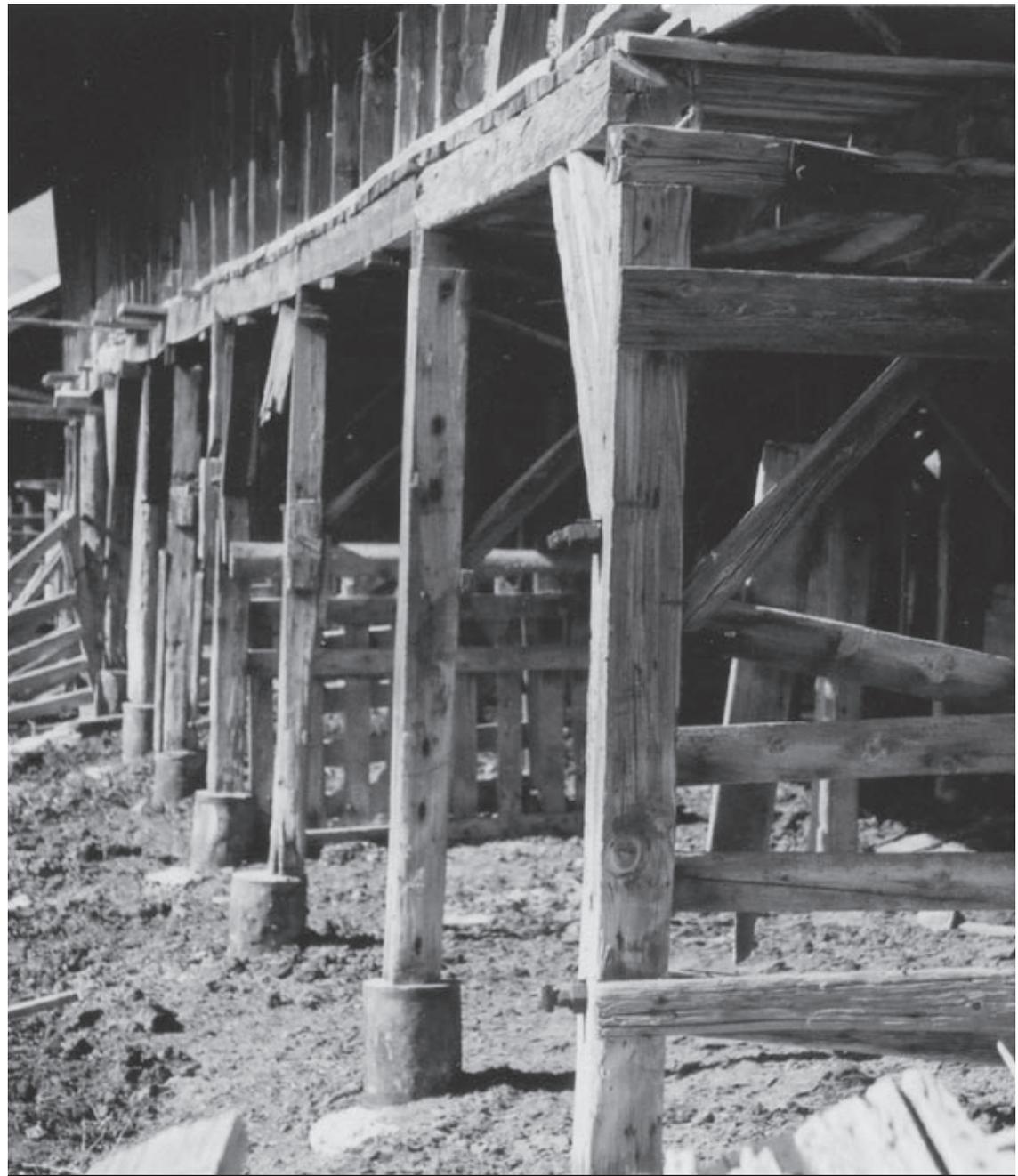
A Jackson fork was never used in this barn; the hay was always baled and hauled with sheer muscle power—called "bucking bales" by the locals. Current use

of the barn is limited to providing shelter for a few head of cattle, housing a place for the Anderson children to hang out, and storing the materials Anderson uses in the restoration of historic buggies. His conviction of the importance of the preservation of history for the education of the next generation fuels his desire to stabilize the barn so it will continue to stand.

Location: 8790 West Highway 102, Bothwell

Viewing directions: Best viewed from Highway 102 (a continuation of Main Street, Tremonton) looking to the north with field glasses. When heading west, pull over to the right just before you reach the "Salt Creek" sign.

GPS coordinates: 41.71040°N. 112.22743°W.



Above: The lower level of the barn provides open-sided shelter for animals.

Box Elder County Barns

3 Lloyd Firth Barn Bothwell, 1949-1950

This gambrel-roof barn is one of several built by the Firths of Bothwell. It was constructed from World War II surplus materials that were commonly available after the war. Owner Lloyd Firth says of the materials for this barn, "They called them panels. They were storage buildings—they were twenty feet by eight feet by eight feet, and they'd store materials during World War II and Korea... The farmers out here would go get those and bring them back and disassemble them and make a shell, and then these panels would make the rest of the covering for their buildings."

The size of the panels determined the size of the barn. Designing and building a barn with prefabricated sections was simpler and easier. The emphasis was on utility, not necessarily aesthetics, although knowing their origins now brings a certain sense of admiration for the resourcefulness of the builders.

The barn was designed by Lloyd's father. The south end of the barn was enclosed, and there were mangers on the east side for dairy cows. Hay was loaded and unloaded by hand from a sliding door on the west. Later when the farm ownership fell to Lloyd, it was a one-man operation. Some modification on the barn was necessary to accommodate the equipment that was needed for one person to run the farm, so Lloyd removed the south end.

"When we'd stack hay by hand, without the use of that tractor, you'd stack it clear up to the tin—I mean it was as full as it could get. You made yourself a little path with the bales, and when you got completely done, and it was time to get down, then it was a little hard ... they would always fill them as full as they could get them. It lasted all year until the next crop."

There are several barns in Bothwell that were built using the war surplus materials.

Location: 10330 West 11200 North, Bothwell

Viewing directions: Pull off of 11200 North (Highway 102) to the south east of the barn. Please watch for traffic, as it travels fast along this road.

GPS coordinates: 41.70950°N. 112.26566°W.

Note: A safe and delightful place to turn around and head east again is Marble Park, a folk art environment 1.5 miles west of the Lloyd Firth barn on the north side of the road.



The surplus panels are visible in these west and east elevation shots of the barn. Above: An earlier photo of the barn shows the identification of a family operation. Below: The barn as it looks today.

Box Elder County Barns

4 Delbert Firth Barn Bothwell, 1948

Look for the impressive identifying feature of this barn—a giant painting of a Clydesdale horse which can be seen from a half-mile away. This large gambrel barn was built exclusively from recycled materials, and has been put to several uses since its construction by Delbert Firth in 1947-48.



Now covered with metal siding for preservation, panels from World War II surplus crates span all sides of the barn and some of the inner walls. With each panel being just under eight feet square, the highest point of the gable-end wall is achieved by using four panels. Son Ronald Firth recalls pulling nails from the crates and straightening them out in preparation for construction. The panels were lifted into place with a manure loader and bolted onto the framework of the barn.

Other recycled materials appear in the barn's feeding troughs, horse stalls and support posts. Railroad ties salvaged from the Lucin cutoff of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad may be found around the barnyard. The railroad ties, some of which stood in the waters of the north end of the Great Salt Lake, were dried out and soaked in large barrels of creosote before being used for the construction of tall fences and a sturdy stable that could stand up to the huge work horses.

The first year that the barn was in use, loose hay was stored inside to get it out of the rain. It was green and produced a lot of heat due to fermentation. A hay knife was used to cut a hole in the haystack about four feet in diameter and twenty-five feet deep. This allowed the haystack to "breathe" and dry out.

Early on, this was a multi-purpose barn. Cows, work horses, chickens, and pigs were part of its population. Workhorses were kept in the barn on the west side. In the southeast end of the barn, Mr. Firth milked twenty cows, six at a time. Milk was put in ten-gallon cans and kept cool in a cement water bath. It was Grade C milk, picked up by a truck and taken to Tremonton daily for processing into condensed milk. Firth stopped dairying and raising beef when he converted the farm to raising Clydesdales in the early 1960s. He also constructed wagons for the horses to pull.

A longtime neighbor observed that his friend Delbert Firth is the best farmer that he has ever known. He was meticulous in his farming practices and understood the soil and its crops well.

Location: 10195 W. 11600 N., Bothwell

Viewing directions: Good view with binoculars from 10000 West looking west; also good view from GPS point along 11600 N., looking southwest.

GPS coordinates: 41.71695°N. 112.26233°W.



*Left: Front of barn showing giant Clydesdale painting
Above: A view inside the barn showing one of the surplus panels with its criss-cross construction.
Below: Delbert Firth with his Clydesdale, "Buddy".*

Box Elder County Barns

5 Holmgren Historical Farm Barn Tremonton, 1937

John G. E. Larsen, a Scandinavian settler, came to the Bear River Valley and lived on the property now known as the Holmgren Historical Farm in Tremonton as early as 1889, but he did not obtain it as a homestead until 1896 when Utah officially became a state. The Larsens built a small three-room house that is still in existence today as part of the farmhouse. John Larsen farmed here until 1916, when David Holmgren bought the farmstead. In 1937, David's son Wayne and his wife June bought it. Together, father and son built most of the outbuildings, including the barn and a unique round granary.

The barn owes its design to David and Wayne's progressive attitudes. After researching barns around the country, the two decided that the rounded arch roof style would offer the most space and up-to-date design. The placement of the barn on a hillside allowed for a lower level milking parlor, with hay being stored upstairs in the loft area, also accessible from ground level. In order to achieve the curved roof, the wood was soaked in the farm pond until pliable. Then it was placed in forms on the ground to dry in the curved shape needed to form the open arch of the barn.

The farm has been an active dairy most of the time since it was built until 2000. In 1988, Tamara Zollinger, granddaughter of David Holmgren, bought the farm with her husband Claire. Today she devotes all of her time to running it as a historical site and preserves the function of the farm as a place for the community to gather. She also grows and dries flowers for flower wreaths that she makes and sells. The farm was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 2001.

In the 1950s, the farm was nicknamed the Lilac Farm for all the lilacs grown there. The barn roof had "Lilac" painted on its west side, and this will be restored in the future. Much of the restoration of the barn has been accomplished through a grant from the Utah State Historical Society.

Location: 460 N. 300 E., Tremonton (300 E. is also Highway 82).

Viewing directions: Turn into the driveway marked with the sign "Holmgren Historical Farm & Gardens" and drive to the parking area.

GPS coordinates: 41.71741°N 112.16025° W.



*Left: The unusual round inside-out granary.
Above: The curved beams of the rounded arch roof of the barn.*

Box Elder County Barns

6 Germer Brothers Barns Deweyville, ca. 1910

John Germer was born in 1865 and lived with his parents in a dugout about a half-mile west of this location. The Germers originally emigrated from Germany and were some of the first Mormon settlers of Blue Creek, ten to fifteen miles northwest of Tremonton. Drought and unfriendly Indian relations caused the abandonment of Blue Creek and brought the people closer to this area where springs running off the nearby mountains provided water for irrigation. Four sons of John Germer built their barns along this road in the early 1900s. Three out of the four barns still stand, and three out of the four were built by Swedish carpenters.



A grandson says, "When they first came, they mowed their hay with a scythe, and they could only put up, at the most, five acres, and that's if they all worked together. They had one or two milk cows, and they all had chickens, a few pigs, and gardens. It was not jointly farmed, but back then they all

worked together. Even when I was young I remember the farmers all worked together."

The notable feature of the barn at 12105 North is its endurance even after damage from a fire. The barn's dimensions are twenty-eight feet wide by seventy-two feet long and thirty-five feet high. The barn was originally made to function as a dairy. The cows were milked in a lean-to on the south side. All of the Germer brothers milked cows by hand at first. The post-and-beam barn has been modified from its original configuration and is now in use for hay storage.

Across the street to the east is a second Germer barn similar to the first, except with a lean-to on the west side. A third barn, still in use as a dairy barn, is located on the east side further south and has the advantage of being built into the hillside on its east side. The lean-to—all that remains of the fourth barn—is also south of this location on the west side of the road.

Scott Germer learns from his grandfather's blacksmith ledger that one hundred years ago "hay sold for nine dollars a ton, and wheat was fifty cents a bushel. He would trade for some of the work. There was barter—anywhere from potatoes in here, wheat, hay, whiskey, tobacco—they bartered, they traded for things. Some people would give him whiskey or tobacco or potatoes. There's carrots—twenty-five pounds of carrots for thirty cents. And beets, so it was a different time back then."

Location: 12105 N. 3400 W. and 11930 N. 3400 W., Deweyville

Viewing directions: All four barns can be viewed from 3400 West on the east and west sides. 3400 W. takes off from Hwy 38 just a few yards north of the Highway 102/38 junction.

GPS coordinates: 41.72915°N. 112.09940°W.

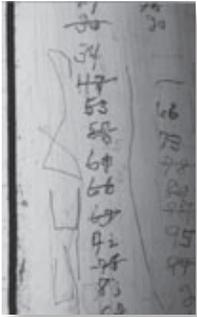


Above: The open west side of one of the Germer barns.

Box Elder County Barns

7 Mark Bigler Barn Collinston, 1887

This barn and rock house were built by Mark Bigler in 1887. A grandson, Mark Jensen, and his wife took over the farm in the late 1920s and lived first in the rock house, and later in a newer home on the site. The farm has been given the Century Farm designation, since it has been in the Bigler-Jensen family for over 100 years.



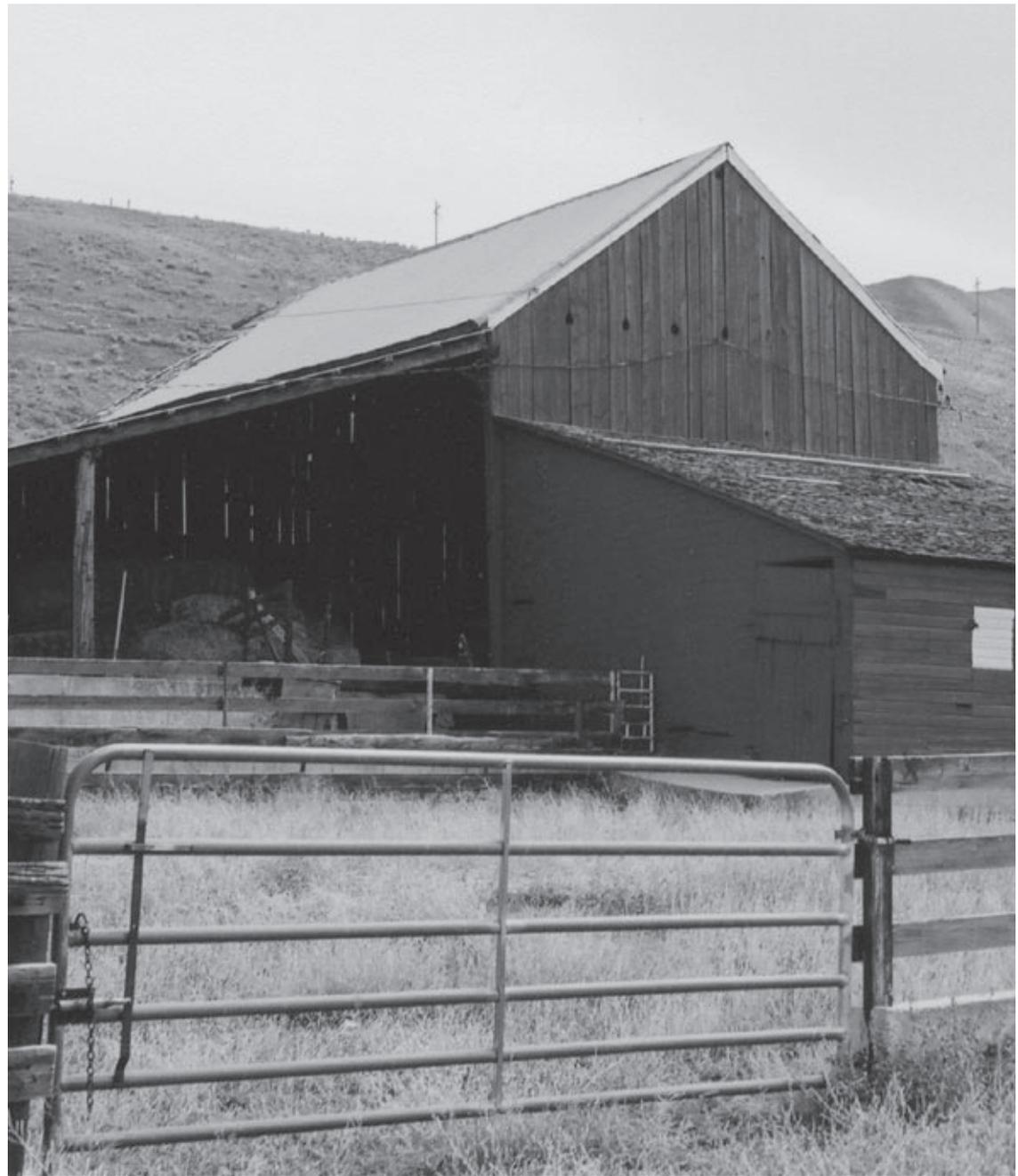
Raising sheep was a predominant activity in this part of Box Elder County. Many farmers had small herds from 50 to 200 head. Jensen raised about one hundred head of sheep and kept track of their branding by writing numbers on the wall in the shed north of the barn. The sheep were sold to buyers from Ogden, who loaded the sheep on the train near Collinston for the trip to Ogden. In Box Elder and Cache Counties, sugar beets were also an important crop until the sugar factories started to close down, and the Jensens raised

them here. In addition to the sheep herd and growing beets, other crops such as grain and hay were raised in order to support the family business. Mrs. Jensen worked alongside her husband on the farm, often driving the horses pulling the hay mower. One milk cow was kept for the family's use. Jensen also raised workhorses and sold the teams, but running the farm was not the family's full occupation—Jensen also brought in income by working for the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS).

Location: 14260 N. 3100 W., Collinston

Viewing directions: The barn is best viewed from 3100 West looking northwest. 3100 W. can be accessed from Highway 38 at the Wheatland Seed plant.

GPS Coordinates: 41.76883°N. 112.09311°W.



Above Left: Tally marks for keeping track of branded lambs.

Left: The heavy posts, beams, and braces are typical of post-and-beam construction.

Box Elder County Barns

8 Hampton Ford Stage Barn Collinston, 1866

This site, generally known as Bear River Crossing or Hampton Ford, was used by Native Americans as a ford on the Bear River long before white men came to the region. In 1853, Benjamin Y. Hampton and William S. Godbe began operating a ferry here at Bear River Crossing for the use of emigrants. In 1859, they built a bridge at the site, and in 1866, Hampton built a toll bridge, a limestone rock hotel, and this stage barn. The barn had doors



on both sides to allow horses to pull coaches through. The site became a home station successively for the stages of Oliver and Conover, Ben Holliday, and Wells-Fargo. The hotel still stands, though now it is a private residence.

The barn is post-and-beam construction, with the two long beams running the length of it being spliced in the middle. The splices are diagonal, and they are fastened with wooden pegs. Over the years, the barn has had lean-tos added, removed, and added again. The barn received some much-needed structural reinforcement through the Utah Conservation Corps in the summer of 2004.

In 1957, the Sons of Utah Pioneers organization erected the monument that sits between the barn and the house. The site was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1971. It is still used for agricultural purposes by its current owners, who raise sheep.

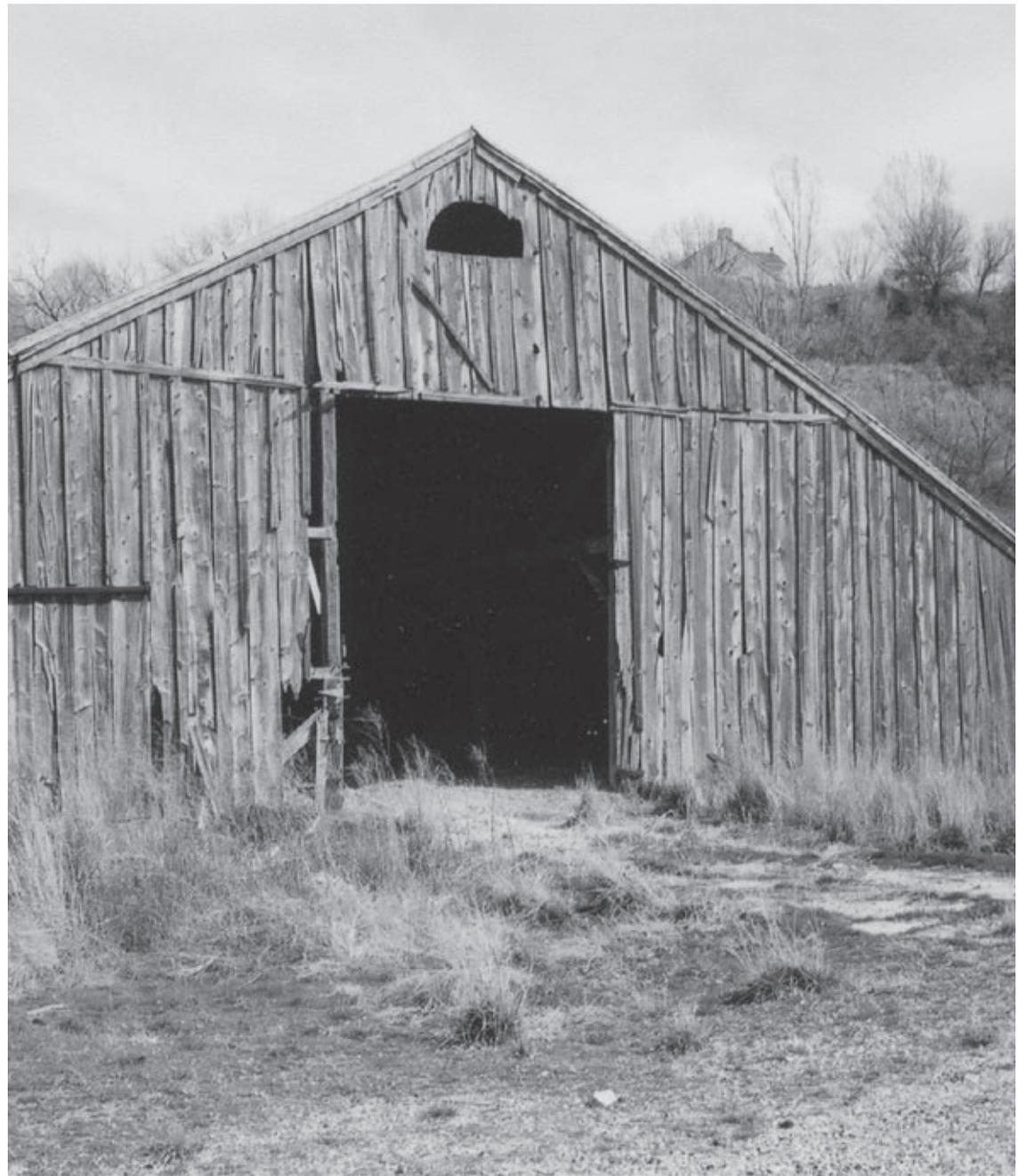
The other barn, to the west of the old hotel, was built in two phases—the east half was built in 1914, and the west half in 1928. It has been used since the 1980s as a community theatre and has been significantly modified to accommodate the theatre and to meet safety requirements for public use.

The information on this barn was taken from the booklet, "A Pictorial History: Hampton's Bear River Crossing, Collinston, Utah, Box Elder County, Utah, 1853 – 1997," by Charles Eugene Bigler and is used with his permission. The Standing-Bigler family owned the site for over 100 years, until 1981.

Location: 3605 Bigler road in Collinston, Utah (about 3 - 4 miles east of the Riverside exit off Interstate 15). From Highway 30, turn north on 3400 West, then left (west) on 15200 North, pass the "dead end" sign and follow the winding road down the hill to the site. It is a half-mile from the main highway to the site.

Viewing directions: As you come down the hill, the old stage barn is on your right (north). The barn is privately owned, as are all the buildings on this site. Please do not attempt to enter them.

GPS coordinates: 41.78691°N. 112.10598°W.



Left: A spliced beam held with wooden pegs.

Box Elder County Barns

9 Scott Hansen Sheep Company Fielding, ca. 1894 – 1905

There are several old agricultural buildings on this sheep ranch. The oldest one, the long, low barn on the south, was built about 1894, according to Scott Hansen, current owner and great-grandson of the builder, Willard Hansen. When it was first built, the building was used as a horse barn for Percheron work horses, then it was used as a lambing shed that could accommodate 550 lambing ewes.

The farm at its peak operation had about 1,000 head of ewes, so they would be rotated in and out of the barn as needed. Its most unique feature is on the second floor, where a metal light-rail track runs the length of the building and a flat cart runs along the track. Hay was unloaded from a wagon in a net from the west end of the barn, placed on the cart, and the cart pushed along the track where the hay could be shoved down to the mangers below through holes in the floor. Extra hay was stored along the sides of the upper floor. The building was so



innovative that it was featured in a sheep growers' journal in the early part of the twentieth century. The large hay barn was situated west of the lambing shed so that hay could be easily moved from the barn to the shed. A Jackson fork was used to stack hay outside the hay barn, and net loaders were used to load hay inside the barn. The silo was used for corn silage, a high-energy food, to feed the sheep in winter.

