

JEREMY RANCH STONE CABIN

SUMMIT COUNTY, UTAH

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 | | buildings |
| 1 | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 2 | | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / seasonal dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT / not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: SANDSTONE

walls: SANDSTONE

WOOD

roof: WOOD

other:

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary Paragraph

Located in East Canyon among the mountainous terrain of Summit County, Utah, the Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin was built around 1890. The single-pen dwelling is constructed of sandstone laid in a somewhat coursed rubble fashion. The cabin features a moderately pitched gable roof three-bay symmetrical façade. It is the only building in the surrounding area. The immediate hilly setting is devoid of trees and is covered in grasses and small shrubs. The cabin served for years as a shelter for ranch hands managing the Jeremy family's large herd of sheep that grazed in the area during the warmer months. Despite its deteriorated condition, the resource exhibits a good level of historic integrity and continues to convey much about its architecture and history dating from the late 19th century into the 20th century.

Narrative Description

General Details and Setting

The Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin stands in East Canyon, in Utah's Wasatch Mountains in the NW¹/₄ of the NE¹/₄ of Section 34, Township 1 North-Range 3 East at an elevation of about 6,200' above sea level. It is located in rural southwestern Summit County, ten miles northwest of Park City and fifteen miles east of downtown Salt Lake City. Access to the property is by way of a 2.5-mile drive up unpaved East Canyon Road from the Interstate 80 interchange for the Jeremy Ranch development. A two-track road, aligned on a north-south axis and running adjacent to the cabin, was the original Jeremy Ranch Road. East Canyon Road at that point is more than three hundred yards to the east across East Canyon Creek. A short distance south of the cabin, another two-track road heads west running parallel to Wood Hollow Creek.

The cabin stands on a rise just north of Wood Hollow Creek and west of East Canyon Creek. Wood Hollow Creek collects runoff from the hills to the southwest. After passing south of the cabin, its waters flow into the meandering East Canyon Creek, which drains the broad eastern flank of the Wasatch Range. East Canyon Creek runs northward to meet the Weber River near Morgan, Utah. The presence of surface water near the cabin explains, at least in part, why it was built close to the confluence of Wood Hollow Creek and East Canyon Creek. Starting in the 1840s, Emigration Canyon, in Morgan County about three miles to the north, served as the primary route to and from Salt Lake City along the Mormon Pioneers Trail. None of the area's migrant trails appear to have passed the cabin itself.

The nominated property is two acres in size and holds the historic cabin, open buffer space that includes the surrounding grounds and evidence of visible and potential buried artifacts, and a segment of the historic two-track Jeremy Ranch Road. The building is surrounded by open ground covered in natural grasses and sage. A non-historic buck-and-rail fence encloses the grounds around the cabin, although it does not incorporate the full one-half acre that is nominated. The landscape gently rises to the east across East Canyon Creek and to west behind the cabin, with East Canyon Creek occupying the valley floor and higher rolling hills in the background. The closest developed feature is a complex of non-historic agricultural buildings and corrals about one-quarter mile to the south. Only the northern one of those buildings is visible from the cabin. The surrounding land continues to be predominantly undeveloped and evocative of a ranching landscape.

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Cabin

This small stone masonry building rests upon a minimal sandstone foundation and has a rectangular footprint measuring approximately 18' x 28'. Facing slightly northeast and aligned lengthwise on a northwest-southeast axis, its exterior walls are constructed of sandstone blocks of various sizes and shapes. These were gathered from nearby rock outcrops or perhaps from a quarry that opened in the vicinity of Gorgoza in 1890. The blocks are laid in random coursing with what appears to be a rough lime mortar. Some shaping might have occurred as the walls were being assembled. Larger blocks of sandstone were generally placed lower along the walls and at the corners to provide structural support.¹

The building's current side-gabled roof is not original, although it does appear to replace an early roof of that configuration based upon the shape of the stone gable end walls on the north and south. The original roof likely deteriorated once the building was no longer in use, leaving it exposed to the elements. That was addressed decades ago, likely sometime between the 1950s and 1970s based upon weathering, when the current roof was installed to protect the historic building. The roof is composed of dimensional lumber with joists and rafters, and its surface is clad in sheets of plywood. Fascia boards were applied along the shallow eaves.

The original rear stone wall on the west is also missing, and the stones are not on the ground in the vicinity of the building. This suggests that they might have been scavenged for use elsewhere. The missing wall was replaced decades ago, probably the same time as the roof, to enclose and protect the historic building. It consists of wood framing with vertical boards on the exterior.