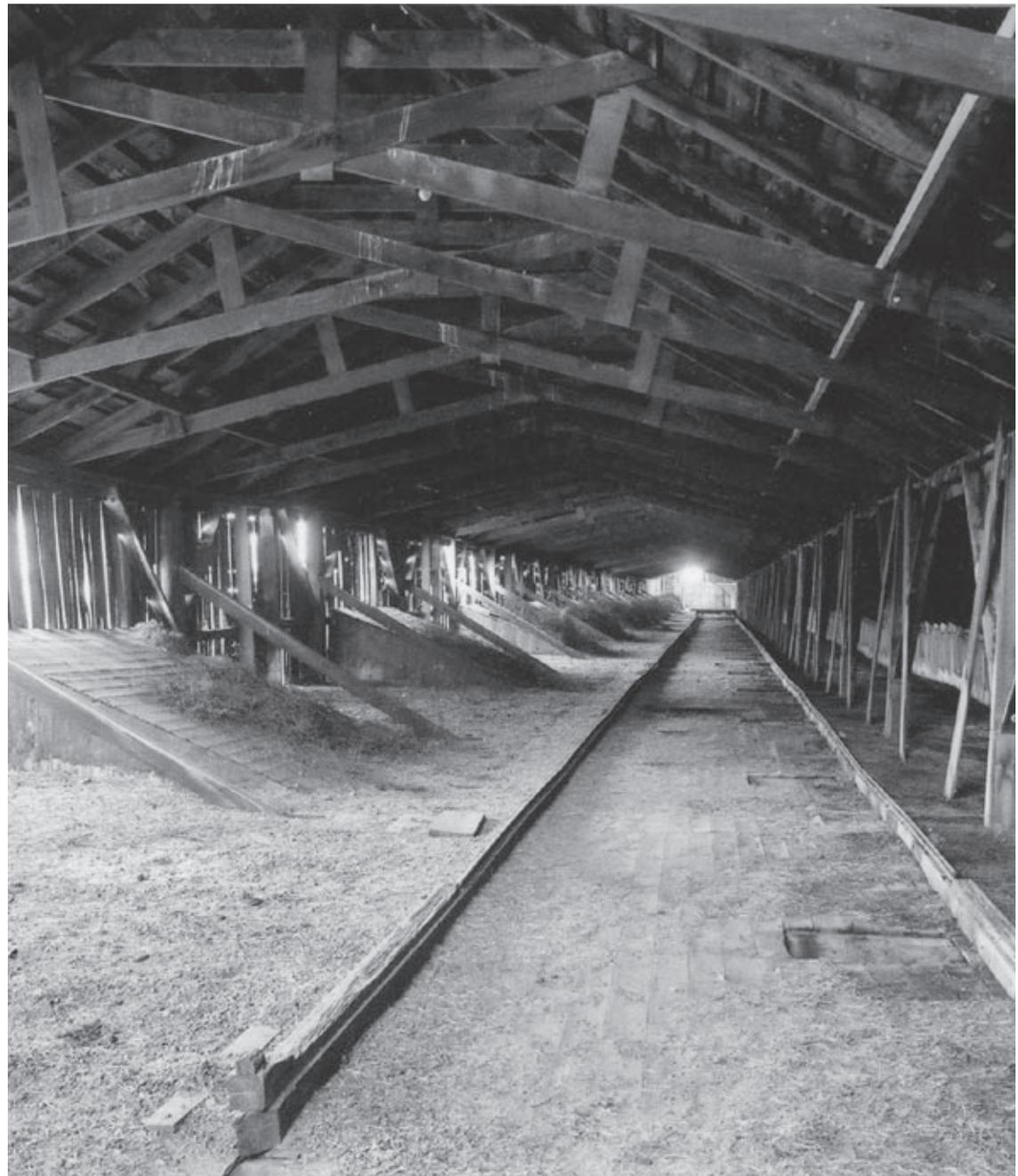
Another long barn was used for feeding the buck (male) lambs to get them ready for show and sale the following year. A smaller building to the east of the lambing shed was the trimming shed, where sheep were sometimes sheared. Bags of wool were stored on the second floor. The bulk of the shearing, done by crews of six to eight men, took place in an open shed near the south barn.

Scott grew up working hard on the ranch. As early as the age of eight, during World War II when farm labor was in short supply, he drove the grain truck from the field to the silo. He also helped ship sheep from the train station at Collinston beginning at the age of fourteen. He didn't think this was such bad duty, because he had a chance to see a movie in town or get a hamburger before heading home.

Location: 15825 N. 4000 West, Fielding

Viewing directions: Best viewed with binoculars from 15600 North, looking north. From Highway 30, take Highway 81 north and turn east by the church.

GPS Coordinates: 41.79263°N. 112.11733°W.



Left: The lambing shed viewed from the south.

Above: The cart and track system for delivering feed to the floor below. (Photo courtesy of Scott Hansen)

Box Elder County Barns

10 Nels Peter Jeppsen Barn Mantua, ca. late 1800s

This farm has been given a Century Farm designation for being in the same family for over 100 years. The barn was built by owner Steve Jeppsen's great-grandfather some time in the late 1800s when the land was homesteaded. Like many families in Mantua, the Jeppsens were Danish.

Excerpts from the life history of Nels Peter Jeppsen state that "They (his parents) took up a homestead in the SE part of the valley, known as New field, just north of Maple Springs. The first thing they did was to build a two room house and a shed to keep a cow and some chickens. Then they raised a yoke of oxen to do the farming. N.P.J. broke them to do the work on the farm. He also worked the oxen in the canyon to get lumber out to build his house and out buildings. Dad built a barn to house the cows, and horses, built the barn in two sections, the south part first and the north last."

The barn is a post-and-beam barn that was built with rough-cut lumber and wooden pegs. It has been the site for films made about early Mormon history and is in current use for hay storage.

Location: 398 East Rocky Dugway Road

Viewing directions: View from the mailbox area on East Rocky Dugway Road, looking east.

GPS coordinates: 41.49148°N. 111.92965°W.



*Above: Modern hay bales are stacked inside the Jeppsen Barn.
Inset: The Jeppsen barn is constructed with mortise-and-tenon joints and wooden pegs.
Left: Overview of Jeppson Century Farm.*

Box Elder County Barns

11 Peter C. Johnson Barn Mantua, Prior to 1900

Peter C. Johnson emigrated with his mother and grandfather from Denmark, and homesteaded in Mantua. The barn was built prior to 1900 and was typical in its function as a dairy barn during the 1900s. A son of Peter increased the herd from a dozen or so to forty-three, still using bucket milkers. The Grade A milk was sent to Superior Dairy in Brigham City.

It was convenient to cool the milk in its ten-gallon cans by placing it in the irrigation ditch that runs along the south side of the barn. A milk house that has now been moved was placed over the ditch. In Mantua's early years, everyone milked a few dairy cows and had a farm, but when the engineering of the lake took their land, only a few people continued farming.

On this site there is now an apple orchard, and the current use of the barn is as a woodworking shop and storage.

Location: 1038 North Main, Mantua

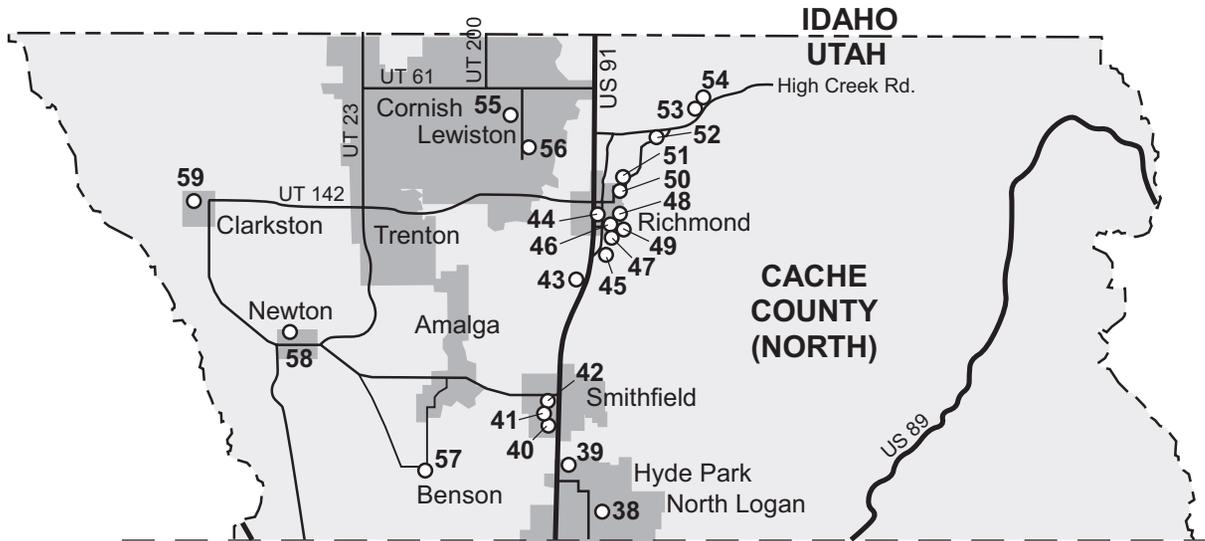
Viewing directions: View the barn from Main Street looking east.

GPS coordinates: 41.51470°N. 111.94071°W.

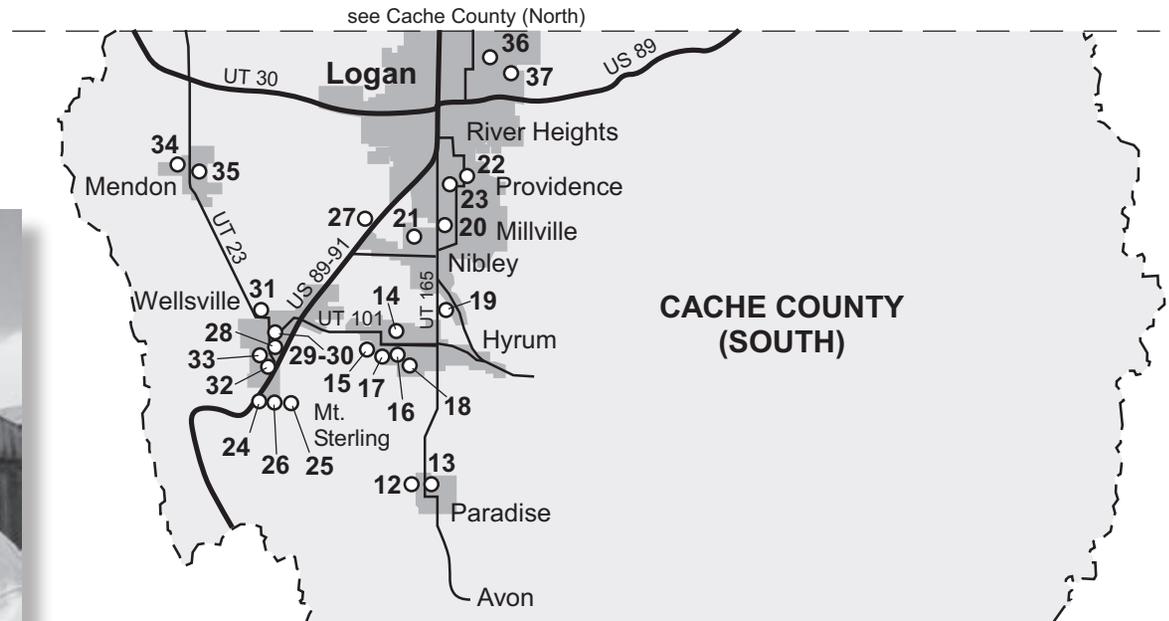


Left: Adjoining lean-tos with their roofs going in different directions are on the south end of the Johnson Barn.

Cache County Map



see Cache County (South)



see Cache County (North)



Above: Map of Cache County (North). Below: Map of Cache County (South). Left: Participants in a tour of Cache Valley barns pet "B.J.", the horse at Dr. Pierce's barn in Young Ward (barn #27). Upper right: Mules peer over their gate at participants in a visit to a Clarkston barn.

Cache County Barns

12 Brook Ranch Barns Paradise, ca. 1860s – 1920s

Samuel McMurdie, who built these barns, joined the Mormon Church in England in 1852, and shortly thereafter emigrated to Utah, where he, along with his parents, was assigned by Brigham Young to settle in Cedar City. The McMurdies were living there at the time of the Mountain Meadows Massacre, an infamous event in Utah history. Approximately 150 men, women, and children from Arkansas and Missouri were killed by local residents inflamed by the fact that President Buchanan had sent federal troops to Utah to quell what he thought was a Mormon rebellion. The fact that the victims were from Arkansas and Missouri, where Mormons had been subjected to serious acts of hatred, only escalated the feelings of the Mormons. Samuel McMurdie is one of those men believed to have participated in the massacre.



In the aftermath of the Mountain Meadows Massacre, many of the perpetrators scattered, moving to various parts of the territory. McMurdie came to Cache Valley, first settling in Wellsville, then in Paradise. Legend has it that he scavenged metal objects from the massacre site and brought the metal with him, fashioning it into items used in the construction of the lower barn here, which is the oldest one on the property.

McMurdie built all three barns on this ranch. The first one you approach as you drive into the ranch is the creamery, reputed to be the first built in Cache Valley. The second barn, which is nearest to the viewpoint by the house, was built to house and milk dairy cows. The third barn, farthest from the viewpoint, is the oldest—the one said to contain metal from the Mountain Meadows Massacre. Its construction is post-and-beam, with tongue-and-groove joinery and wooden peg fasteners.

When financial troubles beset McMurdie in 1905, he sold the farm to his friend Barnard White, the great-grandfather of the current owner.

The creamery stopped operations in 1915, and the ranch's milk production was hauled to Logan after that. Over the years, the ranch has produced a variety of crops. In the 1930s, the family raised fish. In the 1950s, they produced turkeys. Pheasants have also been a cash crop. Today, Jon White raises beef cattle, hay, and grain. Architectural remnants of each of these operations can be seen on the ranch today, including fish hatchery tanks and bird enclosures.

Today, the family is working to put a conservation easement on the land to keep it in farming. The ranch is also a good place to spot bald eagles, owls, and Canada geese.

Location: 395 W. 9000 S., Paradise

Viewing directions: The creamery is on your left (west) as you enter the ranch drive. It has a sign, "White's Trout Farm." Drive or walk to the vicinity of the house where you can view the two barns, looking west. Please do not leave the pavement.

GPS coordinates: 41.56998°N. 111.84640°W.



Left: The second oldest barn on the ranch.

Above: A cupola on the oldest barn, said to have been built in the 1860s and believed to contain metal from the Mountain Meadows Massacre victims' wagons.

Cache County Barns

13 Lloyd Olsen Barn Paradise, 1954

The Maddox family sold this homestead to Lloyd Olsen in 1933 and he turned the farm into a prosperous enterprise. Olsen was never a dairy farmer. An earlier barn on this site more suited for milking cows was replaced with the present barn in 1954, using recycled materials. It is one of the few Cache Valley barns built late in the era of barn building. It is a very tall post-and-beam barn, designed for maximum hay storage. An open lean-to on the east housed beef cattle and pigs. Olsen used this barn for hay. The farm was in the family for 68 years before selling to the current owners.

The neighboring arched-roof barn, built in 1931, which can be glimpsed behind the newer barn and outbuildings, was also in the family and is an example of a dairy barn.

Location: 8890 South 200 West, Paradise

Viewing directions: View barn from 8900 South looking north.

GPS coordinates: 41.57081°N. 111.83696°W.

14 Arch-Roof Barn Hyrum, 1920s

Sometimes when a current barn owner does not know the history behind their barn, a search of records and conversations with friends and neighbors about their remembrances can give clues. A search of Hyrum property records shows that an Albert J. Williamson sold the land that this barn sits on to John Eliason in 1917. It is possible that Eliason built this 1920s style arched-roof barn. A neighbor remembered that dances were held in the loft. A relative of Eliason recalls that the barn was there when she was married in the 1930s. More recent memories of a grandson of Eliason are that raspberries were grown on the farm and kept cool in the barn.

Clues inside the barn help identify its uses. Stanchions on the south end anchored a few dairy cows, and the gnawed wood on stalls on the north side indicate horses were housed there. Animal waste was shoveled out of a door from cement gutters on the southeast corner, and a Jackson fork still hangs from its rail in the loft. The wood floor is still intact. An alley on the south side of the barn provided access to the horse stables just west of the barn and haymow. The house seen west of the barn was part of the original property.

The current owners bought this farmstead in about 1961 and still enjoy the use of the barn for horses. A new roof has helped to preserve it.

Location: 98 North 100 East., Hyrum

Viewing directions: View the barn from 100 North looking south, or 100 East looking east.

GPS coordinates: 41.63598°N. 111.85141°W.



Above: The spacious central bay and lean-to loft of the Lloyd Olsen barn.

Below: A view of the south face of the arch-roof barn and the hood that shelters the end of the Jackson fork track.

Cache County Barns

15 Warren McBride Banked Barn Hyrum, 1925

At first glance, you may not notice the banked aspect of this small barn built by Warren McBride in about 1925. As you drive down the portion of 200 South that becomes a dirt road, notice the placement of the barn into the side of the hill. This allowed for hay to be unloaded into the loft from the road on the north side. Warren's father Wells McBride came here from Farmington to settle this area of Hyrum. An earlier barn built by him has since fallen down.

The only memory Keith McBride, son of Warren, has of the building of the barn is that the builder, Bob McFarland, asked if Keith would go get him a drink of water, and when he did, the man gave him a nickel—a lot of money for a little boy in those days. While Keith was growing up they raised sugar beets, peas, pole beans, and watermelon. A big watermelon cost a dime and a little watermelon cost a nickel. Keith's mother raised chickens, and the family had their own eggs, milk, meat, and produce. Warren McBride never had to work away from the farm.



Keith McBride points out that a sagging portion in the ceiling of the barn occurred one year when his father put chopped hay in there. It weighed more than the loose hay that the barn had been built for. Baled and even chopped hay add a lot more weight. The family kept work horses in the barn. Keith, like many children of that generation, either rode the derrick horse or worked the Jackson fork. Keith says that he felt like he had graduated when he didn't have to ride that derrick horse any more.

Warren McBride used the barn to milk dairy cows. He started with Jersey cows, then moved on to Guernseys, and ended up with about a dozen Holsteins. He milked by hand for many years, with the cows standing in wooden stanchions, and then they got an electric bucket milker and changed the stanchions to metal. The milk house was built onto the west side of the barn when Grade A regulations changed.

The barn's current use is for the storage of baled hay for feeding bulls and horses. Keith treasures a poem his father wrote about the barn (see sidebar).

Location: 555 W. 200 S., Hyrum

Viewing directions: The barn is on the bend of 200 South where the road becomes unpaved. View barn from 200 South looking east.

GPS coordinates: 41.62995°N. 111.87088°W.



The Old Red Barn By Warren McBride

Over the hill, past pastures green,
You come to Grandpa's farm.

The pony is grazing in the field nearby,
And then there's Grandpa's, old red barn.

It is filled to the top with new mown hay,
A wonderful place to hide and play.

Grandpa's old harness, hangs on the wall nearby,
The one he used in the days gone by.

Grandpa has a relic room

There is everything there from arrowhead to wooden spoons.

And then there is Grandma who is always standing by,
With her sugar cookies or apple pie.

We know that Grandma and Grandpa won't always be here;
When they are gone, we will shed a tear.

The days slip quickly by and turn into years...

But you can't take away memories of Grandpa's farm,
Bright green pastures, and that old red barn.

*Left: Curious cows in the lower-level milking parlor. Note the metal stanchions.
Above: A view of the barn showing how it is banked into the hill.*

Cache County Barns

16 Orlan Johnson Barn Hyrum, Prior to 1940

Nestled against a hill at a dead-end street, this barn is a survivor of many years of use and re-use. Built before the 1940s in another location to the south, it was taken down by the builder, Orlan Johnson, moved piece by piece to its current location, and put back together. For a time after Orlan used it, the barn sat neglected. Rather than start over with new materials or destroy the barn, grandson Clark James is fixing it up little by little. Its current use is hay storage for feeding his longhorn cattle.



The barn is post-and-beam construction. In an unusual way, the barn sits up off the ground on stacks of rocks placed at intervals under the sill plate.

Clark says of the barn's use, "Grandpa used to pitch the loose cut hay from the front (north) side of the barn onto the fork that still hangs in the barn today. Then the horses would pull the hay into the barn from the opposite side. . . . I remember Grandpa piling the hay on the fork,

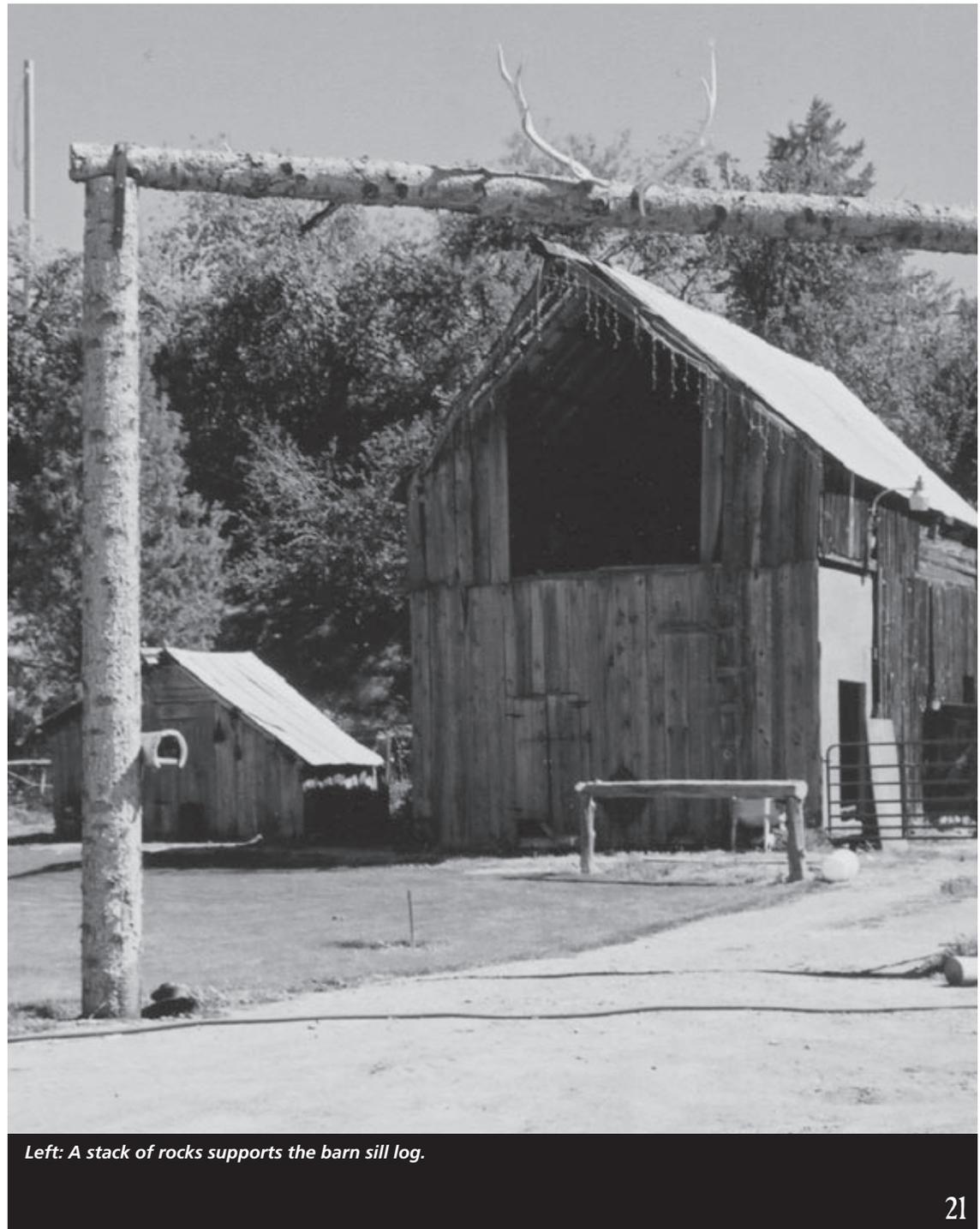
and Grandma pulling it up, going back and forth behind the barn with an old '56 Willies Jeep [instead of a derrick horse]."

There was a milking parlor on the east side of the barn. Orlan milked several cows by hand, saving some of the milk for his family, and selling the rest to the Cache Valley Dairy. He also drove a wagon and worked in Conservation Corps camps to bring in income, but he continued to milk into his elderly years.

Location: 347 South 300 West, Hyrum

Viewing directions: The barn is easily viewed from 300 West looking east.

GPS coordinates: 41.62733°N. 111.86393°W.



Left: A stack of rocks supports the barn sill log.

Cache County Barns

17 Clawson Barn Hyrum, Early 1900s

This farmstead's centerpiece is the classic Intermountain barn with gable roof and attached lean-to.

In 1954, Jay Anderson bought this farm from the original owners, the Clawsons, whose grandparents built the barn in the early 1900s. It is possible that one part of the barn may have been built earlier judging from the log construction on the north side and modifications on the north wall inside. The farmstead includes the post-and-beam barn, an attached granary, a tool or automobile shed, and a shed-roofed chicken coop.

The floor plan of the barn is conveniently set up for the feeding and milking of cows, with a "boardwalk" flanking the south side stalls, where wooden stanchions were located. The barn sits on the high end of a pasture that runs along a creek, making a pleasant place for horses to graze. Inside the barn there are some hand-hewn timbers alongside milled lumber. Current use of the barn is for boarding horses.

Location: 281 South 200 East, Hyrum

Viewing directions: Barn can be viewed from 300 South looking north.

GPS coordinates: 41.62815°N. 111.84976°W.

18 Louis M. Anderson Barn Hyrum, 1900s

This gambrel-roofed hay barn was originally built for the storage of large amounts of hay. The barn was built of local red pine in the 1900s by the current owner's great-grandfather. It was set up for dairy farming, and Grade A milk was sent to nearby processing plants. The income provided for a family of eight. Louis Anderson ran his dairy until the late 1960s, when his son took over. In turn, Louis' great-granddaughter, Bambi, and her husband Mike Fowler, now raise miniature horses on the farm in partnership with Bambi's father.