While the original doors and windows are also gone, their locations are still marked by openings. The main entrance on the east is centered on the wall, and secondary entrances on the north and south walls are off-centered to the west. The entryways are recessed in the stone walls and framed with wood. A wood threshold is also present at the main entrance, along with part of a wood door with metal hinges, which appear to have been fabricated by a blacksmith. All three of the entrances include heavy sandstone lintels that support the stone walls above. The only surviving window openings are on the east façade, and they are framed with wood.

The building's interior consists of a single room. It holds what appears to be a decades-old built-up floor with wood joists covered with deteriorated sheets of plywood. The stone walls from the floor to the ceiling joists were clad in a cementitious grout-like material that is sloughing off. It seems to have been whitewashed shortly after it dried. This seems to be quite old, likely dating from the decades prior to the 1920s. Over many years, individuals carved names and initials into the material, leaving extensive graffiti inside the building. No dates identify when the graffiti took place.

Grounds Surrounding the Cabin

In 2025, the open grounds surrounding the cabin were surveyed by an archaeologist to look for surface artifacts along with buried ones using ground-penetrating radar (GPR). The study revealed the presence of visible artifacts and anomalies that suggest additional historic features are present.²

¹ "Real Estate and Building Notes," *Salt Lake Herald*, 19 June 1890, p. 8

² Cannon, Molly Boeka, Draft Report, Ground Penetrating Radar Survey of the 910 Ranch, Cannon Heritage Consultants, Logan, UT, 2025

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The visible artifact scatter around the cabin includes metal cans, bottles, window glass, milled lumber, ceramics and sandstone blocks that were likely dislodged from the building. GPR detected anomalies north and south of the building, suggesting the potential for buried cultural deposits. Exactly what is present at those locations, including evidence of possible outbuildings or structures, will require excavation in the coming years. These features are west of Jeremy Ranch Road and north of Wood Hollow Road.

Historic Integrity

No historic photographs of the Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin have been located. However, in 1979 *The Park Record* newspaper from Park City published an article about the Jeremy Ranch that included a photograph of the building. It showed that by that time most of the stone walls were still standing, but the roof and rear wall had collapsed. Sometime after that, likely in the 1980s based upon the weathering of materials, the building was stabilized from further deterioration when a lightly-framed wood roof and rear wall were installed atop the historic stonework. These were not intended to fully enclose the building or replicate what might have been there originally. Instead, they were placed there to shelter the historic remnants of the cabin and prevent further loss of its architectural features. They have served that purpose to the present time and are viewed as a low-cost and easily reversible attempt to mitigate deterioration.³

The property retains historic characteristics that date from its period of construction and use. Evaluation must consider the seven aspects of integrity, as defined by the US Department of the Interior:

Location – The historic building on this property has not been moved and the aspect of location is excellent.

Setting – The property was developed in the mountainous region east of Salt Lake City and its owners utilized the natural setting over many years for the grazing of sheep. It continues to be set in, and surrounded by, a natural landscape that evokes its ranching heritage. The aspect of setting is excellent.

Design – The cabin was conceived to shelter workers engaged in sheep ranching and was constructed accordingly, by hand and certainly without plans. Its design features reflect the owner's and builder's pioneer resourcefulness. Although alterations occurred years later to protect what was left of the original stone building, their purpose is clear and they do not detract from the historic design. Consequently, the resource exhibits a reasonably good level of integrity in the area of design.

Materials – The building was erected using simple materials, most of which were obtained nearby. The sandstone employed for the walls would have been collected from a nearby outcrop or quarry and hauled to the site by wagon. Mortar was likely mixed on site using sand and water from the creek. Dimensional lumber was available from Salt Lake City or a sawmill operating in the mountains. A blacksmith would have provided hardware for the doors, and windows would have been acquired from Salt Lake City. How these materials were used reflect pioneer resourcefulness and improvisation. Some of these have survived, and the property exhibits a good level of integrity in the area of materials.

Workmanship – The skills that it took to construct the building remain apparent and reflect determination and creativity during the pioneer era. The property continues to exhibit an excellent level of integrity in the area of workmanship.

³ "Arnold Palmer Drawn to Jeremy Ranch," *The Park Record*, 7 June 1979, p. 4

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Feeling – The resource continues to read as a historic ranch building from the late 1800s and conveys a clear sense of feeling in relation to its origins and use. Because of this, it exhibits an excellent level of integrity in the area of feeling.

Association – This resource possesses unique architectural characteristics and a history of development and use that is directly associated with the Jeremy family and their sheep ranching operation. Because it is adequately intact from its period of occupancy and use, and it is clearly a pioneer-era building, it exhibits a good level of integrity in the area of association.

The Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin conveys a sense of its historic age, architectural style, and history of use from the late 1800s through at least the first several decades of the 1900s. The building appears to have been placed out of use by the early 1960s, if not earlier, and began to deteriorate. By the late 1970s, the roof and rear wall had collapsed. The current roof and rear wall were installed, likely in the 1980s, to protect the cabin from additional loss. Despite the presence of these features, the building's original stone construction remains apparent, supporting its integrity and significance.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Period of Significance

Circa 1890-1963

Architect/Builder

N/A

Significant Dates

N/A

Period of Significance: The period of significance for this resource under the category of Agriculture extends from circa 1890, when the Stone Cabin appears to have been built, to 1963, when the Jeremy Ranch was sold and ceased its sheep raising operations.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Paragraph

The Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin, in Summit County, is significant at the local level under **Criterion A** in the area of **Agriculture** for its association with the sheep-raising industry in northern Utah. The Jeremy Ranch was a large Salt Lake City-based, family-owned sheep enterprise that operated in and around East Canyon from around 1890 to 1963. Built around 1890 using locally-collected or quarried stone, the cabin served for many years as a shelter for ranch hands tending the sheep herds. It is the only surviving building associated with the Jeremy Ranch, whose mountain headquarters two miles to the south has been demolished. The cabin also represents the historic sheep industry in Utah, which underwent a transition from small-scale, pioneer-era communal sheep raising by Mormon settlers to much larger family-owned operations that ran substantial herds in the Wasatch Range east of Salt Lake City and the lower deserts to the west. Herding of the sheep through the Salt Lake City area twice a year impacted the lives of city residents and was noted in the press. In addition, their large numbers ultimately led to controversy over the negative impact the animals had in the city and upon its water supply due to erosion in the mountain watershed. The Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin is also eligible under **Criterion D** in the area of **Agriculture** for its potential to yield information about the operation of a sheep camp during the decades when it was in use. Initial archaeological investigation has encountered a historic artifact scatter along with buried anomalies around the building. These appear likely to reveal more about who was living there and when and how the building was in use. The resource's period of significance extends from circa 1890, when the Stone Cabin appears to have been built, to 1963, when the Jeremy Ranch was sold and its sheep herding operations came to a halt.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

Criterion A Significance: Agriculture

Under the area of Agriculture, the Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin is significant for its association with sheep ranching in Utah from around 1890 to 1963. During that period, four generations of the pioneer Jeremy family lived in Salt Lake City, where they launched and operated a series of businesses, including a large sheep and cattle ranch that was headquartered in the nearby Wasatch Mountains. The Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin is a significant remnant of that agricultural enterprise.

During the pioneer era from around 1850 to 1880, Utah Territory's sheep population increased from approximately 3,200 to 523,000. Due to the Mormons' collective approach to settlement and resource development, early sheep raising focused upon the maintenance of community-owned herds. Private sheep ranches began to be established in the early 1880s, and by 1885 there were around one million animals in Utah. Over the following fifteen years, that number rose to 3.8 million. In the early 1900s, the herds declined to around 2.5 million and then held steady for many years. Approximately half of the sheep were concentrated in the Wasatch Range east of Salt Lake City during the warmer months, with wintering grounds in the state's lower western desert. They were herded twice a year through Salt Lake City by way of Emigration and Parleys canyons. Most were French Merinos, or Rambouillets, raised for their wool rather than as a source of meat.⁴

The Jeremy family immigrated to the United States in 1849 from South Wales. Recent converts to Mormonism, Thomas Evans Jeremy, Sr. (1815-1891) and his wife Sarah uprooted their family and endured a lengthy and dangerous journey across the Atlantic Ocean and North American continent to reach the Salt Lake Valley. Once there, they settled in the city and Thomas Sr. went into farming. He also became a leader in the LDS Church's Welsh immigrant community and returned to Wales several times to seek converts. By the 1870s, his son Thomas Evans Jeremy, Jr. (1839-1925) had launched the Jeremy Salt Company, which remained in business for many years. The firm was one of the first successful large-scale corporate salt manufacturing enterprises to extract the mineral from the Great Salt Lake and place the product on the market.

Thomas Jeremy, Jr. also entered the livestock business in the late 1800s, acquiring thousands of acres of land in and around East Canyon in Summit County and building large herds of cattle and sheep. In addition to land owned by the family, the ranch made use of adjacent open range owned by the state and federal governments. They eventually acquired some of that land in the early 20th century, including the square-mile section where the Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin stands. In the winter months, their large sheep herd grazed in the Tooele Valley southwest of Salt Lake City. Each spring, the thousands of animals were driven east through Salt Lake City and up Parleys and Emigration canyons into the ranchlands in and around East Canyon in Summit and Morgan counties. The reverse trip was made each fall.