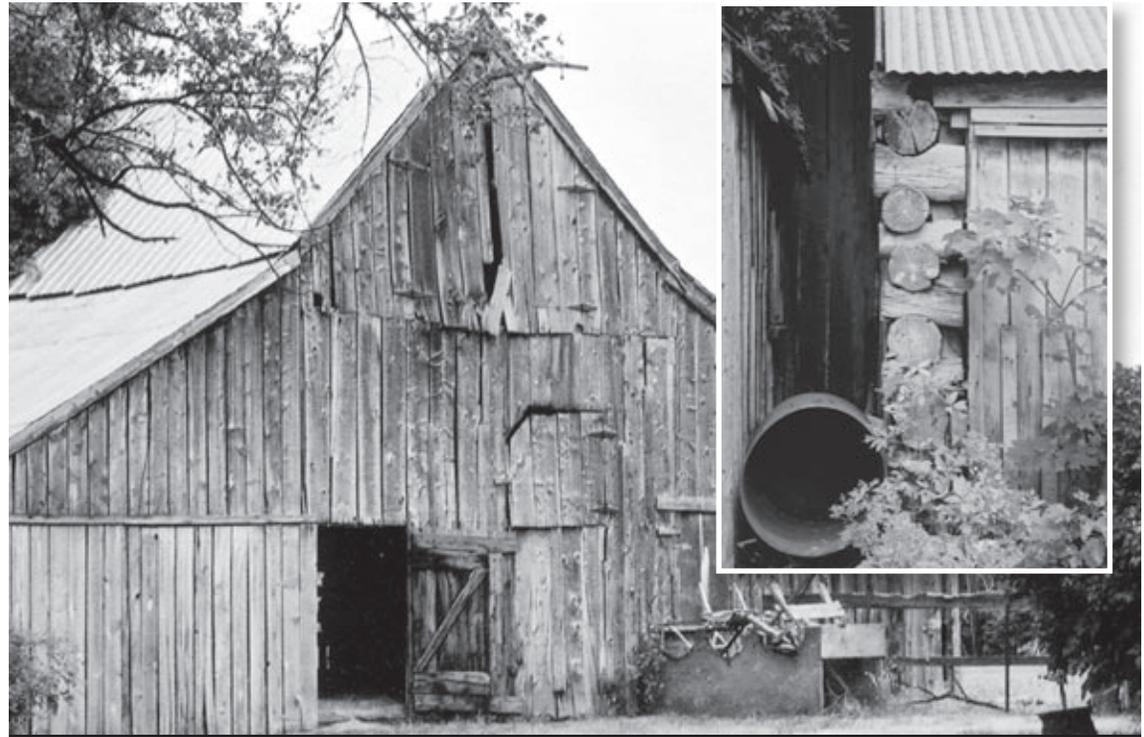
This barn's mangers are not inside, but are built into the base of the wall on the east end (see inset). The hay, stored in the main bay of the barn, can be pushed through slats directly into the manger. The barn is one complete open expanse, filled to the brim with baled hay. Its roof is a freespan gambrel with large supports along the sides at intervals. Hay was originally put in with a Jackson fork, but today is lifted in with a hay elevator.

There was a separate milk house, granary and milking parlor. These areas are now used for hay storage and for foaling. They have a herd of forty head of miniature horses and sell nine to sixteen foals each year. This barn has endured because of their commitment to preserving the family legacy.

Location: 250 East 400 South, Hyrum

Viewing directions: View the barn from 400 South, looking south.

GPS coordinates: 41.62540°N. 111.84838°W.



Upper Inset (Clawson): One wall of the north lean-to is built of logs, indicating that it may be older than the rest of the building. Below: The manger built into the base of the east wall of the Anderson barn. The end of a hay elevator can be seen in the loft door above the manger.

Cache County Barns

19 Blau Barn Nibley, 1947

This gambrel-roof barn is twenty-eight feet high at the peak. It was built by Frekerick Blau and some of his sons in the summer of 1947. The Blaus arrived in Nibley around the time of World War II and established a farming operation. The poles that were to be part of the framework were imbedded in concrete footings, and the hay derrick was situated so the hay crop could be put inside the pole framework. The barn was built over the haystack. Sullivan Blau, Frederick's next-to-youngest child, was about fourteen years old when the barn was built. He recalls that "It made it a little less intimidating to get up on top there. If we happened to fall we'd fall on the haystack." In true vernacular style, the barn was built without formal architectural plans, and the trees were harvested on Beaver Mountain and milled locally.

Although Blau had built other barns when horses did the work, he designed this barn to accommodate a truck or tractor through a sliding door on the east end. Inside the barn there was room for fourteen to fifteen cows. They milked by hand for many years, and progressed to bucket milkers and finally a few milking machines with a pipeline leading to a 125-gallon cooling tank. Blau raised Ayrshire cows, which produce milk with higher butterfat content than Holsteins. In addition to the dairy, they raised beans, beets, and hay for cash crops.



The family also kept and worked as many as four work horses. Sullivan says that his dad had a habit of naming horses after the people he bought them from. "So we had one who we called Jeff, and the guy that dad bought it from was Jeff. Once when

they were together, the man didn't know what to think when dad started hollerin' at Jeff."

When the current owners bought the Blau farm, their first inclination was to remove the old barn, which had suffered damage through the years. After reconsideration, they realized that it was valuable space to work with rather than start over. Undertaking of the renovation has been a positive experience for them, and they are now happy they have worked to save the barn. Several modifications have been made both inside and outside the barn, including repairs on the floor. They have enjoyed using the space for barn dances. In 2002 the Utah Conservation Corps helped in closing off the north side after the removal of a lean-to there. The owners have attempted to use good wood from other parts of the barn in its restoration.

Location: 4545 Hollow Road, Nibley

Viewing directions: View barn from Hollow Road, looking south.

GPS Coordinates: 41.64996°N. 111.82365°W.



Above: The complex structure of the gambrel roof allowed for more hay storage inside the barn.

Cache County Barns

20 Joseph Fuhriman Ranch Gambrel-Roof Barn Nibley, 1910

Tradition has it that a part of this 200 acre site was the first camping place for a company of cattlemen hired in 1855 by Mormon Church president Brigham Young to drive cattle into Cache Valley. It is said they lived in clay dugouts along the river that runs through the property. From there they scouted out a permanent site for the church-owned ranch that was called Elk Horn Ranch, which survived for a few years. Due to various setbacks, parcels were sold off in 1877.

Court records show that this site, originally seventy-two acres in size, was purchased from Brigham Young by Sarah Miranda Scott and Henry Bair Jr. sometime before 1900. A son of Sarah and Henry remembers that there were remnants of Elk Horn Ranch such as posts where a corral or stockade existed, willow brush buried in the ground that may have been used for shelter, or a circle of rocks used for a fire.

The Bairs engaged in ranching and farming activities. It was Henry Bair who built the house in about 1900. Later, a large gambrel-roof barn was built to house a dairy operation. It is said that the cost of building the barn in 1910 was \$1200. The farm was later operated by a son-in-law, and had one other owner until finally being sold to the Fuhrimans in about 1944.



The ranch has been in the Fuhriman family ever since. Howard J. Fuhriman ran a Grade A dairy for many years. The Fuhrimans also raised turkeys, sugar beets, corn, potatoes, beans, and other

cash crops before the dairy industry boomed. As a child, it was Howard's son Joe's job to drive the sulky rake—a rake pulled by a horse that gathers up scattered straw—and he operated it even though his feet barely touched the pedal.

When Joe took over the ranch, he stabilized the historic barn, which was leaning. Over a period of a few years, the walls were straightened with heavy chains and cables that had to be tightened every so often. The west end of the barn has been modified to allow for the loading of giant bales of hay, but the Jackson fork still hangs from the gables, a reminder of the time when loose hay was loaded by hand. Joe proudly keeps the family's brand painted in bright white over the opening in the west end of the barn. The brand dates back to his grandfather's time.

Location: 2400 South Hwy 165, Nibley

Viewing directions: The ranch house and east side of the barn can be viewed from the end of the driveway on the west side of Hwy 165.

Another view of the barn is possible from 2600 North. Pull off the road onto the north side, looking north.

GPS Coordinates: 41.68988° N. 111.83426° W. (viewpoint from Hwy 165).



Above: Chain and cables such as these used in the Fuhriman barn are often used to stabilize leaning barns.

Cache County Barns

21 Ernest Morgan Barn and Wood Silo Nibley, 1919-1926

Ernest Morgan, who arrived here from Salt Lake in 1903 with his wife and young family, started from scratch and established an exemplary farm. Not willing to go into debt for the construction of a barn, he began by building the lean-to that would eventually become the east side of the barn.

In 1919 or possibly earlier, an eight-sided wooden silo was completed on the northwest end of the lean-to. The silo is unusual because of its wooden construction using 2X4's stacked on their sides. It was built entirely from the inside and up; no sealant was put on the wood. Ernest's youngest son, Jimmy says that no liquid was ever seen seeping out of the sides. It is speculated that juices from the fermenting corn helped seal its seams.

In about 1924-26, during a time of economic hardship, the owner of Anderson Lumber approached Ernest and offered to finance the finishing of the main bay of the barn. Isaac Smith was hired as the builder. The barn has an English aspect to it with its simple rectangular shape and side drive doors. The handmade features of this barn make it one of the valley's most outstanding historical buildings. It was designed entirely with the requirements of manual labor in mind. A system for the removal of waste in the manger is basic—a window on the east provided the exit for hand shoveled manure. Loose hay was brought into the barn with the use of a Jackson fork or loaded into the barn from large sliding doors on the west side. Three doors allowed the first, second, and third crops of hay to be put inside as they were harvested.

Besides running a dairy, the Morgans also raised beets, onions, potatoes, cabbages, hay and grain. The farm supplied all the little local grocery stores with onions, cabbage and potatoes for years.

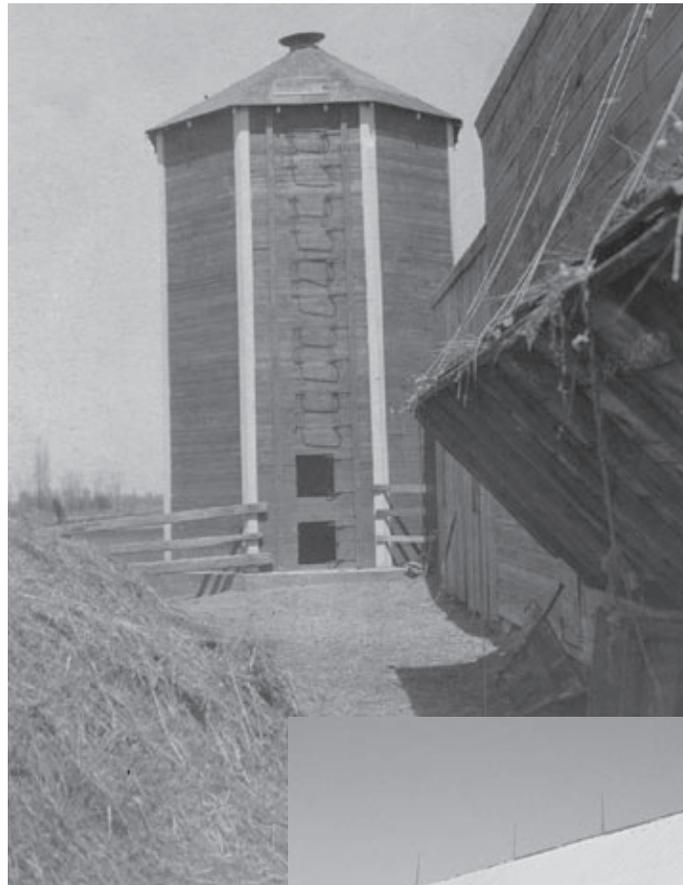
In an interview at his childhood farm, Jimmy said of his father's standards, "they'd put it in the paper once in a while—'The Morgan farm—You'll never see a weed!' If dad seen two or three weeds and that, why he'd make us go all over the potato patch and get them. And we didn't go over there (Jimmy points to an imaginary weed somewhere out in the field), but we had to take two rows at a time, down the full length and back, to get maybe a handful of weeds. So he made us work hard, and I'm glad he did, because it's paid off for me."

The City of Nibley bought the barn from its last owner in 2006 with plans for rehabilitation and educational use.

Location: 2800 S. 800 W., Nibley

Viewing directions: The southwest elevation of this barn is conveniently viewed from 800 West, and the northeast elevations can be viewed from 2680 South (the next street to the north).

GPS Coordinates: 41.68250°N. 111.85216°W.



Historic photo courtesy of Jim Morgan: The feeding troughs, now accessed from the inside of the barn, were originally exposed to the weather, so shutters were designed that could be propped open horizontally to provide some cover for the hay during inclement weather. Below: Fieldworker Ron Goede takes the GPS coordinates of the barn, standing next to the large side drive doors.

Cache County Barns

22 Jacob Rinderknecht Barn Providence, 1930s

Joe Rinderknecht was primarily a cattleman, grazing beef cattle on the Providence bench and in Blacksmith Fork Canyon for many years. His wife Vada said, “His cattle were his first love, and I was his second, and I was glad to be his second,” indicating perhaps her pride in his skill as a cattleman and the living he made at it. They met at a church steak fry up in the mountains, and their first date was horseback riding.



Joe and his brother Elmer dry farmed together on the Providence bench and also farmed irrigated land west of town, using work horses well beyond the time when others bought tractors. They had two teams of the big horses. Joe’s father Jacob

built this multilevel barn to house dairy cows and work horses, but Joe kept only three dairy cows—enough to provide the family with milk, butter, and cheese, as well as a small milk check from the creamery. As Joe and Vada’s children grew up, they were given responsibility for the milk cows and thus earned a little spending money.

The barn is banked into the hillside, allowing ground-level access on the east and west sides. The bottom level on the west housed the milk cows. An interesting detail here is the curved beams above the manger—a touch of art in a practical building. The horses were kept on the east side of the barn. Two hay lofts at different levels were above the cow and horse areas, allowing feed to be thrown down to the animals. Hay was stacked with a Jackson fork.

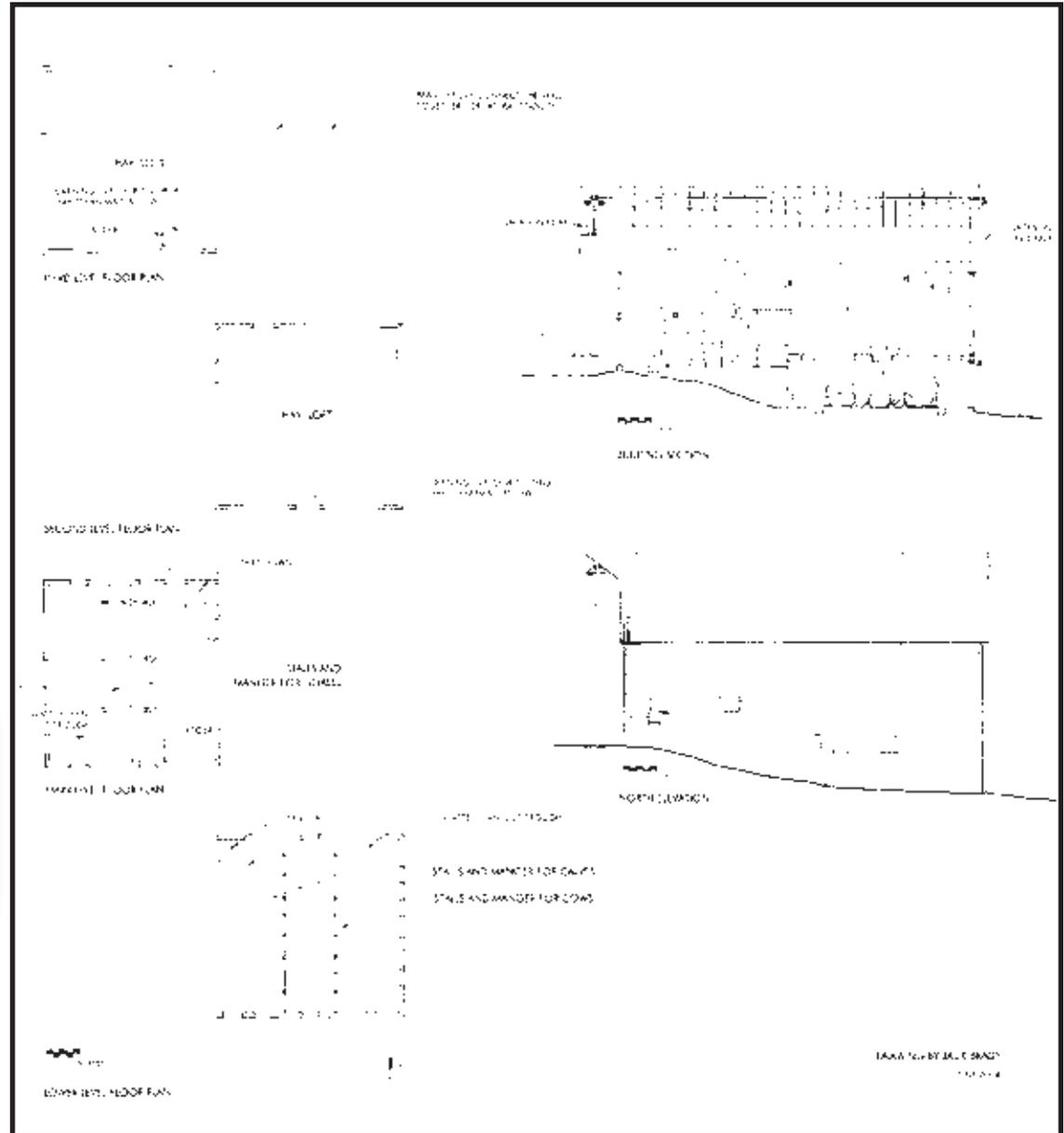


The barn is a unique color, resulting from a combination of leftover paint colors acquired from Joe’s cousins who worked in the paint department at Kennecott Copper. When it was repainted more recently, blue was retained as the color.

Location: approximately 150 N. 200 East, Providence

Viewing directions: The barn can be viewed from 200 East looking west.

GPS coordinates: 41.71046°N. 111.81260°W.



Far Left: The beam over the manger is curved—perhaps just because it looks nice.

Cache County Barns

23 Alder Brothers Barn Providence, 1920s

Fred and Leon Alder built this barn in the 1920s in Providence about a mile from here. To save money, the sides of the barn were taken from a building in Cornish and hauled in. The barn was moved to its current location in the early 1960s, when its former site was needed for a church. The barn was lifted whole and placed on a big trailer, and the power company lowered wires at every intersection to let it through. The cost of the move was \$1,400—a real bargain, because it would have cost much more than that to build a new barn.

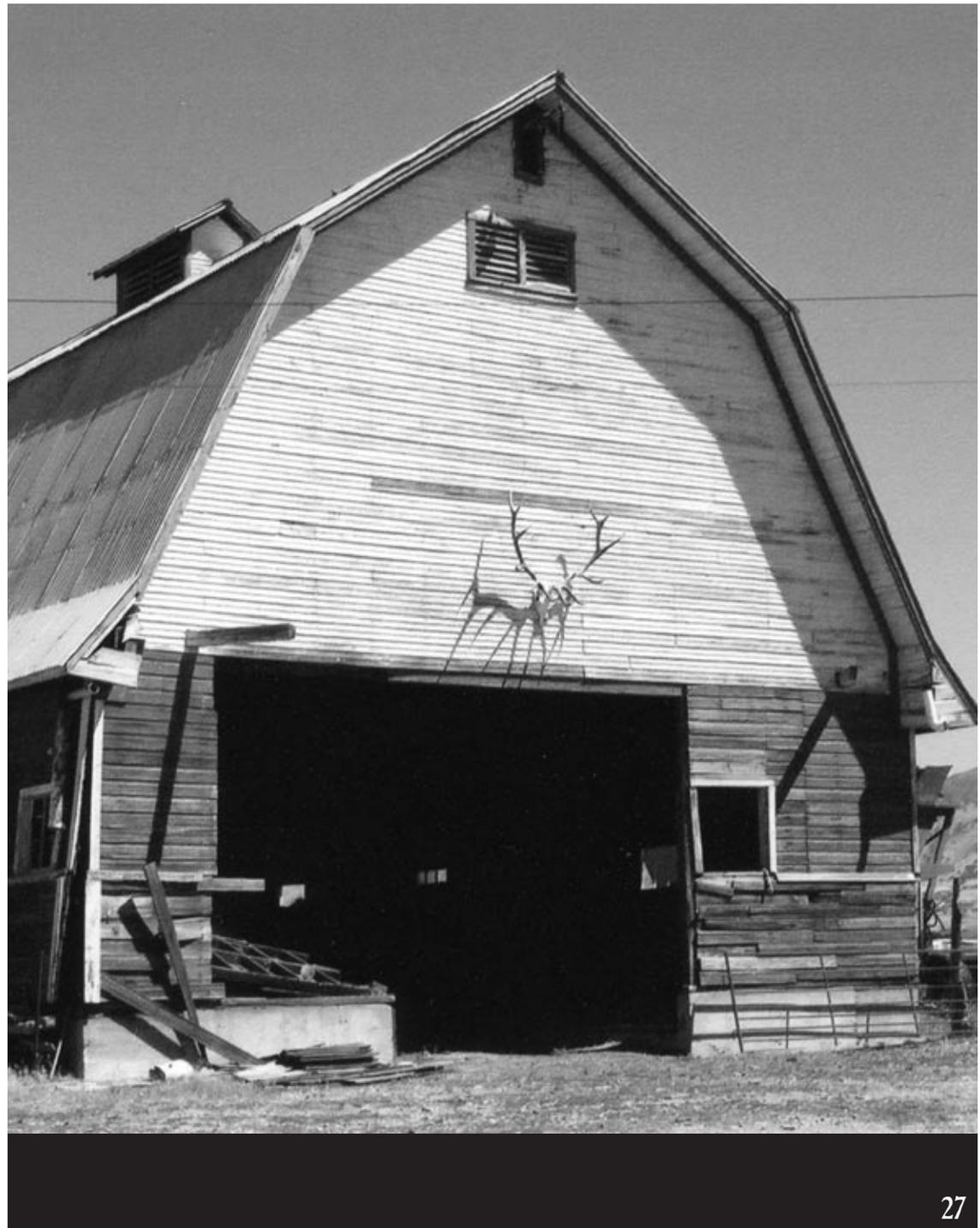
The barn was built for dairy farming. The Alder Brothers spent their summers dry farming near Pocatello, Idaho. In the winter, they came home to Providence and took care of the dairy. They used paid help to manage the dairy in the summer. The barn had stalls for eleven cows on one side and a manger for horses and a grain storage room on the other side. Hay was stored in a loft in the central part of the barn and was pushed through a hole in the floor to the level below for feeding. The second floor was removed when the barn was moved so that chopped hay could be blown into the barn.

When it became too costly to hire someone to manage the dairy in the summers, the Alders quit the dairy business and devoted their time to expanding their work in Pocatello Valley, acquiring land for grazing sheep and beef cattle, and continuing dry farming.

Location: 1685 S. Highway 165, Providence

Viewing directions: From Highway 165 (a continuation of Logan's Main street), turn west onto 1700 South and stop by the hedge in front of the house. The barn can be seen just west of the house. This road is busier than you might think, so please pull completely out of the lane of traffic.

GPS coordinates: 41.70277°N. 111.83531°W.



Cache County Barns

24 Thomas Lowe Lindley barn Mt. Sterling, 1924

Imagine the sound of shoes tapping to music played by the Mendon Jazz Band, 1924. The laughter and chatter, and the smiles on the faces of happy couples were those of friends and neighbors of the Lindley's who came from all around the valley, Ogden and Salt Lake. The spacious loft of Thomas Lowe Lindley's barn with its hardwood tongue-and-groove floor was the site of this fun before the barn was turned over to its ultimate destiny. For the next eighty years it saw fifty to seventy cows twice a day in the daily routine of a hard-working dairy barn.

Designated as a Utah Century Farm, this farm came into existence in the mid-to-late 1880s when William Lindley and his wife came from England and situated themselves in a log shelter before building the house that stands today. A smaller barn predated the 1924 gambrel-roof dairy barn that graces the southern entrance to Cache Valley today.



William's son Thomas Lowe Lindley had the barn built by Bernstrom Brothers Company with a state-of-the-art design to accommodate a modern dairy. It has been estimated that the loft will hold over 200 tons of baled hay. The practice of tramping the loose hay down as it was lifted into the loft allowed for less wasted space. A first crop could be tramped, left to dry for six weeks, and reduced enough for the second and third crops, which filled the loft up to the Jackson fork track. The metal ridge ventilators on top of the roof of this barn are necessary to prevent spontaneous combustion of hay and

became popular in the twentieth century.

Downstairs, the transverse crib design where a center aisle is flanked on either side by stanchions and calf pens is a common design for dairy barns. Thirteen windows provided light and ventilation for the barn. Grade B milk, stored first in ten-gallon milk cans and later in large cooling tanks, was sent to Cache Valley Cheese in Amalga and in later years, Gossner's Cheese in Logan.

The barn now houses hay for horses and beef cattle.

Location: 4381 W. 6800 S., Mt. Sterling

Viewing directions: View barn from the south side of 6800 S., looking north.

GPS Coordinates: 41.60751°N. 111.93948°W.



Left: Baled hay fills the loft.

Above: The cement-floored lower level now houses calf pens where stanchions once kept cows from moving while being milked.

Cache County Barns

25 McBride Granary Mt. Sterling, 1896

This stacked-lumber granary stands alone today, though at one time, there was a house west of it. It is built on a cut stone foundation, with a wooden sill laid onto the stone, and more cut stones set between the floor joists. Granary construction required extra-strong walls to withstand the pressure of hundreds of pounds of grain pressing outward. This granary shows one type of construction used, which required “dimensional” lumber—lumber cut into standardized

thicknesses and widths. Such lumber was not available to earlier settlers, but as sawmills became more established and better equipped, it was preferred for much local construction. There were several sawmills in this valley in the nineteenth century.

At one time, graneries such as this were used by the Women’s Relief Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Beginning in 1876, this women’s organization collected grain from its members and stored it for use in alleviating hunger. The storage program lasted until 1918, when the Relief Society sold 205,518 bushels of their storage wheat to the U.S.

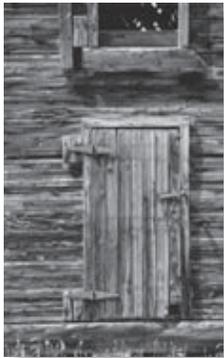
government at its request. As in most granaries, penciled notations and calculations can be seen on the inside walls, including amounts of grain (in bushels) stored and sold at various times, along with names of people. Whether they were granary builders, grain buyers, or farmers who raised the grain is unknown. The notations were not meant to be a permanent record, and usually, there are no years noted. However, near the door, someone wrote, “Granary built 1896.”

The McBride family used this granary for the storage of wheat, oats, and barley until the 1960s. The family purchased modern steel granaries around the 1950s and installed them on their farmstead west of here. Dixie Neves, a daughter of Marion McBride, recalls that in the 1930s and ‘40s, the barley was sent to the mill at Hyrum to be rolled (the grains were flattened in a roller) for livestock feed. The oats were fed to horses. Dixie and her sister worked on the farm, and among other things, helped plant wheat using a horse-drawn seed drill.

Location: About 1 mile east of US Highway 89-91 on the southwest corner of 6800 South and 3600 West.

Viewing directions: Turn onto 3600 West and view from the road. Please do not enter the property. At times, there can be relatively heavy traffic on 6800 South. Please do not stop in the roadway.

GPS Coordinates: 41.60726°N. 111.92023°W.



Above: The granary sits on a foundation of stone, and stones are also inserted between the floor joists on top of the sill. (For more information on LDS Relief Society, see www.lightplanet.com/mormons/basic/organization/Relief_Society_EOM.htm).

Cache County Barns

26 Marion McBride Farmstead Mt. Sterling, Early 1900s

For many decades, this farm was home to the family of Marion W. McBride, a well-known local farmer and rodeo stock raiser. Two granaries stand here, one of dove-tailed log construction and the other, built later, of "inside-out" construction. These, along with the McBride Granary east of here, are excellent examples of the three main types of granary construction in this region. All were constructed to withstand the outward pressure of many pounds of stored grain. Other buildings on this farmstead include the old house, which has no plumbing, an outhouse, and a small square, box-like structure (just east of the house) that was bought from the railroad and moved here. Mr. McBride used it to store horse tack, but its original use may have been as a coal bin for the railroad.

A cinder block lean-to added to the north side of the log granary was used for weather-proofing fence posts and other lumber. Creosote (a form of coal tar) kept in an old bathtub was used for this purpose.

Location: Corner of 4000 West and 6800 South, about ½ mile east of Highway 89-91 near the Cache Valley entrance to Wellsville Canyon.

Viewing directions: Pull completely off the road on the south side of the farmstead on 6800 South. Please do not enter the property or climb on the fences.

GPS Coordinates: 41.60711°N. 111.92878°W.



Left: The inside-out granary.

Above: Full dovetail joints were used in constructing the log granary.

Cache County Barns

27 "Dr. Pierce's" Barn College Ward, 1904

This Intermountain style barn was built by Lovenus and Mary Olsen, Swiss Mormon farmers. Work horses were sheltered in the west lean-to. The east lean-to was added in the 1940s when Ike Olsen began dairying. There is no loft—hay was stacked on the ground in the center part of the barn.

The "Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription" sign was painted sometime during the Great Depression. The landowner was paid \$25 at the time of the first painting and \$10 per year thereafter for use of the side of the barn as a billboard. Now, because it has become a beloved landmark, the sign has been periodically repainted.



In 1998, a group of neighbors in the area, with the owners and several local businesses who donated materials, straightened the barn and reinforced it. The farmers of College Ward feel that this barn belongs to the community, and they did not want to see it fall down. Further stabilization work was done in 2002 by the Utah Conservation Corps and the Bear River Association of Governments.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was a patent medicine of the time. According to labeling on old packages, the concoction contained no alcohol or opium, but did contain "Lady's Slipper root (*Cimicifuga racemosa*), Unicorn root (*Helonias dioica*), Blue Cohosh root (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), Oregon Grape root (*Berberis aquifolium*), Viburnum."

Location: 2595 S. Highway 89/91, north of Wellsville

Viewing directions: Either pull off at the side of Highway 89/91, or turn west onto the side road that is just north of the barn (1600 West).

GPS coordinates: 41.68631°N. 111.87231°W. (viewpoint along Hwy 89/91).



Below: The interior shows post-and-beam construction.

Left: Chewed stall wood is common inside where horses are kept. You can often see the current owners' horses grazing in the pasture in front of the barn.

Cache County Barns

28 Single-crib Barn with Masonry Milking Parlor Wellsville, ca. 1900-1910

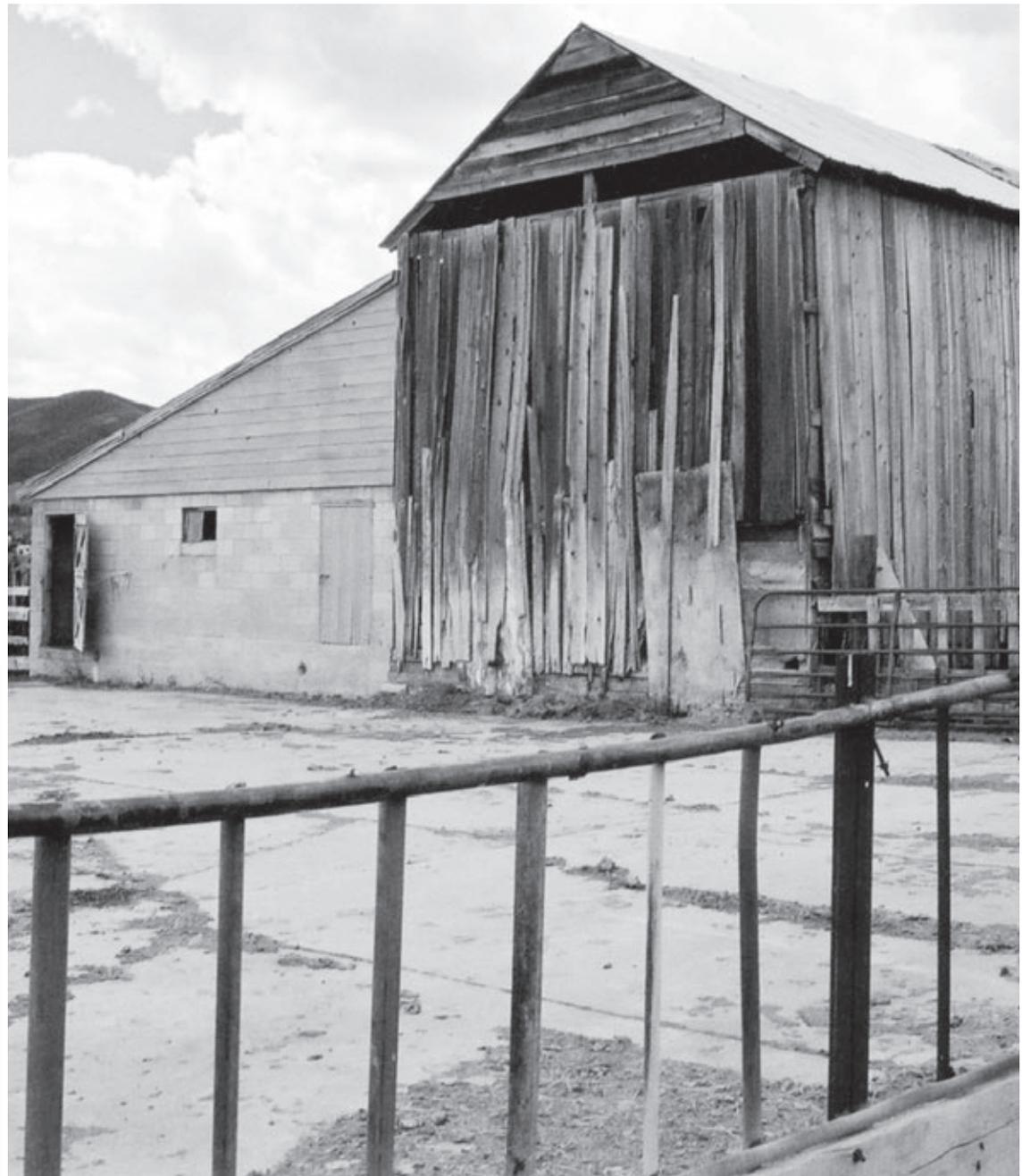
This barn was built by a Utah settler who was born in Nebraska in 1866 and later relocated to Wellsville. At one point, the barn had a lean-to on the north side, which the current owner removed, using the wood for closing in the north side. You can see the slant-cut boards that came from the lean-to. A milking parlor built of cinder blocks and with a cement floor was added later. Though the construction date of the milking parlor is unknown, the wooden stanchions inside argue for an earlier rather than a later date.

The barn has been patched over the years to keep it serviceable, and it still houses baled hay stacked as high as it will go. The Jackson fork that was once used in the barn now sits nearby. Other buildings on the property housed chickens, which were generally the responsibility of women and provided grocery money for the family.

Location: 290 E. 300 South, Wellsville

Viewing directions: Drive south on 300 East about a half-block past 300 South. The barn is on the west side.

GPS coordinates: 41.63166°N. 111.92628°W.



Above: The west face of the barn is open. Some of the siding planks that came from the old lean-to retain their original angled cuts.

Cache County Barns

29 William Stennett Poppleton Barn Wellsville, 1910

William Stennett Poppleton built this barn about 1910. He also built the one across the street to the south with his son, William Riggs Poppleton. The Poppletons emigrated from Lincolnshire, England, in about 1850, first settling in St. Louis, then coming to Utah in 1861. They first lived in Greenville (now North Logan), and later moved to Wellsville.

Two brothers shared the barn. The south lean-to housed the cows and hay of one brother, and the north lean-to housed the other brother's cows, and his hay was stored outside.

The barn used to have two lean-tos, one on the north and one on the south, making it a classic Intermountain barn. However, the current owner, Russell Poppleton, tore them down because they were collapsing and beyond repair. He put a new metal roof on the building to protect it from moisture. He found a sale on remnants of different colors of metal, so he bought several colors and arranged them in a pleasing pattern on the roof.

Location: 165 S. 300 East, Wellsville

Viewing directions: The barn is easily viewed from 200 South looking north.

GPS coordinates: 41.53450°N. 111.92678°W.

30 William Riggs Poppleton Barn Wellsville, ca. 1915

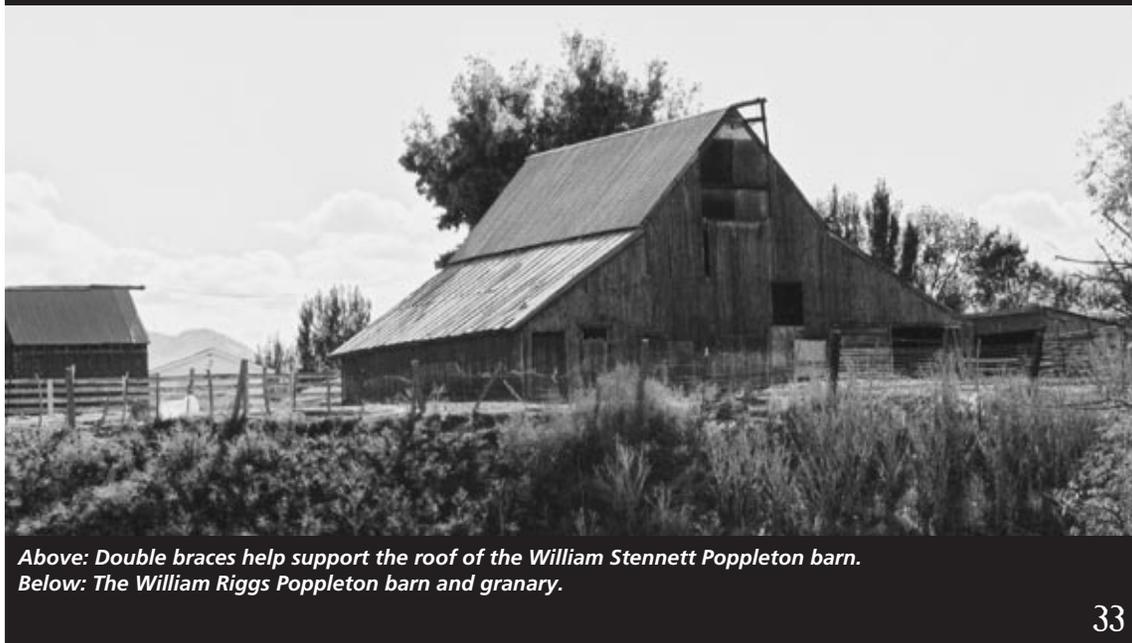
This barn, with its commanding view to the west, was built by William Stennett Poppleton, who emigrated to Utah in 1860, and his son, William Riggs Poppleton. William Riggs Poppleton's daughter, who was born in 1919, cannot remember when the barn was not there. As a child she would be sent into the barn to gather eggs that chickens wandering away from the coop had laid in odd places. The south wall of the barn is of logs, indicating that it may have been built earlier than the rest of the building, which is built of milled lumber. It was common for farmers in the settlement period to build simple sheds to provide shelter for their animals. Later, when they could afford it, they would build large barns, often using a shed as the starting point. An inside-out granary stands just northeast of the barn and can also be seen from the viewpoint. Red paint has kept these buildings protected from the weather.

Today, this barn is still used in agriculture, as William Stennett Poppleton's great-great-grandson stores hay there and pastures his beef cattle nearby.

Location: 268 E. 200 South, Wellsville

Viewing directions: Best view is from the upper intersection of 200 South and 200 East, looking east.

GPS coordinates: 41.63458°N. 111.92903°W.



*Above: Double braces help support the roof of the William Stennett Poppleton barn.
Below: The William Riggs Poppleton barn and granary.*

Cache County Barns

31 Relocated Barn Wellsville, Unknown construction date; Moved in the 1940s

This barn originated as a horse barn in Clarkston, Utah, about twenty miles northwest of Wellsville. After World War II, James Parker purchased and moved it piece by piece to Wellsville, where it took on a new life as a dairy barn. Prior to acquiring this barn, Parker used his brother's barn two blocks from here for milking his cows. He and his brother helped one another build both barns.



The family sold their milk to the Morning Milk Company for canning as evaporated milk. In the mid-1950s, Parker sold his cows and went to work doing construction, because the income was higher and more reliable than that earned from farming. The family not only sold milk, but also

raised chickens, vegetables, grain, and hay.

The barn has one lean-to, which houses the milking parlor. It has a concrete floor and metal stanchions, with a loft above. The main bay of the barn is open all the way to the roof.

Location: 124 W. 500 South, Wellsville

Viewing directions: Best view is from 500 South looking south.

GPS coordinates: 41.62838°N. 111.93843°W.

32 Gable-roof barn with single lean-to Wellsville, 1940s

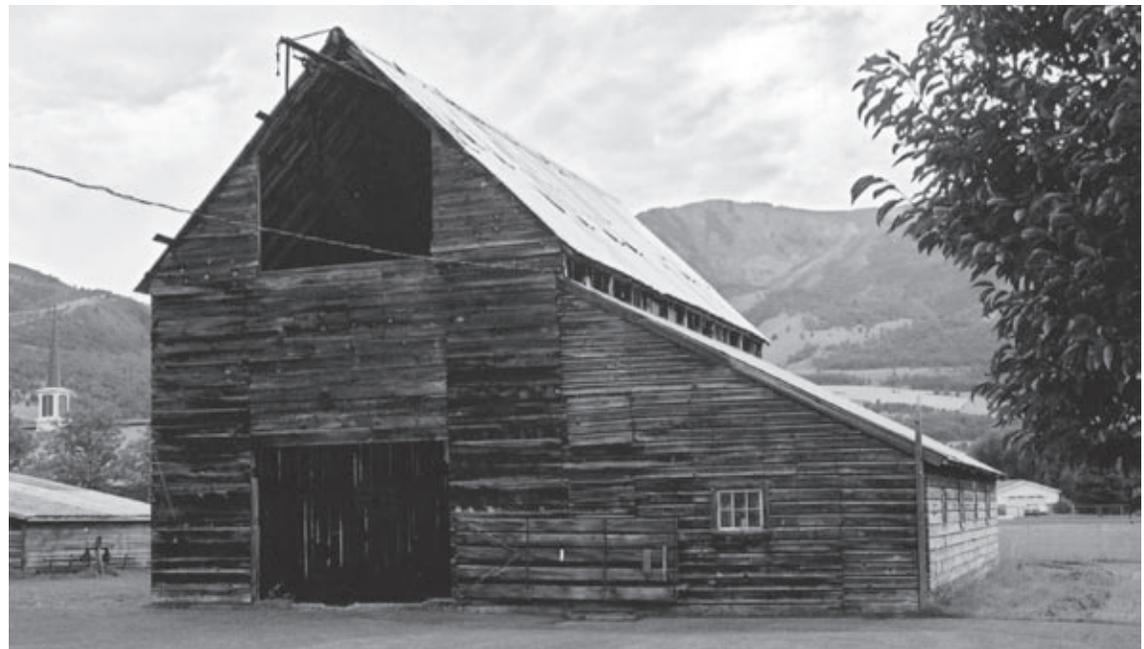
This barn was built in the 1940s by Don Parker who still owns it. He built the lean-to first, then in the 1950s, built the main bay. He did much of the construction himself, along with some help from his brother James, particularly on the roof.

Location: 643 S. Center, Wellsville

Viewing directions: The barn can be seen looking west from

Center Street, behind and between two houses.

GPS coordinates: 41.62553°N. 111.93481°W.



Left: Light filters into the barn between shrunken siding boards.

Above: The James Parker barn.

Below: The Don Parker barn.

Cache County Barns

33 John T. Darley Barn Mendon, 1914

John T. Darley was born in 1863, the fourth child of a family that settled in Wellsville in 1856. In 1914, when he was about 36 years old, he built this gambrel-roofed barn. The building was ordered from a catalog and shipped in crates by train,

and was meant to embody all state-of-the-art inventions. It was an expensive venture. Partly inspired by the innovations of the nearby Caine Dairy, the operation proved to be successful for many years.



Darley experimented with different breeds of cows. His mixed herd of Red Durham or Milking Shorthorn cows and purebred Jerseys produced a shorter cow, so the flooring beneath the stanchions had to be raised up. The breed proved to be a good producer, and was said to out-produce the Registered Holstein dairy herd at Utah State Agricultural College at one time. The Grade B milk was processed at the Morning Milk Plant in Wellsville.

John's son William G. Darley and his five grandsons worked the dairy after John. Two grandsons, Reed and Archie, recall the luxury of working in the barn while listening to the Lone Ranger on the radio. The combination of good insulation, ventilation, and heat from the cows created warm temperatures inside the barn when it was 30° outside. Water piped into the barn was used to help keep it clean, and a track overhead carried the manure bucket. Another innovation born of creative thinking, to help keep things clean and ease the job of milking, was a wire attached to the barn walls where the cow's tails could be fastened and lifted out of the way.

World War II and the Viet Nam war took some Darley grandsons out of farming. The reduction of the size of the farm over the years and William's retirement led to the end of the dairy's operation. In 1968, the last load of hay was harvested and loaded onto the hardwood floor in the loft, where it remains to this day. Reed jokes that the hay being kept in there is what keeps the old barn so sturdy.

Location: 65 West 400 North, Wellsville

Viewing directions: The barn, located between Center and 100

West can be viewed from three locations: 400 North, 100 West, and 500 North.

GPS Coordinates: 41.64725°N. 111.93543°W.



Left: The five Darley brothers in 1983: left to right, Lynn, Archie, Reed, Bill, and Don. (Photo courtesy of Reed Darley)

Cache County Barns

34 Neff Hardman Banked Barn Mendon, Prior to 1900

Nestled against a backdrop of the Wellsville Mountains, the Neff Hardman barn catches the morning sun on its golden-brown-and-red face for several hours, making it one of the most photographed and painted barns in Cache Valley. Through the years the siding planks of this barn have shrunken, letting sunlight filter in to light up the hay and the structure inside.



The barn was built in the early 1900s by a Mendon family using rough-cut lumber from a local sawmill. After the original owner, the barn has been owned by three Hardmans, and is known by the name of the second one, Neff. Oral tradition says that there is a little cave some-

where near the barn associated with the graves of early pioneers, whose remains have since been moved to the Mendon cemetery.

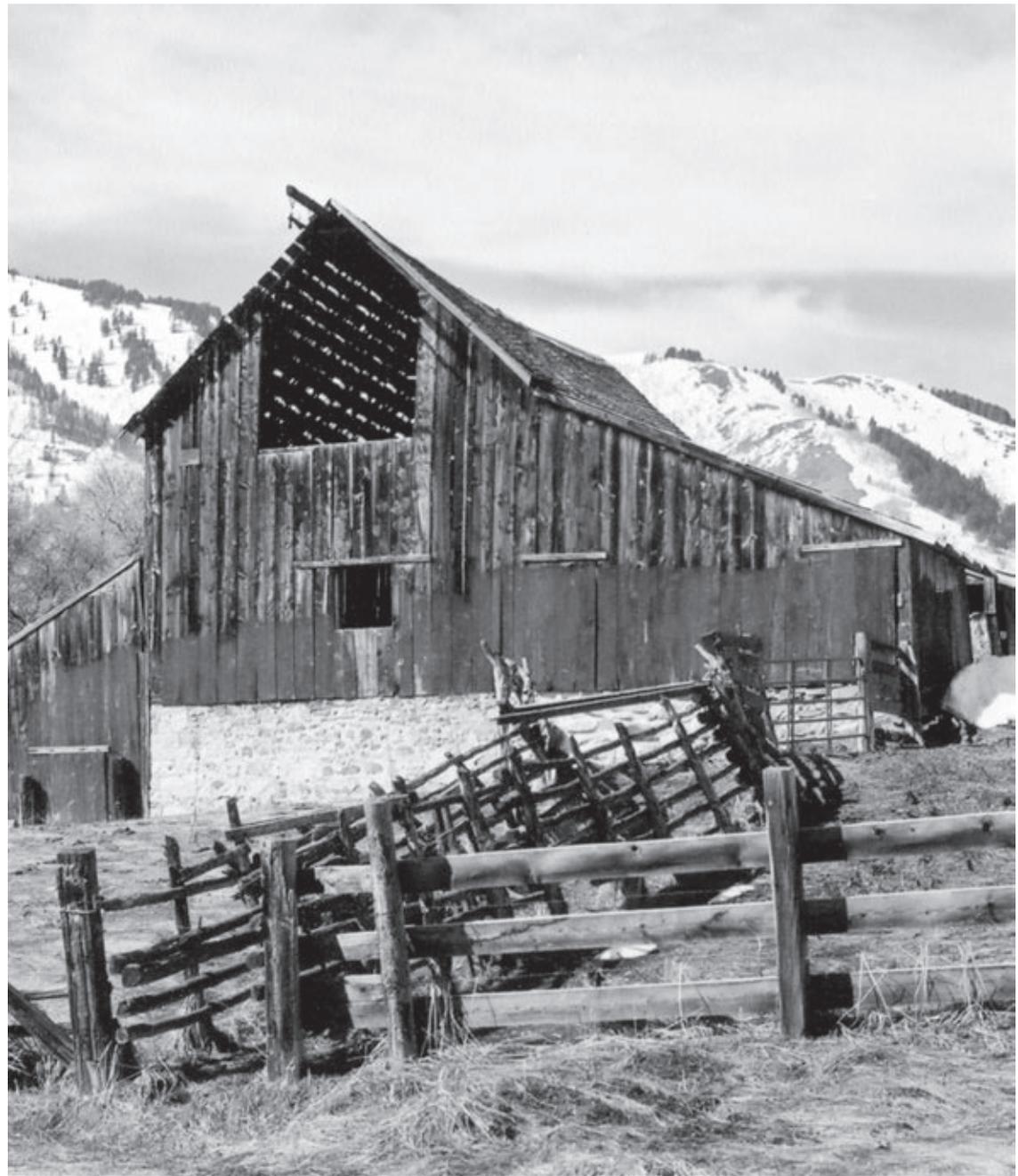
The banking of its north side into the hill creates three levels inside that have been used in various ways through the years. The most convenient aspect of the barn is the ability to load hay into the upper floor from ground level on the north side. Hay was also loaded with the use of a Jackson fork into the deep pit on the east side along the rock foundation. A lean-to was added on the south side, and ladders, posts, and beams added to the inside help define the space and make the levels more accessible. Cows were milked in the north lean-to.

A rock foundation visible on the east side of the barn, and the red paint going only halfway up are what give this barn so much of its character. The grandchildren who painted the barn only painted it up as far as they could reach. Throughout the years, a banking rock wall extending from inside the barn into the barnyard on the west and the outbuildings have become more and more fragile. Outbuildings include a lean-to for raising pigs, and metal granaries for storing wheat and barley for animal feed.

Location: Between 200 and 100 North on 200 West in Mendon

Viewing directions: View from 200 West looking west.

GPS Coordinates: 41.71088°N. 111.98193°W.



Left: Multiple levels are characteristic of banked barns. Fieldworker Ron Goede examines one of the lofts.

Cache County Barns

35 Watkins Barn Mendon, 1922

This beautiful Intermountain style barn was probably built around 1922, possibly on the site of an older barn before it. Note the fact that the planking on the sides of the barn is laid horizontally rather than vertically. The interior of the barn has a cathedral-like feeling, because if you stand in the middle of the building, you can look all the way up to the soaring gable. Lofts are located in the two lean-tos. The metal roof was added in two phases in the 1970s and the 1990s. This has done much to protect the integrity of the barn by keeping moisture out of it. The south lean-to has a cement floor and a few remaining wood stanchions, indicating that it was a dairy at one time. Work horses were stabled in the north lean-to.

When the plat of Mendon was laid out, like many Mormon-settled towns, each block was divided into eight lots on which houses and some outbuildings were built. Residents kept their animals, raised kitchen gardens, and conducted other domestic activities on these city lots. Crop lands and grazing lands were also assigned, but were located outside the city limits. The first owner of record of this land was Henry Hughes, who also served as Mormon bishop for the town in 1860 before going to Wales on a mission. He may have built the older barn, if there was one. It is unknown who built the current barn.

Location: 58 North Main St., Mendon

Viewing directions: At the corner of 100 N. and Main, view barn looking southeast with field glasses.

GPS Coordinates: 41.70986°N. 111.97625°W.