Thomas Jr. established the Jeremy Ranch headquarters at Gorgoza in Parleys Canyon, where East Canyon Road meets today's Interstate 80. Two miles north of there, a stone cabin was built around 1890 to house ranch

⁴ "Cattle and Sheep," *Salt Lake Herald*, 22 February 1885, p. 12; A. C. Esplin, et al, *Sheep Ranching in Utah*, 1928, p. 6 and 15-16; Charles S. Peterson, "Grazing in Utah: A Historical Perspective," 1989, p. 302-305 and 312; "Shearing Begun Earlier in Utah," *Ogden Standard Examiner*, 12 April 1939, p. 7; "State Supreme Court Concludes May Hearings," *Deseret News*, 31 May 1941, p. 7; David Hampshire, et al, *A History of Summit County*, 1998, p. 266

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employees who were tending the sheep herds. The small building appears to have been used from that time through at least the first few decades of the 20th century. Exactly when it was placed out of use is unknown.

By the early 1890s, Thomas Jeremy, Jr. had gone into business with his son, Ethan John Jeremy (1869-1948). Ethan soon became the primary manager of the Jeremy Ranch. In 1989, the *Utah Historical Quarterly* published a scholarly article titled "Grazing in Utah," in which author Charles Peterson discussed the Jeremy family's historic sheep ranching operations. Here is what he had to say:

"Another example was E. J. Jeremy who controlled substantial land in East Canyon by the 1890s and with boys hired from Salt Lake Valley's farming communities made properties along the Jordan River bottoms the axis for a sheep operation numbering about 10,000 head. He wintered on the West Desert, trailed his own sheep, along with upwards of 300,000 others, from the neighborhood of Vernon, sheared near Grantsville, lambed just west of the present Salt Lake City International Airport, and in a tragi-comedy of dust, grazed lawns, sheep manure, and frayed nerves strung his herds out in an all-day trek through Salt Lake City. Jeremy, like many others, made [his] home in the core communities, the hinge upon which their sheep operations swung east and west as they moved from winter to summer ranges."⁵

Concerns about overgrazing and domestic water pollution were raised time and again from the early 1900s into the 1930s. These impacts were especially worrisome in Salt Lake City, which depended upon its watersheds in the Wasatch Range. Concerns were also raised about the heightened risk of flooding caused by erosion and denuded slopes. However, little action was taken to mitigate the problem until the US Forest Service started to more tightly regulate livestock grazing permits on public lands. However, the Forest Service had limited control over privately-owned ranch properties such as that owned by the Jeremy family.⁶

The last member of the family to manage the ranch was Thomas Ethan Jeremy (1904-1979). He inherited the massive ranch and its livestock herds in Summit and Morgan counties in 1917, when they were transferred from his father. Thomas Ethan continued to run cattle and sheep on the ranch until he sold the property in 1963 to a Salt Lake City property investor. That ended the Jeremy family's involvement with the land. The ranch headquarters was demolished in the early 1970s to make room for Interstate 80 and new development at the highway interchange. Located more than two miles to the north, the Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin was left behind as a relic of the days when East Canyon was the heart of sheep ranching in Summit County.

Criterion D Significance: Agriculture

Under Criterion D in the area of Agriculture, the Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin is significant for its potential to yield important information regarding its historic usage in the sheep raising industry. In 2024-2025, the open grounds surrounding the building were surveyed by a professional archaeologist looking for surface artifacts along with buried ones using ground-penetrating radar (GPR). The study revealed the presence of historic artifacts along with subsurface anomalies that suggest additional historic features are present. The visible artifact scatter includes metal cans, bottles, window glass, milled lumber, ceramics and sandstone blocks that were likely dislodged from the building. GPR detected anomalies north and south of the building, suggesting the potential for buried cultural deposits in those locations. Exactly what is present there, including evidence of possible outbuildings or

⁵ Peterson, "Grazing in Utah: A Historical Perspective," *Utah Historical Quarterly*, Fall 1989, p. 315

⁶ A. C. Esplin, et al, *Sheep Ranching in Utah*, 1928, p. 6

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structures, will require excavation in the future. These features are west of Jeremy Ranch Road and north of Wood Hollow Road.⁷

The presence of a historic artifact scatter and buried anomalies suggests that much more can be learned about the cabin and its use. Future investigation of the site appears likely to reveal when the cabin was built, how long it remained in use, who might have lived there and when, and whether it stood there alone or was part of a complex that might have included outbuildings and features such as an outhouse, sheds, and a corral. Answers to these and other questions will aid in our understanding of ranching and shepherding in the Wasatch Mountains from the late 1800s into the 1900s, adding to the body of knowledge about this important sector of the agricultural economy in Utah's history.