Cache County Barns

36 The Ball/Younger Barns North Logan, Early 1900s

North Logan, originally called Greenville, gained its name for the abundance of orchards and farms that were productive here in the 1900s. These twin gambrel-roof dairy barns were built by members of the Ball and Younger families, who played an important role in agricultural research at Utah State University's Greenville Experiment station. LeRoy Augustus Ball owned the barn on the west side of 800 East, and a relative, Elmer Younger, owned the barn on the east side. Both men had the barns built in the early 1900s. In subsequent years as the barns



had new owners, they were an active part of the network of North Logan's cottage-industry dairies.

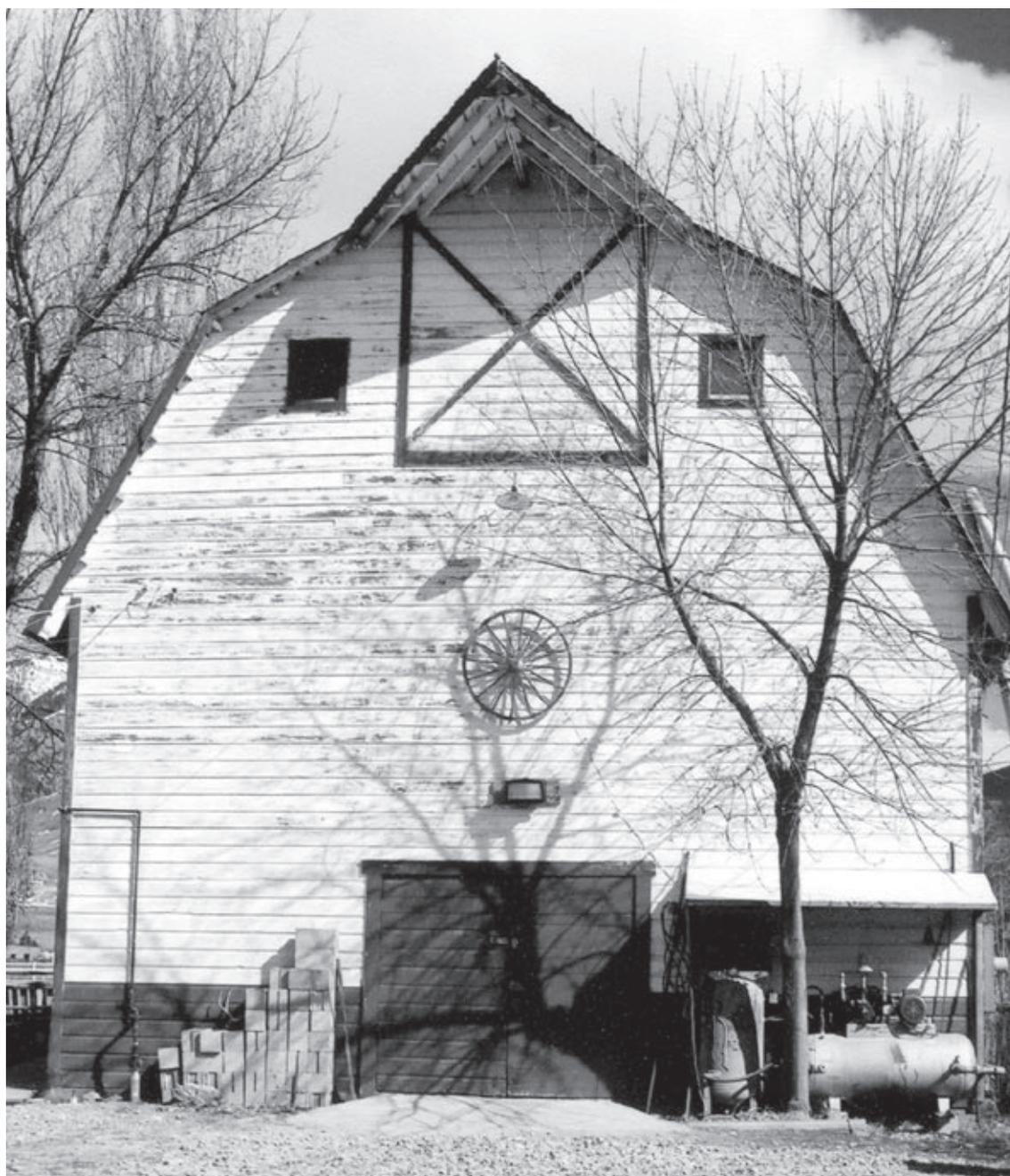
Today's owners desire to keep their barns intact, and have enjoyed using them for many purposes. Here is some Ball/Younger barn trivia:

- The barns have identical gambrel roofs and loft construction.
- One barn has a machine and blade sharpening shop.
- One barn has a manufacturing shop and space for a hair salon.
- A beehive was once set up in the loft of the Ball barn. There was a hole in the barn, and a little strip of wood that the bees crawled along into the beehive.
- The Ball barn has had its loft and roof structure strengthened by the use of heavy chain support.
- The Utah State University basketball team practiced in the loft of the Younger barn.
- The loft of the Younger barn continues to supply a place for family recreation.

Location: Ball barn, 2425 North 800 East, North Logan;
Younger barn, 2424 North 800 East, North Logan

Viewing directions: View both barns from 800 East. (They are across the street from each other.)

GPS coordinates: Ball, 41.77591°N. 111.81335°W.



Left: An early view of the Ball/Younger barns. (Photo courtesy of Don Younger)

Above: The Younger barn as it looked before being damaged by a fire since the first edition of this book.

Cache County Barns

37 Willard Nyman Barn and Granary North Logan, ca. 1914

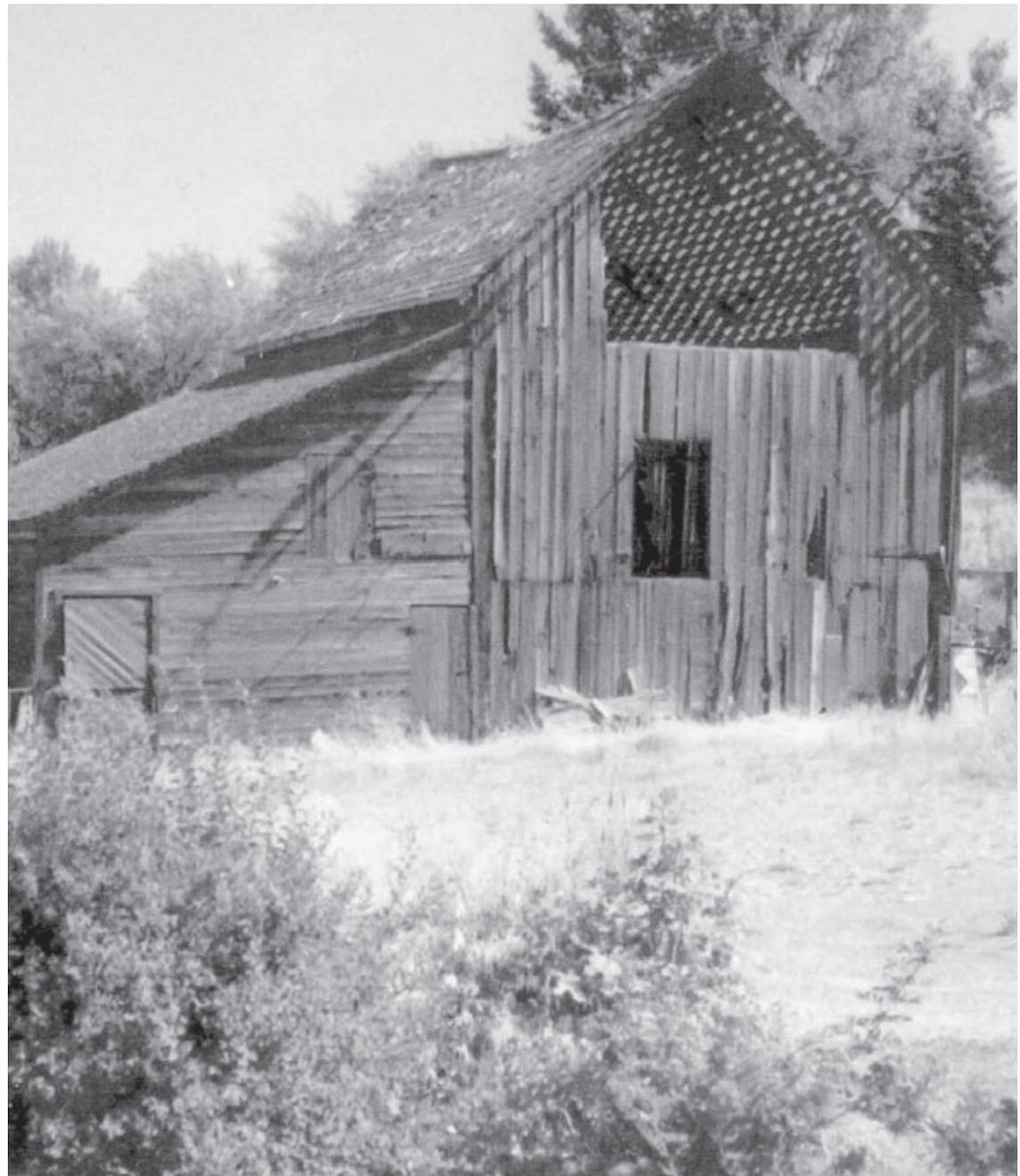
It is believed that Willard Nyman, born in 1874, son of Swedish emigrant Carl Nyman, built this barn and granary in the early 1900s. Only the lean-to remains of the small gable-roof barn. The oldest grandson who worked and played at this farm all his life says that the whole family was proud of how the barn looked. Willard Nyman was a meticulous farmer. He cleaned the barn twice a day. When the grandchildren went to his farm, they didn't horse around— it was all business. There were twenty cows—two sons each had five, and Willard had ten. When it came time for the milk check, each boy got his own check. "That barn was the main part of the family during the day and Grandpa was always proud of the barn and things in it. I guess you would say it had a personality all of its own," says one of Willard's grandsons.

The dovetailed granary built with heavy timbers was designed to hold barley and wheat for the horses and cows belonging to the Nymans. The granary was built before the barn because it was needed to get a start on farming and to take care of the animals.

Location: 1606 N. 1200 E., North Logan

Viewing directions: View barn from 1200 East with binoculars looking east.

GPS Coordinates: 41.76096°N. 111.80421°W.



*Above: The barn as it once looked.
Left: Granary.*

Cache County Barns

38 Phillips-Berger-Krebs Cluster North Logan, 1900s

Four families emigrated from Switzerland in the 1800s, some settling in Bern, Idaho, where other Swiss families had established themselves. A few moved on to Cache Valley. Not all came with dairy farming experience, but they quickly learned the art here in North Logan.

The main structure on this street is the John Krebs open-sided hay and dairy barn built in 1927. Three builders worked on the barn that cost \$700 to build, considered by the neighbors to be an outrageous price. The barn held thirty-five tons of loose hay. Inside there was room for thirteen cows and a few horses. The stucco siding on this barn and on a shed to the north of it was applied some time after it was built.

Other buildings, a granary and a shop to the south of this barn, were built about 1939 by the sons of John Krebs under the direction of the agriculture teacher from their school. The granary is stacked 2x4 construction. The chicken coop was added in 1941 as the family expanded into the chicken business.

Just north of the Krebs barn, Alfred Berger built a similar barn, which burned down in the 1950s. Friends and neighbors quickly rallied to haul lumber from the canyon and rebuild the barn that stands today. It has a milk parlor with hay storage on top, and a large post-and-beam hay shed attached to the east side.

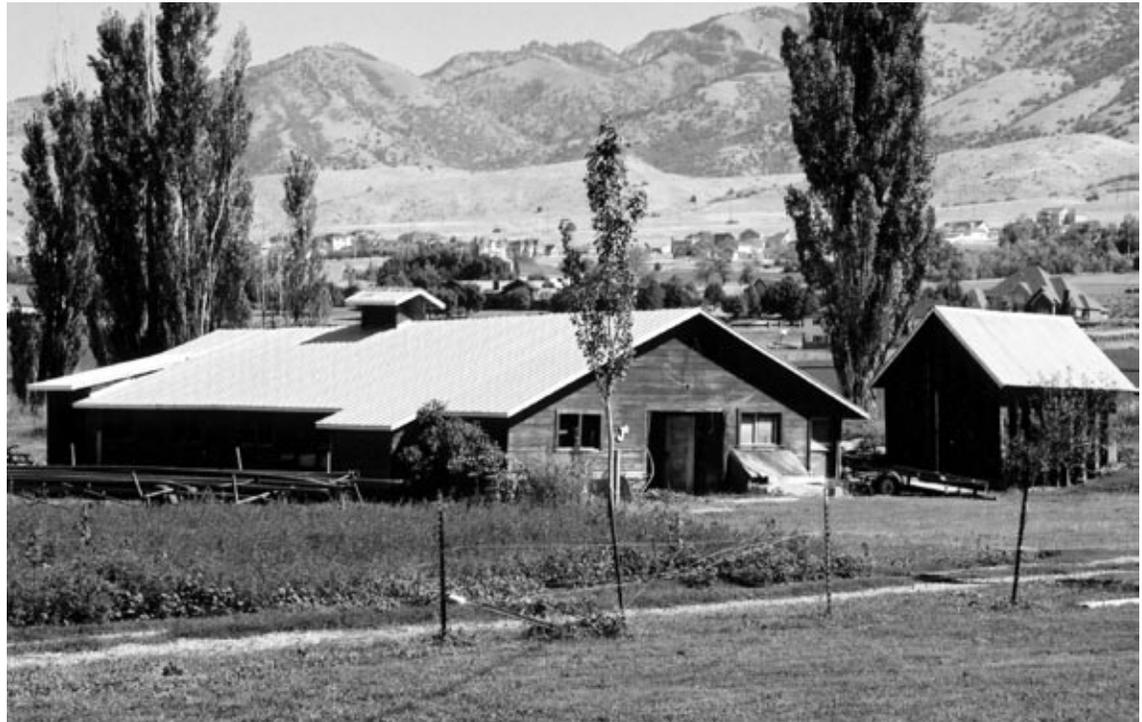
Two other families had milking operations on this street. All that remains of the Carl Beutler dairy operation on the south end of the street is a red milking parlor. A larger hay barn that was situated on the north end of the milking parlor was torn down. Twenty-five cows were milked here for forty years.

Across the street from the milking parlor, Joe Berger added a lean-to onto a hay barn. It is not known who built the original barn, but Berger built the addition so he would have a place where he could milk cows and stable his horses.

In 1959, after many years of running separate dairies, six men from North Logan, including members of the Berger and Krebs families, got together and bought land on 2300 North to establish a cooperative dairy. Each owner had their own corrals and hay, but they shared the dairy barn. The job of milking 200 to 300 cows was rotated amongst the owners so that no one had to be there every day. This arrangement worked well for the six dairymen and the operation was successful for many years. Back home on 1200 East, the older barns of some of these dairymen were used for extra hay and animals when needed.

Location: All barns are located on 1200 East between 2800 North and 3016 North

Viewing directions: View barns from either side of 1200 East
GPS coordinates: 41.78455°N. 111.80455°W.



*Above: The Beutler milking barn and granary.
Below: The Krebs hay barn and chicken coop.*

Cache County Barns

39 Horse Barn Hyde Park, Date unknown



This barn displays horizontal siding, which is less common than vertical. Some people believe that it creates a more weather-tight barn. Little is known about the barn except that it was supposed to have housed U.S. Cavalry horses at one time.

Location: 340 N. 200 W., Hyde Park

Viewing directions: View barn directly from 200 West looking east.

GPS coordinates: 41.80563°N. 111.82410°W.

40 Samuel Thornley Barn Smithfield, 1919

This farm was homesteaded by John Thornley, one of the first settlers of Smithfield, in the 1860s. Over a century of farming has taken place here. The farm was a subsistence operation at first, where a few cows were milked, hay was stored outside, and grain was kept in a granary. The family used workhorses, and milk was sent to a local creamery.

When a son and grandson wanted to expand the farm, a barn was built in 1919. Tractors replaced horses for farming. Later, when ownership transferred to a great-grandson, they expanded the dairy herd to eighty head, a sizable number. Heifers from this farm frequently won prizes at Richmond's Black and White Days (a celebration of Holstein dairy cows which still goes on today).

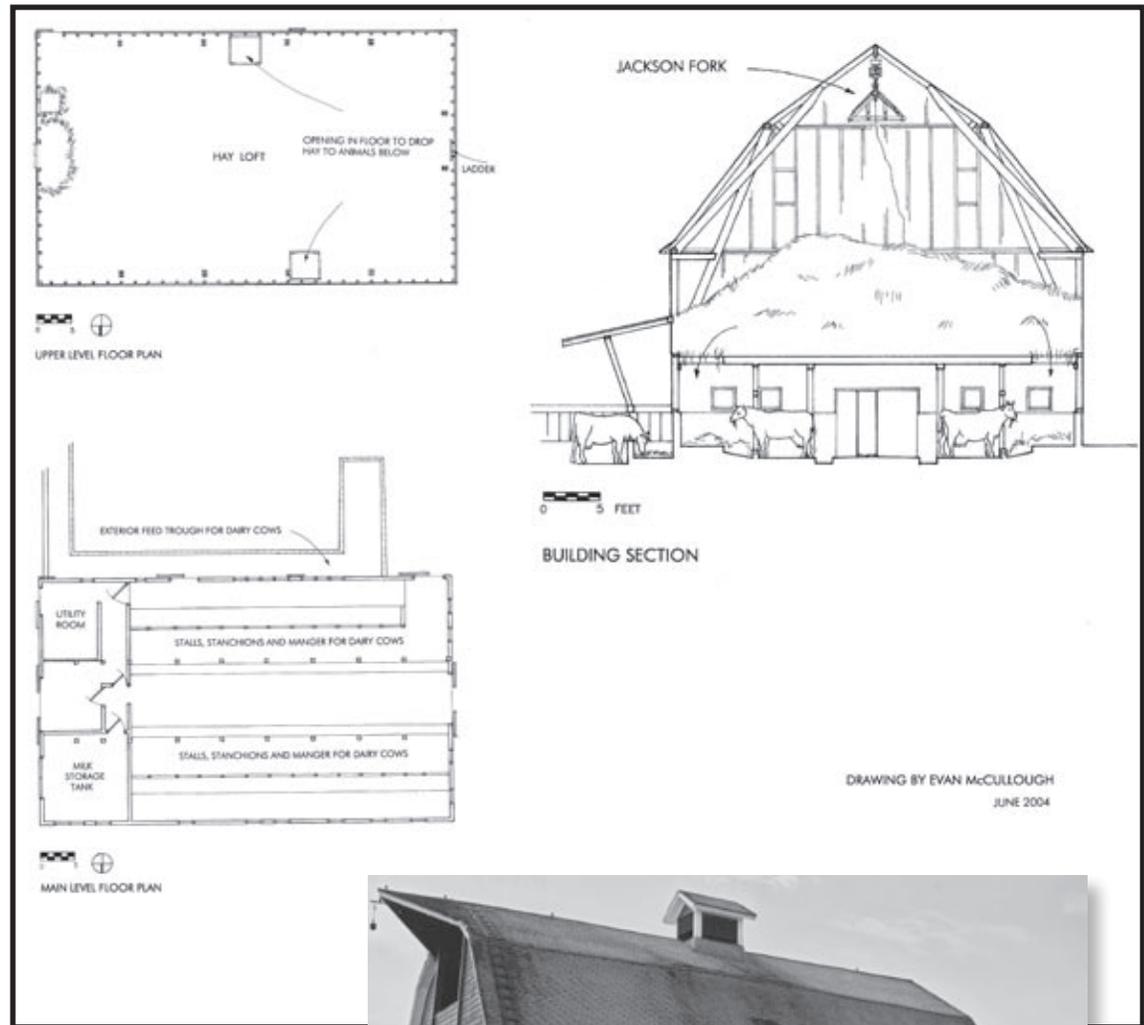
This barn is an outstanding example of one of the most up-to-date dairy operations of its time. Today, the farm reflects old against new. Beef cattle being raised in the modern baryard stand adjacent to a row of abandoned ten-gallon milk cans and stanchions in the improved milking parlor are still connected to the large cooling tank required for Grade A production. A Jackson fork once used for stacking loose hay still hangs, unused, from its position in the loft, over stacks of baled hay.

The open design of the loft of this barn allows for greater storage of hay. Whereas cross beams are used in many barns to support the roof structure, the large expanse of this gambrel is made available for use through the placement of large diagonal braces at intervals from the curb of the gambrel down to the floor.

Location: 607 South Main, Smithfield

Viewing directions: View from 600 South, looking south.

GPS coordinates: 41.82401°N. 111.83366°W.



Above: The Thornley barn.

Cache County Barns

41 Lee Woodruff Barn Smithfield, 1929

This dairy barn was state-of-the-art for its time, and at thirty-six feet x seventy-two feet, was very large, with stanchions for 24 cows at a time when the average farmer's herd was four to eight cows. It was built by Lee Woodruff, a grandson of Mormon Church president Wilford Woodruff, and a good farmer with one of the top producing herds in the region. The innovations in the barn were many: metal stanchions from the Star Company; an air ventilation system that hadn't yet been patented at the time it was installed; and an electric milking system that carried the milk from the cow through a system of pipes to the storage tank at the end of the barn. More concrete was used to build the barn than had ever been used in such a structure before.

Unfortunately, all of this was expensive, and Mr. Woodruff ran out of funds before he could put a roof on the barn. But fortune intervened. The city's dance hall had burned down recently, so the community urged Woodruff to hold dances on the roofless second-floor loft of his barn. They built a railing around the edge for safety, and built a portion of the roof at one end so the dance band, Joe's Merrymakers, would be protected from the elements. Dances were held once or twice a week during the summer for two years until Woodruff



earned enough to complete the roof.

When the Great Depression came along and the price of milk plummeted, Woodruff lost the barn, and the bank put it up for sale. Woodruff stripped out the electric milking system and hid it under his bed and milked his cows by hand until he was able to get a government loan to buy back the barn at half price. Then he reinstalled the system. His neighbors, all farmers, too, refrained from taking advantage of Woodruff by not seeking to buy the barn. Woodruff never borrowed money again, according to some, having learned his lesson. He continued farming into the 1970s, and the barn is now owned by a young man he mentored.

Note, also, an earlier Woodruff barn just to the east of this one, and closer to the street is an Intermountain style barn.

Information for this history was obtained in part from a History Fair project completed by the current owners' young son.

Location: 152 W. 200 South, Smithfield

Viewing directions: The barn can be seen from the street by looking south from either side of the house to the back. Please do not enter the property.

GPS coordinates: 41.83246°N. 111.83653°W.



Above: The owner shows researchers the stanchions and milking system that piped milk directly to a cooling tank.

Cache County Barns

42 Relief Society Granary Smithfield, 1878

A recently published history of Smithfield explains that this granary, once owned by Ethan Smith, was one used by the LDS Church's Women's Relief Society to store grain for emergencies. This grain saving program lasted from 1876 until 1918 (see #25 in this publication). This granary was built with 2x4's laid flat, creating a strong wall to withstand the outward pressure of hundreds of pounds of loose grain.

Location: 354 Saddleback Road, Smithfield

Viewing directions: From 400 West, turn west on 300 North. Follow 300 North as it turns into Saddleback Road. Field glasses would be useful in seeing details.

GPS coordinates: 41.84391°N. 111.84651°W.



*Left: Granary with neighbor's gambrel-roof barn in view.
Above: Close-up of stacked 2 x 4 construction on granary.*

Cache County Barns

43 David Carson Barn Smithfield, ca. late 1880s

David Carson and Amelia Jane Rawlins Carson were Utah pioneers who arrived in Salt Lake City in 1856. A granddaughter, Millie Jane Carson, wrote that "Grandfather (David) & his family were asked to move to Cache Valley to help settle the country there. The family lived on City Creek (in Richmond) for some time, then Grandfather homesteaded the 160 acres known as the Carson farm. They had many hardships, digging sego roots and wild onions, [and eating] wood chucks and rabbits to keep from starving. I remember Grandma saying she was so hungry she stole a potato off the plate while the food was being blessed."

According to family knowledge, David probably built the barn in the late 1880s. It originally functioned as a dairy, and tradition has it that the site may have served as a stop along the David Eccles Cable Car route. Originally, this site was just inside the Richmond city limits. Locals called it the "Carson Stop." The railroad tracks were at the field near the barn. A member of the Carson family recounts that it was a well-functioning farm, with a gas pump.



The floor plan of the Carson barn may be derived from the early American transverse frame crib barn, where a large center aisle is flanked by side aisles. The side aisles could either be enclosed or open. In the Carson barn, the north side was designed for horse stalls and livestock pens, and space used as a garage. The south side was an enclosed milking parlor which is still intact today. In either case, horizontal siding on the long sides of the barn helps to keep the side aisles weather-tight. Historically, loose hay was loaded into the barn's ground floor and into lofts over the flanking aisles with a Jackson fork. Twenty-two cows could be milked in the barn at a time.

Millie Carson and her two sisters LaRu and Alice helped on the farm along with their mother, Isabella. They helped put hay up by riding the derrick horse, helped milk cows and take milk to the creamery. Isabella raised a large crop of broiler chickens every three months.

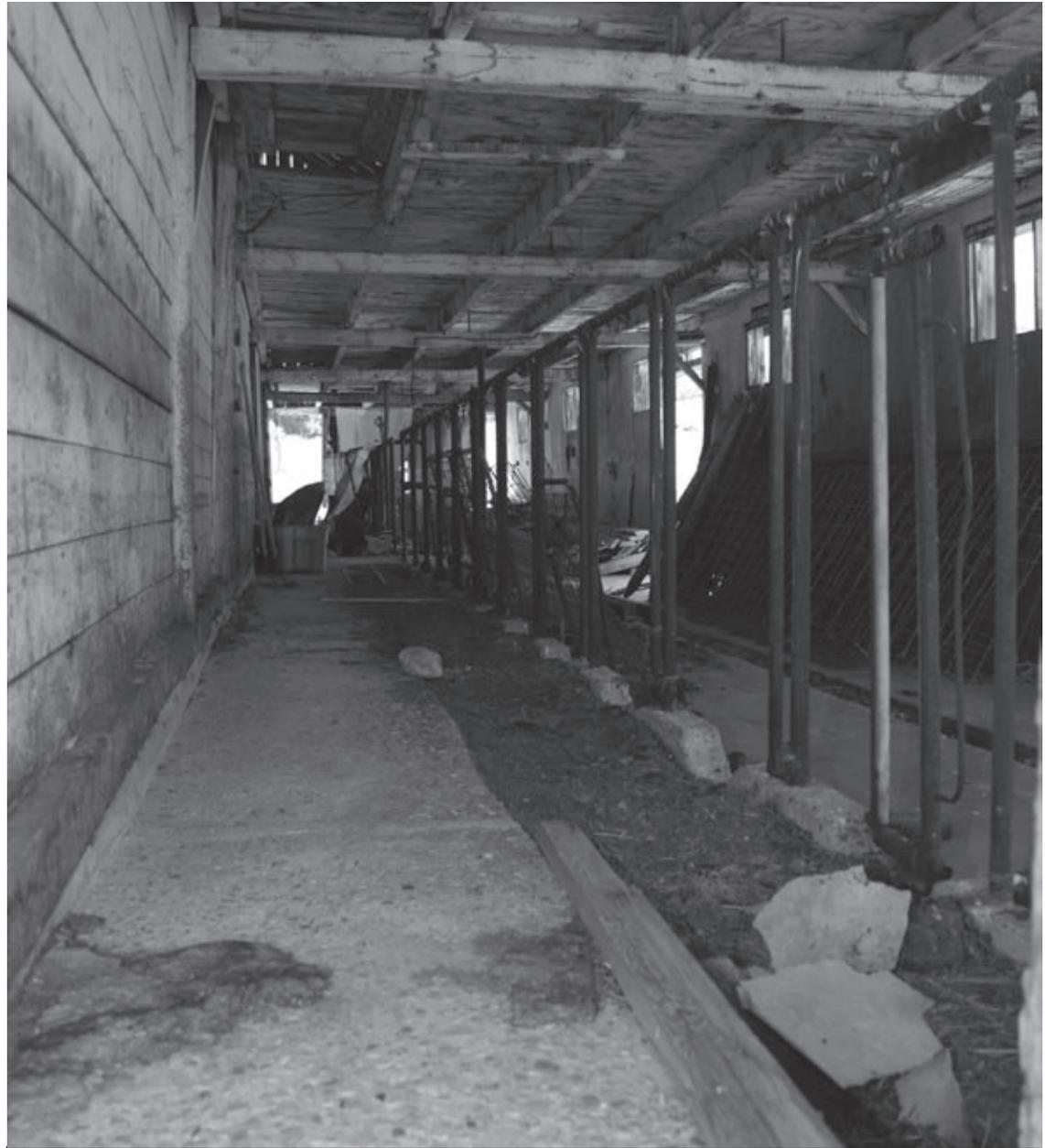
Members of the Carson family lived on the farm until 1971. The current owners have done a tremendous amount of work to rehabilitate the barn. The rock foundation has been shored up, and the main posts have been secured. Cracked beams have been replaced by new ones, and modern horse stalls with sturdy walls and doors have been installed. Another tremendous feat was to remove the old cement silo, which stood on the west side of the barn.

Some original buildings remain on the site and include the barn, the house, a granary, swine house, and the large metal-covered poultry house.

Location: 8479 North US Hwy 91, Smithfield

Viewing directions: Please pull completely over to the side away from busy highway traffic, or within a point of safety at the head of the main driveway.

GPS coordinates: 41.88646°N. 111.81755°W.



Above: An enclosed milking parlor flanks the center aisle on the south side.

Cache County Barns

44 LaMar Spackman Dairy Barn Richmond, ca. early 1900s

Janice Bullen Spackman grew up at the site of this historic home and barn. Later, after she married LaMar Spackman, they moved away for a time, then came back to run the LaMar Spackman dairy for fifty years. Over the years, LaMar grew his herd from a modest twelve to the present-day 140 cows.

Janice's father ran dairy cows in Lewiston and never actually used this barn for his dairy activities, but once in a while, he would bring a few calves over when they needed extra attention. It is not certain exactly when the barn was built, but LaMar, born in Richmond in 1917, remembered it as always being here. The early 1900s seem plausible.

Cache Valley may now lay claim to a second "Dr. Pierce's" barn. In recent years, the Spackmans were able to have some restorative work done on the aging barn, upgrading the inside to specific Grade A dairy standards, and replacing worn out siding. As part of the restoration, the fading Dr. Pierce's advertisement was also repainted to match the original.

Lamar and Janice Spackman are gone now, and three sons now run Spackman Brothers Dairy. For many years, folks enjoyed seeing LaMar work on his prize-winning flower garden out in front of the farmstead, along the highway.

Location: 298 South 200 West (US Hwy 91), Richmond

Viewing directions: View barn from 200 South, looking southward.

GPS coordinates: 41.81781°N. 111.81781°W.



Left: Site as seen from 200 South.

Below: LaMar Spackman works on his prize-winning flower bed.

Cache County Barns

45 Bend in the Road Barn Richmond, 1920-1930

An old fashioned three-day barn-raising is believed to be responsible for the construction of this horse barn on the Mendenhall Curve in Richmond. Current owner Kurt Anhder has made improvements and revived the use of the Jackson fork.

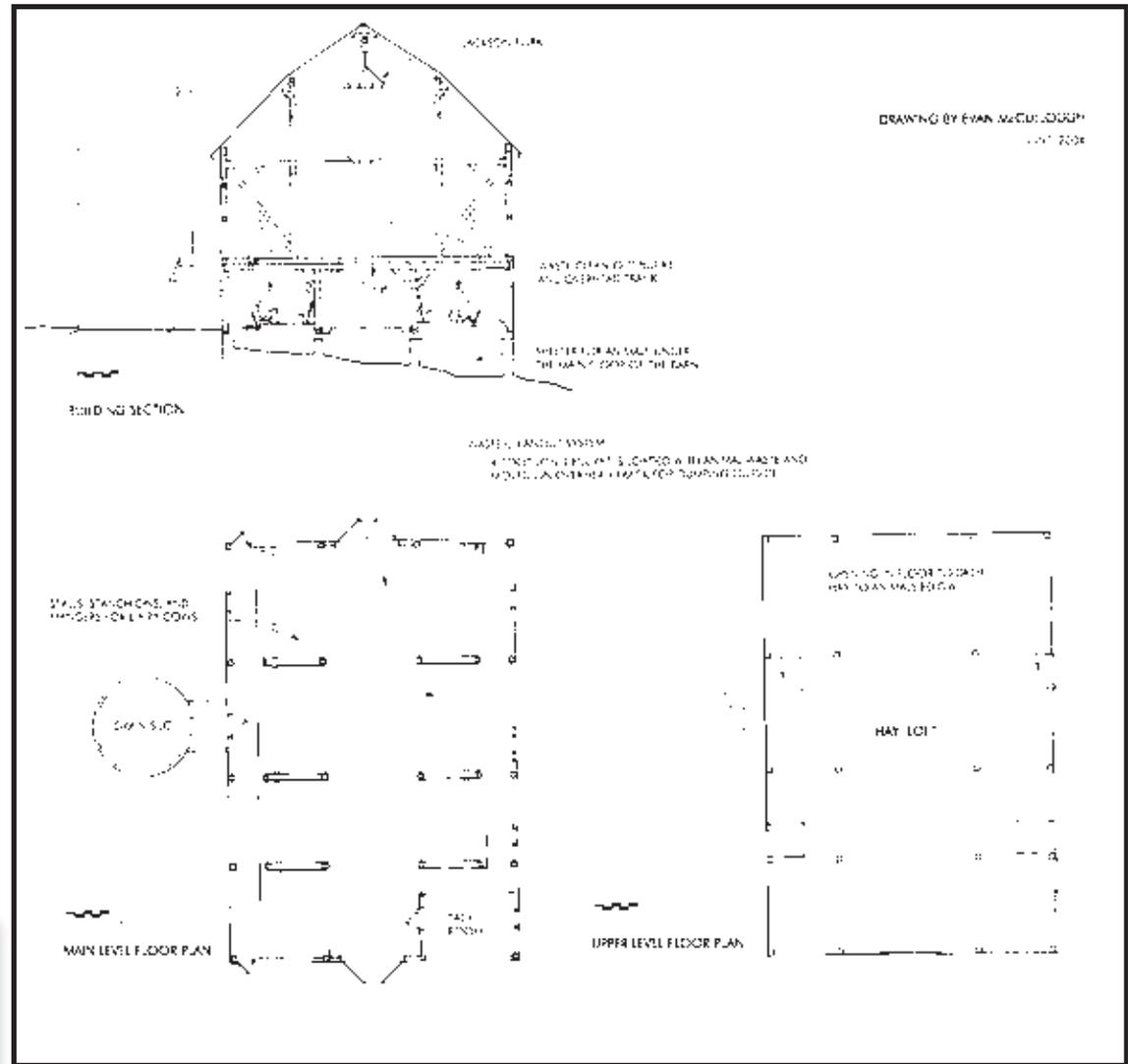
Built between 1920 and 1930, unique features of this barn include the use of square nails, tongue-and-groove joinery with wooden pegs, and some timbers that are thirty feet long. Access to a cement silo on the east side is incorporated into the design of the floor plan of the lower level of the barn. A metal track still exists which carried a waste bucket out the south end for convenient distribution of manure over farm ground. A few cow stanchions inside indicate the building was used for milking dairy cows, and a tack room and horse stalls complete the interior.

An important function of this barn was protection of horses from the elements. Mr. Anhder believes the barn was originally set up as a horse barn because of the horizontal placement of siding up to the level of the loft floor, and the tight tongue-and-groove construction of the loft floor, insuring a cleaner lower loft for the housing of valued animals. Anhder says "My grandfather always told me that you can walk into a barn—if it's tongue and groove on top, you know they've got horses."

Address: 1367 South State Street, Richmond, or 9000 North (Logan numbering), which is what the street sign on Highway 89-91 says. The barn is situated right on the curve.

Viewing directions: View barn from 9000 North and directly below the barn, looking east.

GPS Coordinates: 41.89625°N. 111.81080°W.



Cache County Barns

46 Rockhill Creamery Barns Richmond, ca. 1895, 1928-1955

This farmstead has been transformed from being a chicken-growing operation to a cheesemaking one. The gable-roof barn, built around 1928, and a granary and feed-making mill with corrugated metal siding, built around 1948, can be seen from 600 South.



The 1895 farmhouse—known as the Burnham House after its builder—is at 563 S. Main Street. From there, a calf barn built about 1928 can be seen.

The property passed through three owners before current owners Pete Schropp and Jennifer Hines took over in 1986. The third owners, members of the Erickson family, built most of the outbuildings starting in 1928. Hines relates that Willis Erickson built a mill specifically to mix chicken feed for his own flock and to produce custom feed for other chicken growers in the area.

Hines talks about the decision to live on a farm and use it for a livelihood as a hard one, knowing the struggles that small farmers face today. Schropp and Hines have long had the dream of creating “the ambiance of a rural atmosphere, a beautiful farmstead, and at the same time grow your own product.” After some exploring, they settled on the production of artisanal, or specialty, cheeses made from cow’s milk and have put a lot of energy, time, and finances into educating themselves about cheesemaking and dairy farming with a few cows. Also in this process, the farmstead was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

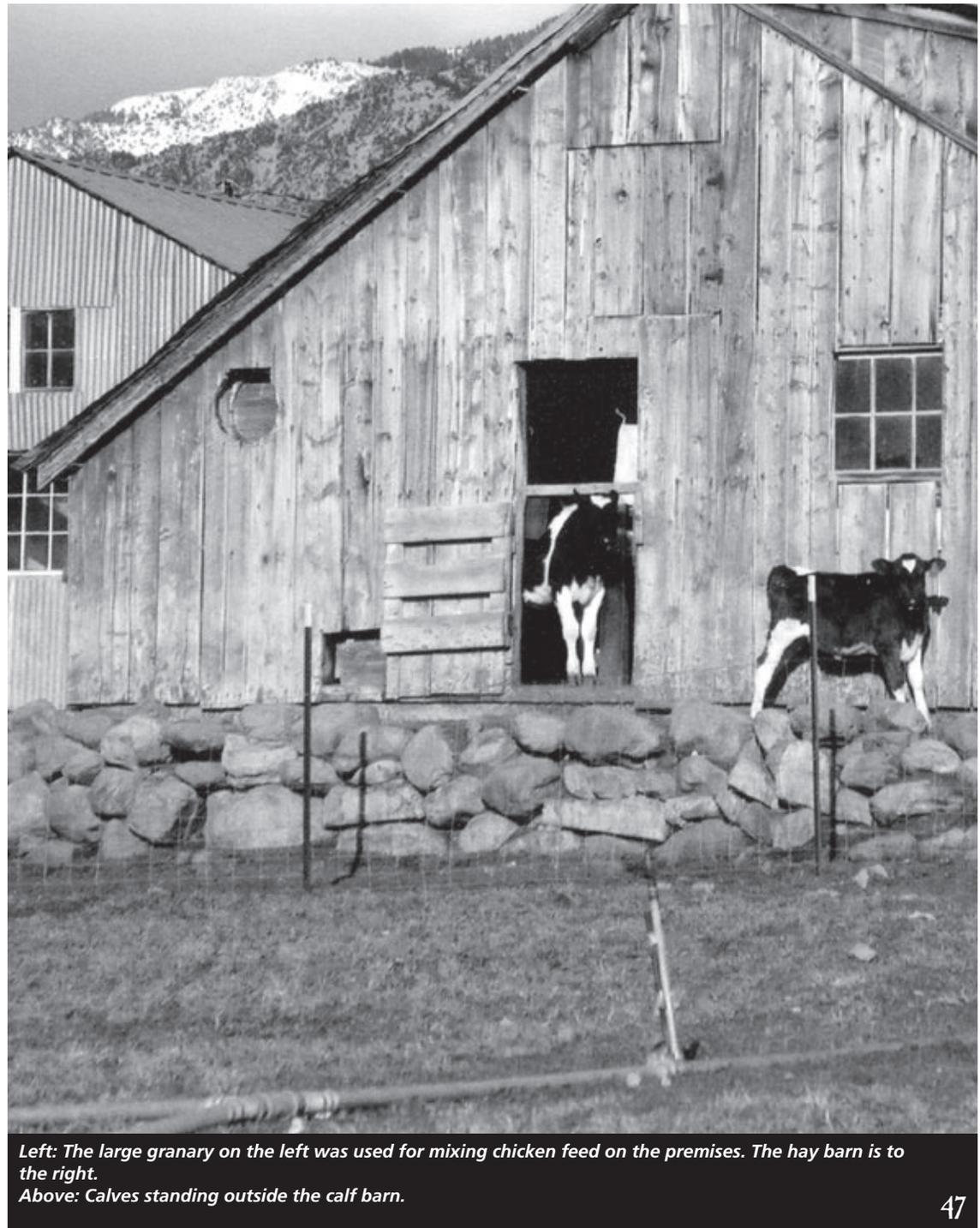
In the process of practicing cheesemaking, Hines made many batches in her kitchen before growing frustrated with the process of aging the cheeses in the basement of the house, so Schropp has custom-built a cheesemaking building just for this process. A few special Brown Swiss cows are pampered and milked in a small milking parlor near this building.

Rockhill Creamery was a 2007 recipient of the Utah Heritage Foundation Award for best adaptive use of an historic building.

Location: 563 South State Street, Richmond

Viewing directions: View the farmstead from 600 South looking north, or State Street, looking east.

GPS coordinates: 41.91050°N. 111.80803°W.



Left: The large granary on the left was used for mixing chicken feed on the premises. The hay barn is to the right.

Above: Calves standing outside the calf barn.

Cache County Barns

47 William and Edwin Smith Barns Richmond, ca. 1900

Descendants of William F. Smith still use the barns at this site. In 1882, William F. Smith emigrated to Utah from England with his family. He married in 1890 and settled on ground in Richmond, choosing this site to build the Intermountain style barn with gable roof. The barn has a rock foundation, tongue-and-groove joinery and wooden peg construction. An open center section is flanked by two lean-tos where cows were milked and two teams of work horses were kept. There were two different types of wooden stanchions inside—the ones for cows had a locking mechanism, and the ones for horses were designed with a “V” and no locking mechanism. A Jackson fork, used to stack loose hay in the center section still hangs from the rafters. Two of William’s sons shared the space in the barn. Roger Smith, a great-grandson of William now owns the barn and uses it for hay storage.

In 1940, William’s oldest son Edwin moved a barn from another location in Richmond piece-by-piece and put it back together on a site just northeast his father’s barn. It has a simple gable roof with no lean-tos. The horizontal siding on the bottom half is designed to be more weather tight. Edwin and his son Dean used the barn for milking twenty cows. It is now owned by a great-grandson of Edwin, who uses it for hay and general storage.

Note about barn stabilization: Over the years the solid rock foundation of William’s barn severely deteriorated on the southwest corner, threatening the longevity of the barn. In the summer of 2006, extensive work was performed by the Utah Conservation Corps in partnership with Utah Division of Transportation, Utah State Historic Preservation Office and Bear River Association of Governments, to stabilize the foundation and render it “sound and load-bearing again.” According to the report of the work “the Smith barn should provide another 50-100 years of utility before any major repairs.”

Note about Segoe Brand Milk: William, his son Edwin and grandson Dean all worked as milk haulers in Richmond for many years. In 1903 dairy farmers of Cache Valley found that they were producing more milk than there was a market for. Evaporated milk was a new product that was being produced in other areas with success, so it was decided that Richmond should have its own plant. For fifty years the Segoe plant provided a solid income for the families of Richmond, and Segoe evaporated milk became well known. Some of the other evaporated milk plants in Cache Valley were Bordens and Carnation in Logan and the Morning Milk Company in Wellsville.

Location: 666 S. 100 E. (William Smith Barn)

Location: 576 S. 100 E. (Edwin Smith Barn)

Viewing directions: Both barns can be viewed from 600 South between Main and 100 East. William Smith’s barn is on the south, and Edwin’s is on the north.

GPS Coordinates: 41.91050°N. 111.80803°W



Below: Stabilization work on the rock foundation of William’s barn. Photo by Jonas Landis, 2006 Conservation Corps Crew Leader.

Cache County Barns

48 Howard Egan Barn Richmond, Late 1800s

There's more than meets the eye in the history of this little rock and timber barn. It is all that remains of the homestead of Howard and Amanda Egan, pioneers born in the 1840s who traveled across the plains as children. Howard's father settled in Salt Lake and became a noted scout, pony express rider, and overland stage line developer. In the early 1870s, Howard and Amanda came to Richmond and homesteaded a farm they called "Nebo Ranch" in the northeast part of town, many years before buying this city lot. Upon moving to this lot in town, they built a log cabin and eventually a house and barn.

The Egans relied on home industries for some of their income. A map sketched by their last child (back cover) reveals the spot where a lime kiln was established to extract lime from Richmond's endless supply of rocks. The lime was used in the making of whitewash and mortar. A granddaughter says everything in town was painted white—the houses, picket fences, outbuildings, foundations, and cellar walls. The Egan boys were also responsible for keeping the fires going under large vats where the locals brought sorghum to be made into molasses.

The barn was likely built in the late 1800s by Egan's sons. It was built out of timber that they harvested from a mountain basin where a sawmill was established. Today at a junction near Franklin Basin in the Cache National Forest, a sign reading "Egan Basin" and a few remnants of a log cabin mark the spot of the sawmill.

The rockwork and cement of the barn's foundation offer some evidence that the barn may have been built in two phases. The lean-to on the west where there were a few stanchions and a manger for a few calves may be the earlier section, and both sections may have been modified later. It is certain that hay was lifted into the main bay with a Jackson fork that still hangs inside the barn, but a subsequent owner was puzzled to find no opening other than the Jackson fork door that would allow removal of the hay. A lower opening has been created on the north side of the barn to make it accessible for modern use.

George and Minnie Egan, the next generation to live in the house, are remembered by a few grandchildren still living. George, the ninth of Howard and Amanda's twelve children, was born in 1883. He was not a farmer, but worked at the Richmond Sego Plant for forty-eight years as the manager of the plant's boilers and generators. George used the barn for hay storage and a few calves.

Address: 530 South 100 East, Richmond

Viewing directions: From the street, view the barn a little bit north of it on 100 East, looking slightly southwest in order to see the lean-to on the back.

GPS coordinates: 41.91123°N. 111.80633°W



*Above: The stone stable on the west side was probably built first.
Below: The interior of the stable.*

Cache County Barns

49 Tripp Brothers Barn Richmond, 1895

Standing majestically above the city, the Tripp family barn has held a prominent place in Richmond's rural landscape for over 100 years. Two brothers new to



Mormonism came from Maine to homestead with other converts to the faith. With help from neighbors, William Robert and Enoch Bartlett Tripp built the barn in 1895. Lumber came from a local sawmill.

Originally the interior of the barn

was divided into several areas according to function. Horses were housed in one area, and dairy cows and their stanchions were in another. A large loft stored hay. The barn was also home to mangers for other animals. To the east of the barn a separate building held milk in ten-gallon cans at a cool temperature until they could be picked up for transport to the Sege condensed milk plant down the hill.

Through the years a few changes have been made. In the fall of 1991, the great-grandson of homesteader William Robert Tripp and his partner in veterinary medicine fulfilled their dream of using the outbuildings for a veterinary practice by remodeling the unique 1906 granary north of the barn. Most recently, holding-pens for cattle and horses being treated were added in the barn.

Large braces placed at intervals along the wall support the main bay's wide-open space, and a staircase has replaced the ladder to the loft, where friends and family like to go when visiting. The barn has been used for a variety of family and community events. Nativity pageants have been acted out and filmed, basketball games played, barn dances and birthday and Halloween parties have taken place. The barn has been in use for over one hundred years, and the plan is to preserve it so that its use may continue for another hundred years.



Location: 725 South 250 East, Richmond

Viewing directions: View from the southwest side of the barn at 250 East.

GPS coordinates: 41.90846°N. 111.80173°W.



*Lower Left: The stone foundation.
Above: Large braces in the loft.*

Cache County Barns

50 Modified English Barn Richmond, ca. 1900

The classic English barn in the West is usually a timber-framed post-and-beam structure with the main feature being doors on the long sides large enough for a wagon to be pulled through. The inside of the barn is divided into three bays, with the center bay being a wooden threshing floor. Bays for animals and hay usually flank the threshing floor. In this barn, the two bays housed horses and cows, and lofts for hay storage are above these.



This English barn was built on a site with a slight slope and built on a low rock foundation, creating space

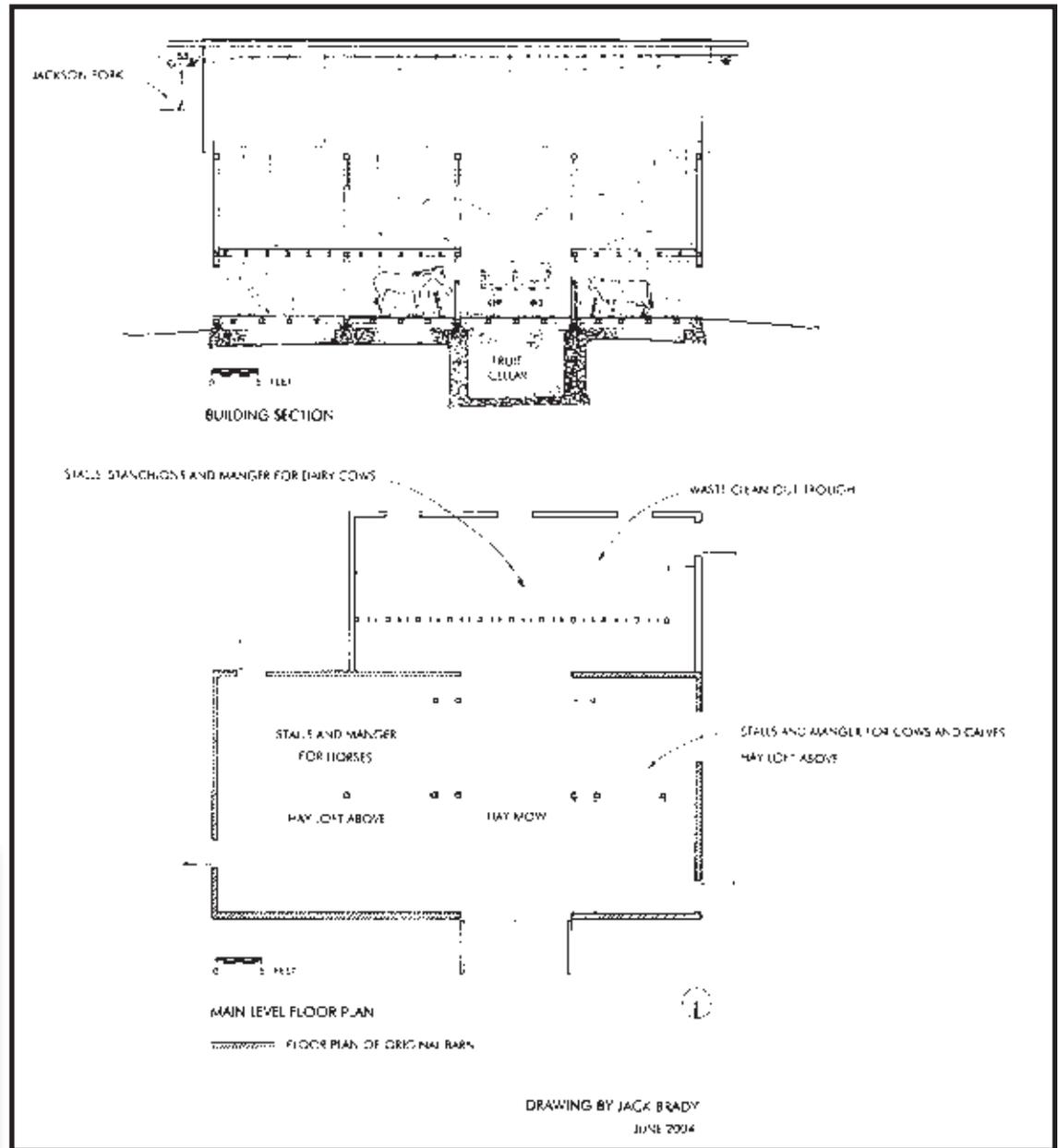
inside the barn for different levels. The extra vertical space on the south side allowed for the building of a rock basement underneath the threshing floor that was probably used as a fruit cellar.

The barn was modified with the addition of a lean-to on the south that was used for cow stanchions. The barn's current owners have divided the lean-to into a tack room and a game hen-raising pen. The barn was built by "Shorty" (Alma) and Clara Spackman sometime in the early 1900s.

Location: 308 N. 300 E., Richmond

Viewing directions: View barn from 300 East looking east.

GPS Coordinates: 41.92941°N. 111.80010°W.



Upper Left: The large central door on the north side opens to a wooden threshing floor typical of this type of barn.

Lower Left: A stone cellar is situated under the threshing floor.

Cache County Barns

51 Forsgren Barn Richmond, ca. 1900

This barn was built using wooden pegs to hold the posts and beams together, and square nails were used to nail on the siding. The center part of the barn is the hay storage area. The south and west sides were used for dairy cattle—twelve head on the south and six to eight head on the west. When Kevin Forsgren's father bought the place from C.I. Stoddard in 1948, the north side of the barn was open, and a herd of elk bedded down in the lean-to for the entire winter. Later, that side was closed in and used to stable a pair of work horses. This part of the barn was later converted into a milk house where up to eighty cows were milked. The small building on the southeast corner of the barn is an old milk house where ten-gallon cans of milk were cooled by setting them into a cooling trough filled with water. Kevin Forsgren says, "The barn must have been built by a short person because my father always complained that he was always hitting his head on the ceiling. He was six feet tall."

Location: 695 E. 500 North, Richmond

Viewing directions: Best viewed from 500 North looking northeast.

GPS coordinates: 41.93263°N. 111.79440°W.



Above: Note the stone foundation under this barn.

Cache County Barns

52 Ivan Allen barn Cove, 1917

This barn was built for Andrew Allen by a Mr. Peterson, a local carpenter. Andrew's wife Susanna made an extended visit to a son and daughter-in-law in June, 1917, and when she returned, she recorded in her diary that the barn had been built. Members of the Allen family owned the farm continuously for over 100 years after it was homesteaded by Andrew in the 1880s. Today, new owners continue to put the historic buildings to use.

As on many early farmsteads, the dairy herd and horses provided resources for sustenance on the farm. In addition, Andrew was a woodcutter and one of the builders of the Logan Mormon temple. As a prosperous farmer, he improved this property and bought farms in other areas.

Ivan Allen, the youngest son of Andrew and Susanna, was a dairyman like his father. He increased the dairy herd and raised his own crops. The barn was the center of all this activity. Originally cows were milked in the south side and horses kept in the north side. A milking parlor with a cement floor, new stanchions and

modern milking equipment later replaced the horse stalls, and the old milking section on the south was converted into calving pens. The old wooden stanchions and wood floor still remain intact.

It took five people to put the hay in with a Jackson fork. A son says "It took all of us to make a go of it. When we'd put hay in, somebody did the fork

work, and there was someone to stack." There were hand signals to indicate when to trip the fork. When loose hay went to baled hay, Mr. Allen kept his old Jackson fork, figuring out a way to load it with several bales at once. A hay elevator then replaced the Jackson fork as the method for loading hay in the barn.

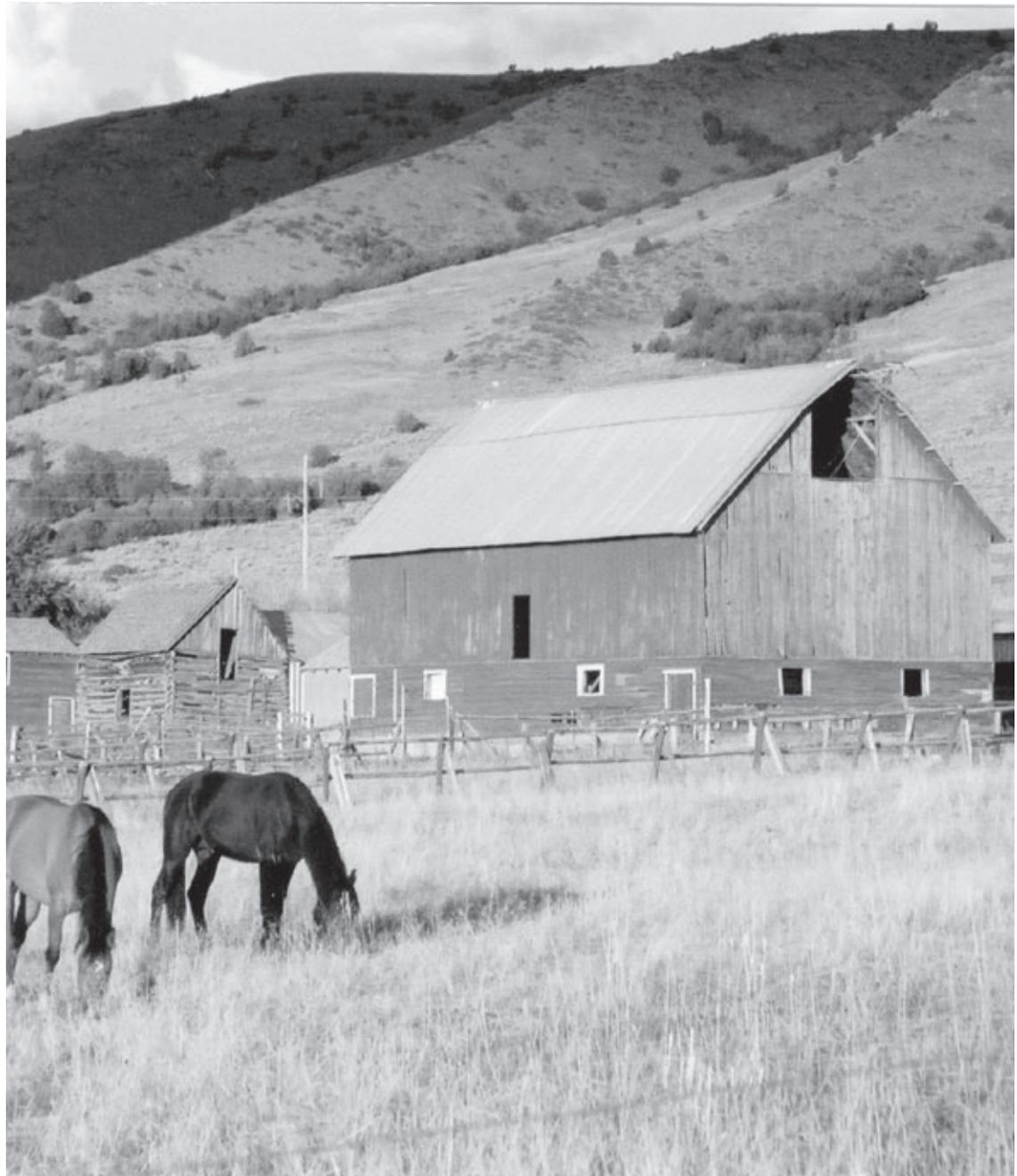
The Allen children worked and played on the farm while growing up. Walking across the beams of the barn was a favorite game, which they continued despite their mother's warnings.

Several other historic buildings exist on the site. The original home where Andrew and Susanna lived until they died is still lived in by the current owners. A log home was moved onto the property from nearby. There is a chicken coop and brooding house, sheds that were used for wagons and implements, and a blacksmith shop. Some of the farmstead's original equipment has been donated to the Jensen Historical Farm at the American West Heritage Center in Wellsville.

Location: 12110 N. 2000 E., Cove

Viewing directions: View from the west on 12110 North (binoculars recommended).

GPS coordinates: 41.95193°N. 111.78681°W.



Left: A wood floor is on both sides of the wooden stanchions, allowing both the milk cows and the farmer to stay off the cold ground.

Cache County Barns

53 North High Creek Road Barns Cove, Late 1800s to early 1900s



Driving up High Creek Road in Cove is like going back in time to when the little settlement of Cove was established. Keep your eye out for several historic barns, granaries and outbuildings along this road. On the east end of the road, two barns are noted.

"Doc" Skabelund buys historic barns and chicken coops and fixes them up. The most important thing in preserving an old

building is to put a new roof on. This will go a long way in providing a building that can go on being used instead of tearing it down and building a new one. This gable roof barn in Cove was repaired some fifteen years ago and is used today. When modifying the barn to suit modern equipment, Skabelund had a local builder make doors. The cedar design on the doors is an attractive way to update the barn.

Location: 12751 North High Creek Road, Cove

Viewing directions: The barn is on the west side of the road, best seen when driving from the north (go to the end of the paved road and turn around for the scenic drive back down).

GPS coordinates: 41.96545°N. 111.77538°W.

54

In Cove, once called Coalville, several homesteaders established water rights with the help of spokesman Solomon W. Allen, great-grandfather to Mike Allen. Mike owns this gable roof barn that was a typical dairy and stock barn. It still has its fourteen cow stanchions. Now the barn is used for storage of hay and straw, and cows are fed out of one end.

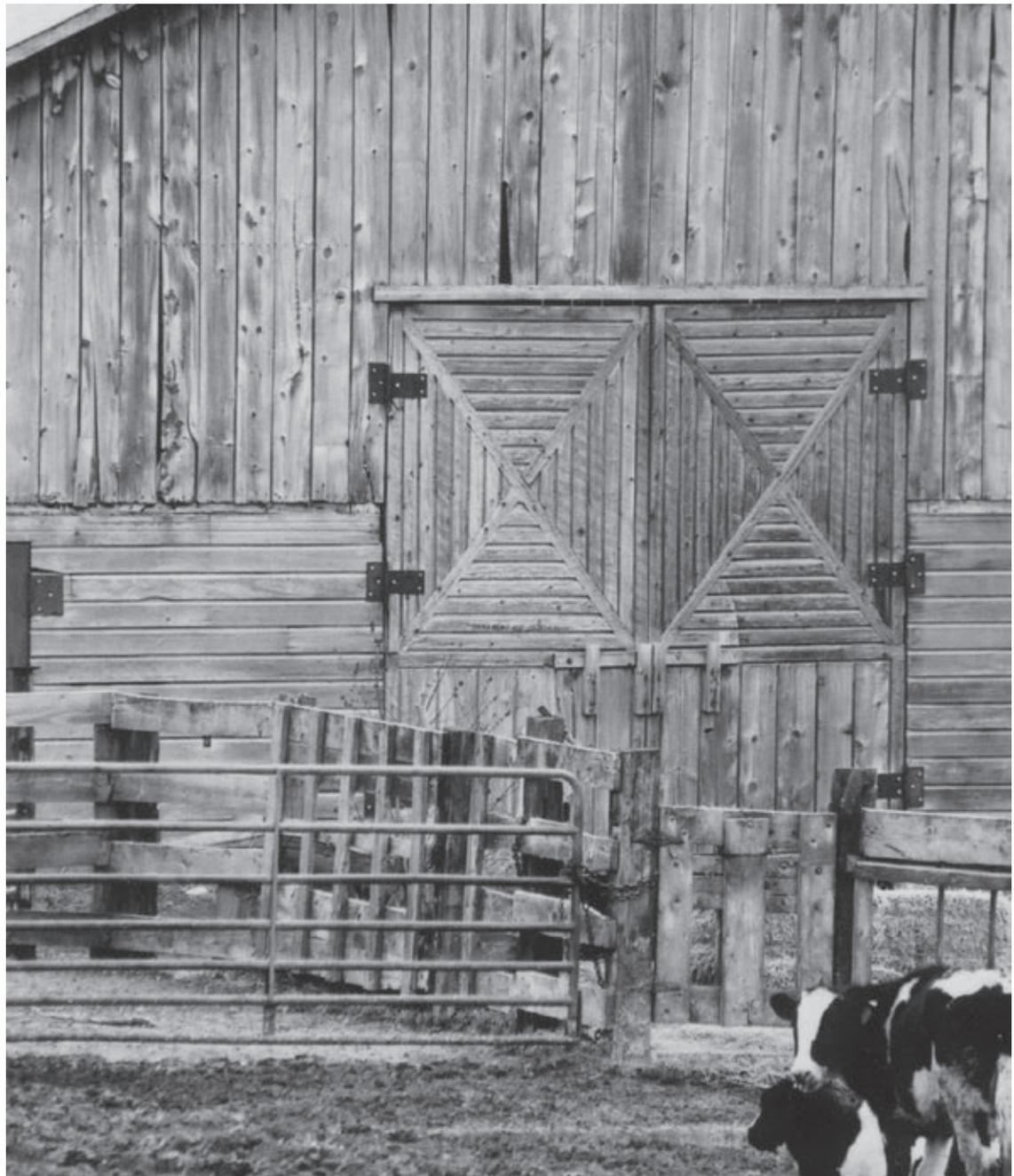


Although it is not his great-grandfather's barn, Allen is a fourth generation Cove resident and thus is connected to its history and enjoys using the barn.

Location: 12851 North High Creek Road, Cove

Viewing directions: The barn is on the west side of the road, best seen when driving from the north (go to the end of the paved road and turn around for the scenic drive back down).

GPS coordinates: 41.96763°N. 111.77476°W.



Upper Left: The Skabelund barn.

Lower Left: The Allen barn.

Above: Detail showing the decorative doors added to the Skabelund barn.

Cache County Barns

55 **Ririe-Hansen Barn** Lewiston, 1918-19

This barn and the house on the property were built by Hyrum and Margaret Ririe in 1918-19. The Riries, whose progenitors were from Scotland, joined the Mormon Church and settled in the Ogden area, but were asked by the church to colonize what later became known as Welling, Alberta. They lived in Alberta from about 1901 until they came to Lewiston in 1917 or 1918, and retained ownership of their farm in Welling until the late 1940s, necessitating travel back and forth between Utah and Alberta.

The barn has stanchions for milk cows on one side and room for horses on the other side. There is a hay loft where hay was deposited with a Jackson fork. This barn's diamond-shaped windows are reminiscent of the owl holes associated with English and German settlements, though any connection with those types of architecture cannot be proven. The windows provided ventilation for the loft as well as access for owls, which were desired for control of mice in the barn. The windows have also been called martin holes or swallow holes. Note the flare at the bottom edge of the roof. Its function may have been to shed water away from the foundation of the barn, or it may have been simply a decorative flourish.

The Hansen family bought the farmstead in 1968 and milked about eighty cows with the help of their four sons and one daughter. The family farmed 300 acres of land in addition to dairying. Bulk milk was sent to the Sego plant in Richmond, and to Cache Valley Dairy and later Dairy Farmers of America in Amalga.

Location: 41 East 1600 South, Lewiston

Viewing directions: View from 1600 South, looking north.

GPS coordinates: 41.94688°N. 111.85436°W.

56 **Stacked Two-by-Four Granary With Overhang** Lewiston, 1910-1920

Owned by the same family for over seventy years, this beautiful granary is larger than many of ones commonly seen on the farm properties of the region. The building is constructed with mortise-and-tenon joints and wooden pegs. There are four compartments for different grains—oats, barley and wheat. These grains were used mostly to feed animals.

A derrick horse was used to run the hopper inside the granary. A wagon pulled up outside the building, and the derrick horse worked the hopper much the same as a Jackson fork was run. Wheat was loaded into the hopper from the wagon, and then it was pulled up and dumped through the granary window. A track used for this purpose still exists.

The building has a "sag" in it, but local farmers say it has sagged for years, implying, perhaps, that it is nothing to worry about. The granary was used as recently as 1993.

Location: 800 South Main, Lewiston

Viewing directions: View from 800 South looking north.

GPS coordinates: 41.96140°N. 111.85816°W



Cache County Barns

57 M.L. Ballard Barn Benson, 1920s

Birding or boating enthusiasts exploring Benson Marsh will experience a pleasant surprise as they come upon the round-roofed barn built by M.L. Ballard in the 1920s. Situated against a bank and on a gentle slope down to the Bear River, the barn was once the center of a productive dairy farm. Now birds and bats roost here.



Originally the barn was built for about one dozen cows and four horses, but in the next generation of business, they outgrew the space. More loafing areas to the east and west of the barn, hay storage, and a new milk house to the west of the barn were added as the herd grew to 96 cows, and government regulations required more controls for milk cooling and storage. This farm produced

only Grade A milk meant for drinking, which needed to be cooled in an area separate from the milking parlor.

The unique feature of a banked barn allows access to the loft from the ground level on the uphill side, but a Jackson fork was used from the south end to load hay. Chickens were kept in the north end of the loft and accessed at ground level through the north doors of the barn. Beet pulp silage was stored in a block silo on the north end of the barn as well, and shoveled into the lower level from that side.

In the 1980s the U.S. government announced a national whole-herd buy-out plan in order to reduce a surplus of milk. Sixty-one Cache County dairymen participated in the buy-out—the largest number for any county in the state. Those close to retirement or unable to make their farms productive benefited, but this meant that some young people who wanted to be dairymen would be unable to carry on the tradition and livelihood of dairy farming. Lives were changed in this process. Some dreams were lost, and some of the barns, like the M.L. Ballard barn, remain unused at this time.

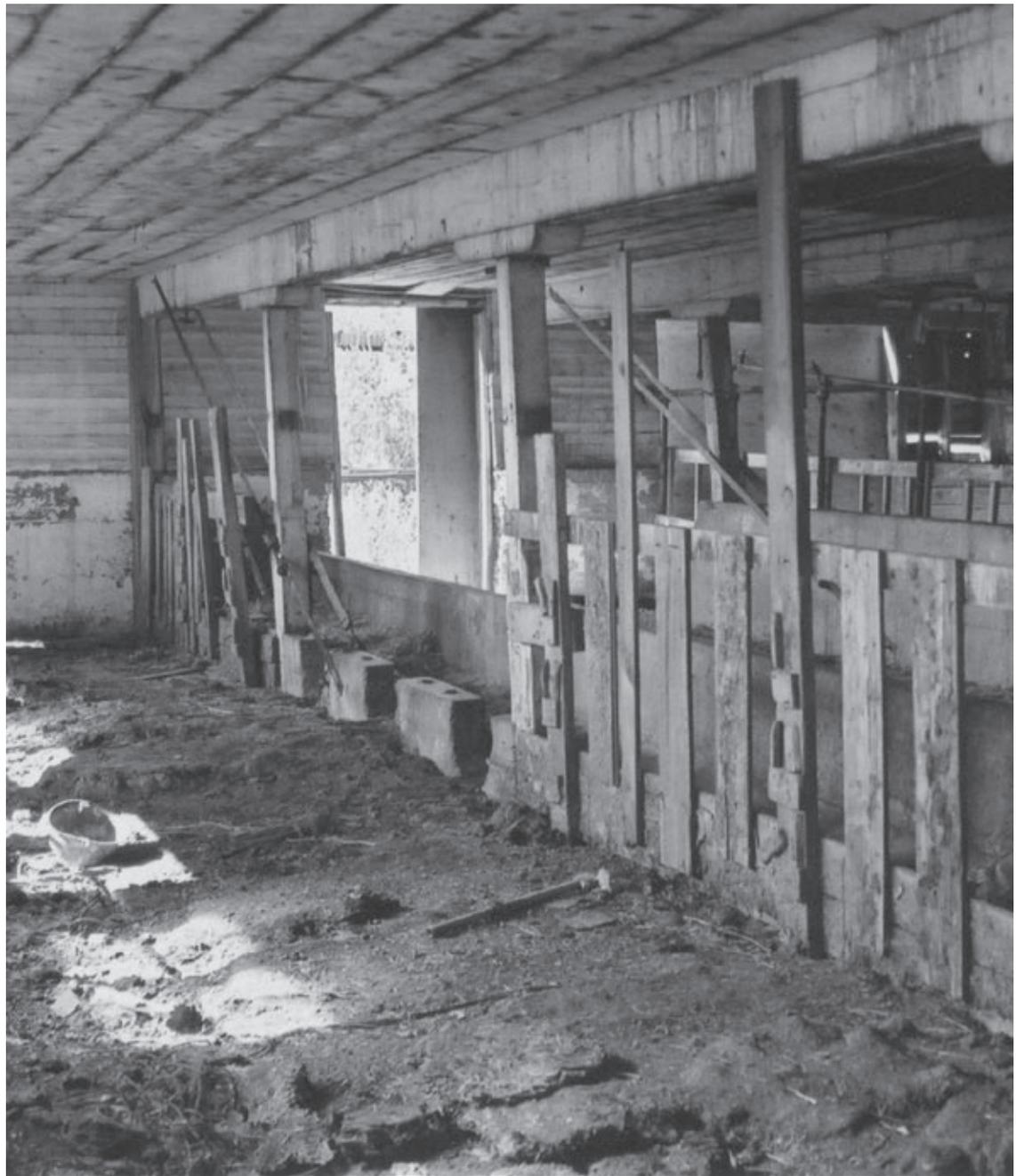
Location: 3830 N. 3200 W., Benson

Driving instructions: Take 2500 North (Airport Road) from Highway 91.

As you head west this becomes 3400 North. At the "T" (2900 West) turn right and follow it as 3400 North becomes 3800 North.

Viewing directions: View barn from Upper Bear River Recreation Area (boat launch site, looking north) or along 3800 North.

GPS Coordinates: 41.80126°N. 111.90926°W.



Above: The old milking parlor. Army helmets on the floor were used as drinking cups for the calves.

Cache County Barns

58 Sern T. Petersen Barn Newton, 1914

This beautiful example of an Intermountain barn—central bay with lean-tos built onto the east and west sides—was built in 1914 by Sern T. Petersen, son of Danish immigrant Mads Petersen, a Newton founder. This multi-use barn has been well cared for over the years and is still owned and cared for by one of Petersen's descendants. Historically, the 3.5 acre farm supported yearly crops of hay and grain, potatoes, sugar beets, and corn.

The barn housed dairy cows and work horses in the east lean-to, had a "box stall" for the quarantine of sick animals, space for a buggy in the west lean-to, and a haymow in the center. Lofts were built in the shed-roofed lean-tos on both sides, and a boardwalk flanking the east side of the main bay allowed convenient access to different areas of the barn.

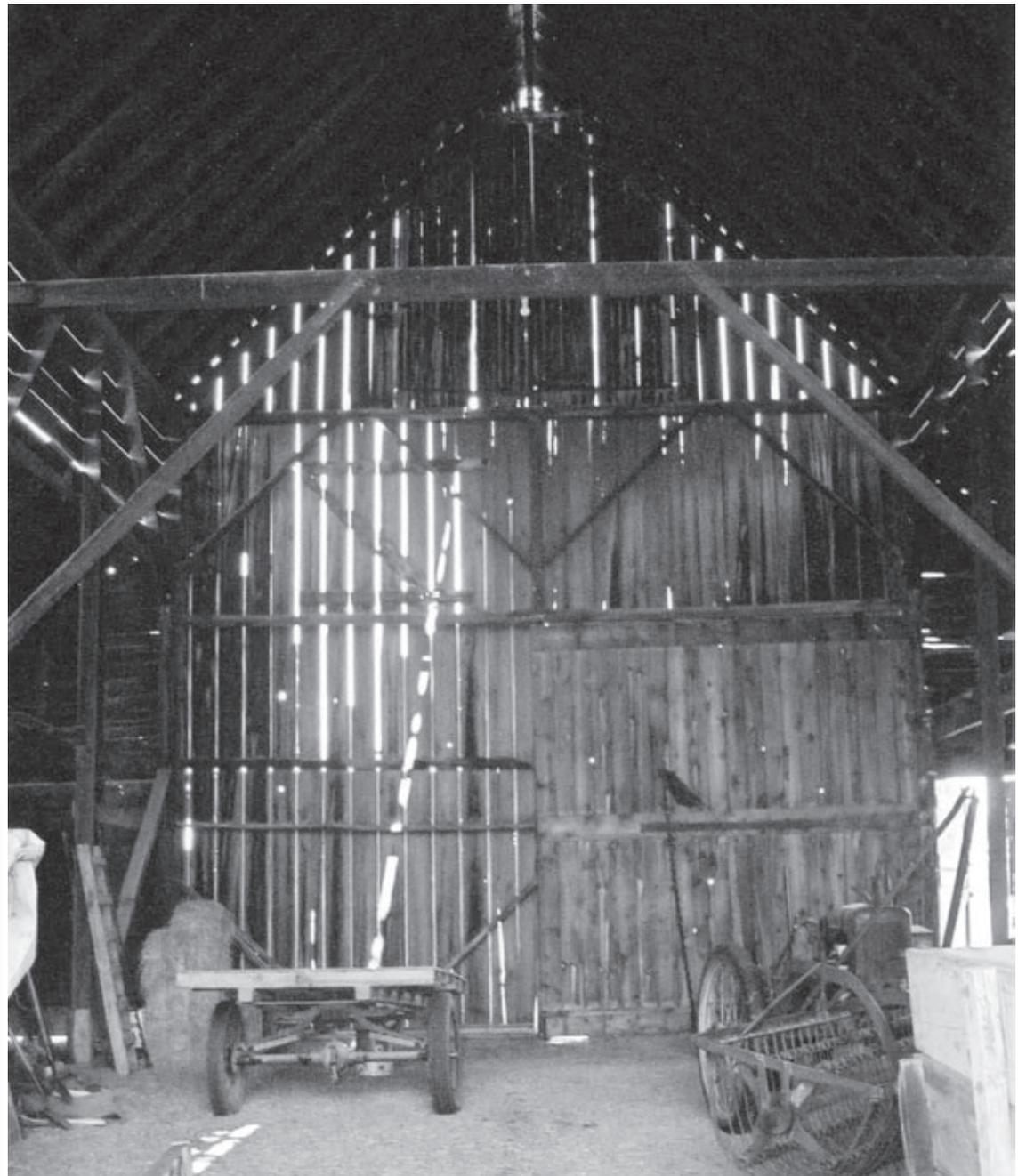
Originally, loose hay was lifted into the barn with a Jackson fork on the north and removed from a series of three doors at different levels on the south. These doors allowed access to the haystack as it was used up. Later, when baled hay came into use, large sliding doors were installed on the north side to allow for the use of modern baling equipment and tractors in the loading and unloading of baled hay.

A metal roof was put on in 1964, greatly benefiting the preservation of this barn.

Location: 175 W. Main, Newton

Viewing directions: Three possible viewpoints: from Main Street looking north; from 100 North looking south, and from 200 West looking east.

GPS coordinates: 41.86261°N. 111.99303°W.



Above: The central bay of the barn.

Cache County Barns

59 Andrew Stewart Heggie Barn Clarkston, 1900



This barn was built in three sections. First to be built was the main bay, which included a hay loft, box stalls for new colts or calves, stanchions for seven cows, a section to raise pigs, and a place to keep oats and barley for feed. Horses were stabled on the west side. Later, the barn was expanded out to the north with two large doors on the east and west to accommodate wagons and loads of hay. Hay was lifted into the loft with a Jackson fork. A lean-to on the west was added later for more horses.

The gable is thirty-five feet high. A daughter said that when her brother "got on top of the barn with a measuring outfit, the top of the barn was right even with the 'A' on the USU Main building. He could sight it and it was even."

The floor of the west lean-to was cobbled with stones that were brought down from the site of another barn that Heggie had on another ranch. When that barn was torn down, its cobbled flooring was removed and brought down to this newer barn. Cobbled floors were not common in northern Utah. It is possible that the idea of cobbling came from Heggie's Scottish ancestors.

A daughter born in 1907 recalls her work on the farm. There were two brothers and two sisters working the Jackson fork, with the brothers in the barn to control the fork, and the sisters running the derrick horse. She says, "My sister and I were delegated to drive that team, to take the load up. I wasn't too good at that. I'm sure I didn't put even pressure on those two horses and as they'd back up, they'd get over that cable and then I'd have to go forward to get off the cable and start again. I sure didn't like that job." The boys milked the cows in winter and the girls milked in summer. An electric separator was used to separate the cream from the milk. Homemade ice cream was a favorite food and the skim milk went to the pigs.

Location: 69 North Main, Clarkston

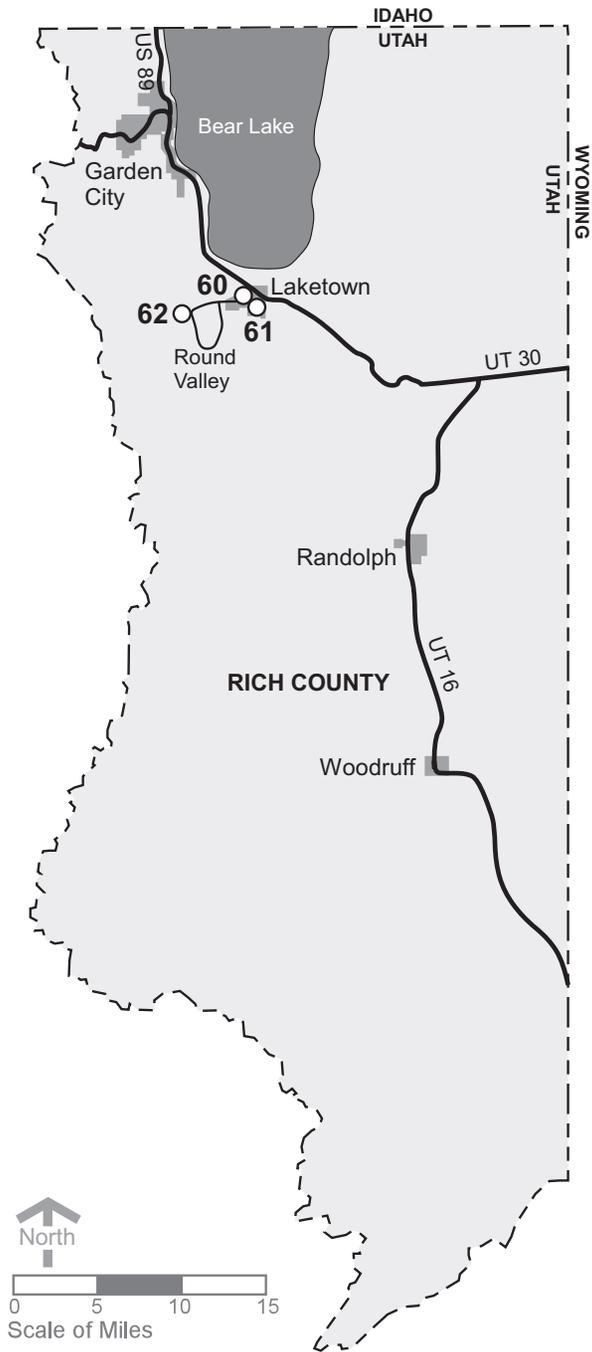
Viewing directions: View the barn from Main Street looking west or 100 North looking north. It is behind a house, but can be seen from either side of the house and from adjacent streets without entering the property.

GPS coordinates: 41.92141°N. 112.05058°W.



*Lower Left: A cobblestone floor in the west lean-to.
Above: Posts and beams with diagonal bracing support the weight of the building.*

Rich County Map



Left: Map of Rich County showing location of all the barns in this section.
Above: Retired fisheries biologists on a tour of Rich County barns view the Weston barn (barn #60).

Rich County Barns

60 Benjamin Weston Barn and Granary Laketown, 1920s

The Westons settled in Laketown in the late 1800s, led by Joseph Weston, who came here from England. This Intermountain barn was built by his grandson Benjamin Weston in 1925 and remains in the Weston family. The wood was harvested in the nearby mountains and milled at a sawmill in Meadowville, northwest of Laketown. The south side of the barn was built first as a shelter for horses, which were the mainstay of the ranch at the time—the horses were used for haying in the summer and feeding cattle in the winter. The north lean-to was built for milk cows, and the family sold milk for many years.



The family also raised Shire work horses. Benjamin sold smaller horses to the mines in Evanston, Wyoming, and to sheep camps, reserving the

larger animals for farm work. The south lean-to was built with five tie stalls that could accommodate ten horses or fifteen colts. Today, the Westons use this area for tack storage and occasionally for calving. At one time, they used the north side for calving after the dairy operation was over, but because that side is colder than the south side, they have not used it much in the past few years.

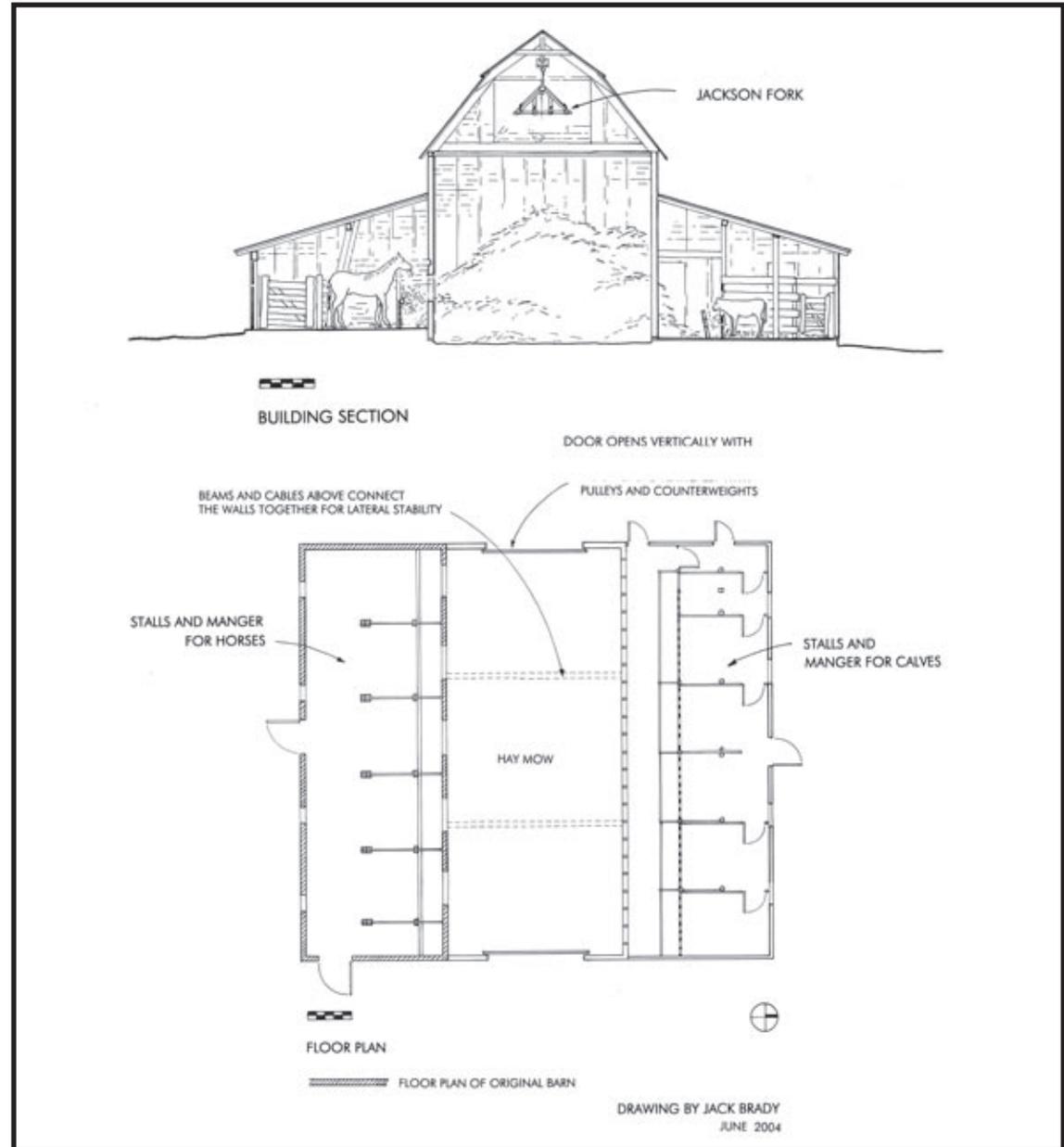
There is no loft in the barn—hay was stacked on the ground up, using the Jackson fork. Today, bedding straw is stored there. Tom Weston, who owns the barn today, recalls playing there every day as a boy, doing everything from breaking horses to riding the milk cow calves to just swinging from ropes tied to the rafters. Tom takes care of the barn, knowing that he could never afford to replace it if it deteriorated. He added the metal roof in 1994 to keep it dry inside.

Next to the barn is a shed-roofed granary. Granaries with this type of roof are unique to this area—they have not been observed anywhere else in the region. This one was moved from the south part of Laketown to its present location, dragged by work horses in the winter, so it would slide. Inside, it has two floors, with three large grain bins on the second floor. The first floor remains so cool in the summer that the family used to store meat there.

Location: 50 North Main, Laketown

Viewing directions: The barn can be seen from Main Street, looking west.

GPS coordinates: 41.82676°N. 111.32286°W.



Rich County Barns

61 McKay Willis Barn and Granary Laketown, ca. 1870-1880



George Gilford Weston came to Laketown in 1870 with his parents and siblings. His great-grandson McKay Willis, now mayor of Laketown, estimates that the log barn was built almost as soon as the settlers arrived, perhaps because of the harsh winters in this area. The log granary, too, was built early on, probably between 1875 and 1880, and the family lived in the granary while they built their house north of the barn. The house was built with brick made from local clay.

Logs for the projects were cut in the mountains west of Meadowville (a small community northwest of Laketown). Some logs were sawed into lumber at the Meadowville sawmill, which George owned, while others were just trimmed and used whole, probably to take advantage of their insulating qualities. The granary not only has two floors for grain storage,

but also has a basement, which is unusual. It could have provided storage for root crops, apples, eggs, meat, and milk, all at temperatures that avoided the summer and winter extremes.

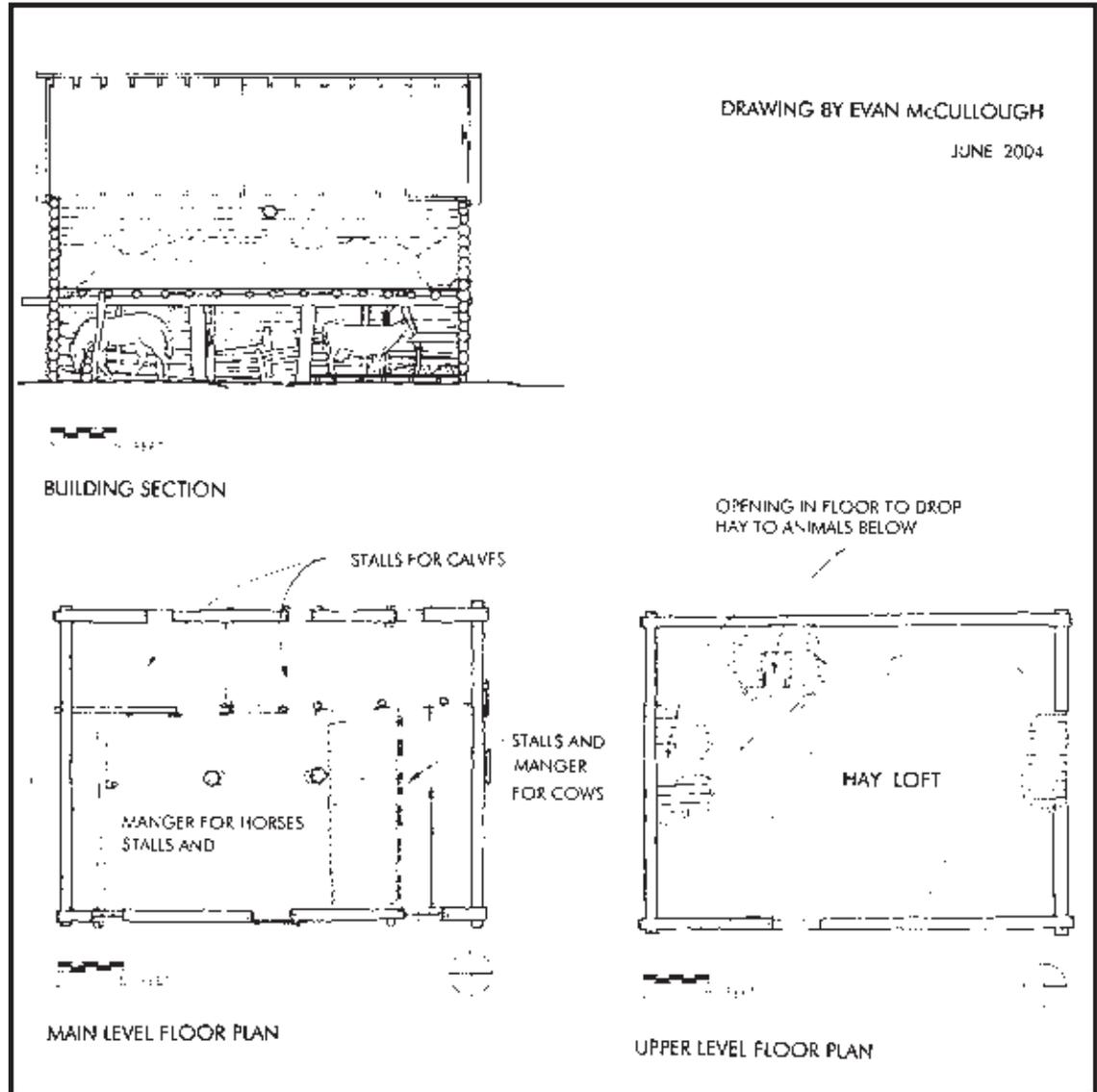
The barn does not have a foundation. It is built of logs on the lower half, and is sided with planks in the loft, where insulation was less important. McKay Willis does not remember his grandfather putting hay into the loft, however. When he was farming there in the 1940s and '50s, he used a derrick just northeast of the barn to stack hay out in the open. The opening to the loft has been enlarged to allow use of a hay elevator to put baled hay there. The lower portion of the barn was used for a milking parlor. There was a corral built around the barn, and the cows grazed in pastures west of town. In the winter, the two work horses were kept in the barn. The barn continued to be a place for milk cows until about 1998. Now it is used for storage, but the five cow stanchions, tie stalls for two horses, and two calf pens remain.

The granary was used to store wheat for chicken feed and for flour (milled locally), barley for cows, and oats for the horses. Walls inside the granary kept the different grains separate from one another. The property had other structures—a loafing shed and a chicken coop in particular—that have been torn down or burned down.

Location: 40 S. 100 E. Laketown

Viewing directions: From 100 East looking west. Granary can best be seen by parking closer to the corner and looking to the southwest behind the barn.

GPS coordinates: 41.82495°N. 111.32001°W.



Left: Entrance to the cellar under the granary.

Rich County Barns

62 Johnson Ranch Round Valley, 1928 – 1952

This large ranch has four barns and a granary. The oldest barn, built around 1928, is located behind (west of) the one with the blue roof and has a monitor roof—one with a raised center section that allows for light and ventilation in the loft. The lumber came from an uncle's ranch nearby. All the barns on the property are post-1928, because in that year, some young children accidentally burned the older barns down. Neighbors and hired men all pitched in to help the family build the monitor-roof barn before winter set in. The barn was designed by Keith Johnson's father, the owner of the ranch. It had room for twelve to fourteen dairy cows on the east and room for work and riding horses on the west. It has a large loft where hay was stacked using a Jackson fork and later a hay elevator. The inside-out granary just north of the old barn was built around the same time.

The barn with the blue roof was built in 1936, with the lean-tos added in 1940 and 1941. It was built primarily to give shelter to weaning calves in the winter. It was also used later for lambing 1100 ewes until the family quit the sheep business in 1961. Hay was hand-pitched into the loft. One long cold spring, the family put forty ewes and lambs in the loft and pitched hay to them and watered them with a hose. The winter of 1948-49 was the heaviest Keith can remember, with sixteen to eighteen inches of snow on the ground from November through April. The sheep were kept in the barn, and Keith stayed up for eighteen days and nights with about two to three hours of sleep in the afternoons.

The blue barn up on the hill to the north was built in 1952 as a storage and service area for machinery, and the long, low barn on the south was built in 1955 to accommodate young livestock. It includes pens for cows with new calves and a lock-up chute that can be used for helping a cow nurse her calf.

The lofts of the barns were used for hay, but now that the Johnsons use the large bales, it is impractical to store them in the lofts. One loft became a basketball court for the kids of the family.

The barns are kept in good repair with regular painting and replacement of old roofs and other parts. Keith, who has lived here all his life and helped build most of the barns, says, "These barns are all appreciated. With the hardships of weather, it wouldn't be very comfortable ranching without the barns."

Location: The west side of Round Valley. Go due west from Laketown until you come to a "T" intersection, and you will see the ranch to the west. Best view is .1 mile north of the ranch sign, which reads, "Big Creek Ranch, Black Angus, Johnson's since 1915." Please do not enter the ranch property.

Viewing directions: Park out of the traffic lanes and use binoculars to look west toward the ranch.

GPS coordinates: 41.81466°N. 111.37993°W.



*Above: Keith Johnson reminisces about life on the ranch. Monitor-roof barn is in the background.
Below: Overview of Johnson Ranch.*

Suggested Reading & Glossary

Suggested Reading

Of Work and Romance: Discovering Utah Barns, by Thomas Carter and Roger Roper (University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture, 2004)

Barns, by John Michael Vlach (The Library of Congress, W.W. Norton, 2003) with an included CD-ROM of photographs

The Old Barn Book, by Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek (Rutgers University Press, 1995)



Hay elevator – A device that looks something like a ladder, but which has a moving conveyor belt that will grip bales of hay and move them to a desired location (see photo at left).

Haymow – A storage area for hay.

Inside-out construction – A type of construction used in granaries because of the enormous outward force exerted on walls by stored grain. The building is built of studs (vertical 2x4s placed along a wall), but the siding is put on the inside of the studs instead of the outside, as in normal buildings. Thus the outward pressure of the grain pushes the siding against the studs instead of popping it off of them if it were built conventionally.

Jackson fork – A large triangular fork for lifting hay from ground level into a loft or haymow. The fork was run using a pulley system powered by a horse, usually ridden by a youngster. Someone inside the barn would pull a rope to “trip” the fork to release its load. It would then be sent back along its track to the outside to pick up another load. The forks were dangerous, with long sharp tines that could run someone through if they were not careful. There are also stories of children who rode the fork horse losing fingers when the rope became twisted around them.

Lean-to – A structure with a roof whose slope goes only one way—not gabled—attached to the side of a building. In the case of historic barns, the lean-to usually served as a shelter or shed for animals. Also locally referred to simply as a “lean.” A gable-roofed barn with one lean-to on the eaves side resembles the classic “salt-box” shape of New England.

Loafing shed – An open-sided shed that gives shelter to livestock.

Manger – A feeding trough.

Metal roofs – The use of metal to replace deteriorating shingle roofs on old barns has been a major advantage in keeping the buildings standing. Moisture is the main enemy of these wood structures.

Mortise-and-tenon construction – A type of wood joinery in which a cavity or slot is cut in one piece of wood to receive a tongue—or tenon—on another piece of wood.

Pitch – The slope of a roof. Also refers to picking up hay and tossing it into a desired location with a pitchfork.

Post-and-beam construction – A type of framing in which the weight of the building is carried on a few large vertical columns and horizontal beams. Please see also “balloon construction.”

Shed roof – A roof that slopes only one direction and has no gable.

Glossary of Barn-Related Terms

Balloon construction – A type of framing in which the weight of the building is carried by numerous small members like studs and headers. Please see also “post-and-beam construction.”

Banked barn or bank barn – A barn built into a hillside, usually allowing for ground-level access to at least two floors.

Milking machines – The first automated milking machine was the bucket milker, which sucked milk from the udders and into a bucket, which the operator then had to empty into ten-gallon cans for transport. Subsequent milking machines utilized pipes that ran from the cow directly to large cooling tanks. These machines were part of the upgrades for Grade A milk.

Creamery – An establishment where butter and cheese are made, and milk and cream are processed and sold.

Crib – An enclosure like an animal stall or a large bin for grain.

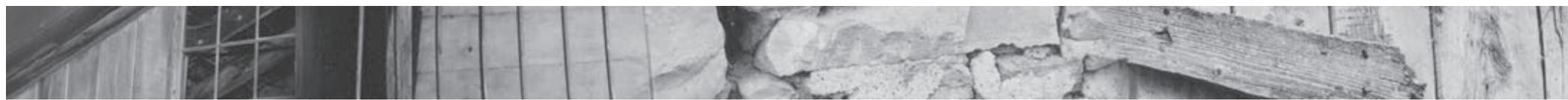
Dimensional lumber – Lumber that has been milled to a standard size.

Dovetail – A type of corner joint in which interlocking members are flared—resembling a bird’s spread-out tail—so that they lock into place and are difficult to move. This type of joint can be seen in some log buildings.

Eaves – The lowest edge of a roof, extending out past the wall.

Gable – The highest point of a roof, forming a ridge. The “gable end” of a building is the triangle-shaped end wall framed by the end of the roof.

Photo: A hay elevator.



Stanchion – A device that fits around the neck of a cow to keep her from moving back and forth during milking. Early stanchions were made of wood with a piece that moved away from and toward the neck of the cow. Later ones were manufactured of metal.



Tongue-and-groove construction – A joint made by a tongue on one edge of a board fitting into a corresponding groove on the edge of another board.

Transverse crib – A type of barn that originated in Tennessee and featured a central hall or room that ran from gable end to gable end, with rows of “cribs”—stalls, bins, or rooms—along either side. It was a very flexible design that spread across the country.

Two by four (2x4) construction – A type of construction most often used in granaries, in which 2' x 4" lumber is laid horizontally and stacked. The 2x4's may be fastened to one another with nails. This creates a strong wall that can withstand the outward pressure of stored grain.

This barn tour is a project of the Bear River Heritage Area, a consortium of Box Elder, Cache, and Rich Counties in Utah, and Bear Lake, Caribou, Franklin, and Oneida Counties in Idaho and



*Left: A shed roof
Above: Wooden stanchions in the Morgan Barn (#21) have a locking lever in the crosspiece. The cow's head went between the vertical slats, one of which moved back and forth to allow easy entry and exit.*

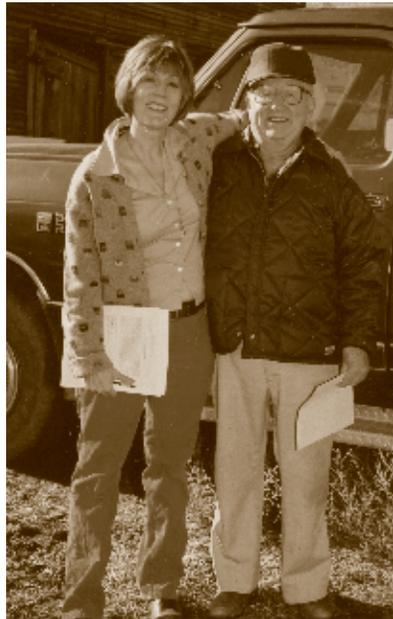
This barn tour is a project of the Bear River Heritage Area, a consortium of Box Elder, Cache, and Rich Counties in Utah, and Bear Lake, Caribou, Franklin, and Oneida Counties in Idaho and administered by the Bear River Association of Governments. The mission of the Bear River Heritage Area is to bring economic benefit to the region through development of programs that preserve and promote our heritage. For more information about the Bear River Heritage Area and its programs, please contact the Bear River Association of Governments at 170 N. Main St., Logan UT 84321; phone 435.752.7242.

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The Utah State Historical Society



We wish to thank all the barn owners and others who were interviewed for this project for sharing their knowledge of these barns. We also thank the owners for giving permission for their barns to be listed in this guide.

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Architectural drawings: Jack Brady, Architect, and Evan McCullough, Student, University of Utah School of Architecture, who braved spiders, hay fever, and manure to measure and transfer the barn plans to paper
Maps by David Rondina and David Bell
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1st Edition - 11/2004
Watkins Printing, Logan
2nd Edition - 9/2007
Square One Printing, Logan



*Left: Fieldworker Lisa Duskin-Goede with interviewee A.J. Christensen.
Above: Evan McCullough, left, and Jack Brady, right, measuring a barn for drawings.*



Map of the lot - drawn by Onis Perilla Egan - Mabim the youngest Egan child.