Additional Historical Information

The Jeremy Family Migrates to Utah – Thomas Evans Jeremy, Sr. (1815-1891)

The Jeremy family originated in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, where in 1838 Thomas Evans Jeremy married Sarah Evans. They were both born there in 1815. Following their wedding, they lived and worked on a rented farm. In December 1839, Sarah gave birth to a son they named Thomas Evans Jeremy, Jr. Over the following decades, Thomas Sr. married two more times (common to many early Mormons, they practiced polygamy) and additional children greatly increased the family's size. Latter-day Saint (LDS) missionaries first arrived in Wales in 1840 and as the years passed many converts emigrated to Utah. Thomas and Sarah converted to Mormonism in 1846 while they were still in South Wales, although it would be a few years before they could afford to emigrate.⁸

In 1849, three years after their conversion, Thomas and Sarah booked passage from Liverpool for their family's weeks-long transatlantic crossing. After arriving in New Orleans, they boarded a riverboat for the next leg of their journey up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. As they traveled, cholera struck and three of their young daughters died in a single night. The girls were buried in a stand of trees along the Missouri River. The Jeremys then joined a pioneer company led by LDS leaders George A. Smith and Dan Jones for the dangerous trip west across the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains. The family consisted of Thomas and Sarah, both in their mid-thirties, along with their remaining children, John (age 11), Thomas Jr. (age 10), Hannah (age 7), and Esther (age 3). A company log prepared by George Smith showed that the Jeremys brought two wagons with them, along with eight oxen, two cows, and two guns. The migrant group left Kaneshville (now Council Bluffs), Iowa in mid-July 1849 and reached Salt Lake City more than three months later after they had to be assisted by a rescue party. Their arrival took place exactly two years after Brigham Young declared the Great Salt Lake Valley to be the new home of the LDS community.⁹

⁷ Boeka, Draft Report, Ground Penetrating Radar Survey of the 910 Ranch, Cannon Heritage Consultants, Logan, UT, 2025

⁸ "Thomas Evans Jeremy," LDS Church History, Biographical Information; W. Dee Halverson, *The Jeremy Ranch: A Valley of Dreams*, p. 1-2; Andrew Jenson, *Latter-Day Saint Biographical Encyclopedia*, p. 651; Wedding Invitation, Thomas E. Jeremy and Sarah Evans, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, March 1838; Thomas Evans Jeremy, Membership Records of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1846-1891

⁹ "Thomas Evans Jeremy," LDS Church History, Biographical Information; "George A. Smith / Dan Jones Company (1849)," LDS Church History, Biographical Information; W. Dee Halverson, *The Jeremy Ranch: A Valley of Dreams*, p. 2; Jenson, *Latter-Day Saint Biographical Encyclopedia*, p. 652; Church Emigration of 1849, Journal History of the Church, LDS Church Historical Department, July-December 1849

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The Jeremy family initially settled west of the Jordan River with other Welsh immigrants. Before long, they moved into the 16th Ward in Salt Lake City, where they would remain the rest of their lives. Thomas Sr. farmed in the vicinity of the city and gained a reputation for growing high-quality grains, fruits and vegetables. Prominent in the Welsh-speaking Mormon community, he was appointed to the LDS Church's High Council and served as president of its Welsh mission. Between the 1850s and 1870s, Thomas Sr. returned to England and Wales four times on LDS missions, each time enduring lengthy, difficult and dangerous trips across the mountains, plains and ocean in search of new converts that he brought back to Utah.¹⁰

Sarah died in early 1878 and was buried in Salt Lake City Cemetery, leaving her husband with his two other wives, Abrahamina and Matilda, along with a multitude of children. In 1886, he was arraigned on charges of bigamy following the passage of federal legislation barring the practice. Thomas Sr. died in Salt Lake City on 17 April 1891 and was buried next to his first wife. His funeral service, held in the Sixteenth Ward schoolhouse was so heavily attended that many were unable to get into the building.¹¹

Thomas Evans Jeremy, Jr. (1839-1925) and Ethan John Jeremy (1869-1948)

When East Canyon was surveyed for the first time in 1895, the federal crew noted the presence of a cabin near the confluence of East Canyon Creek and Wood Hollow Creek. At that location, the surveyors wrote the name Thomas E. Jeremy on the map they drafted to accompany their field notes. A corral was also recorded about one-quarter mile to the southeast (it is no longer present). The timing of the survey indicates that the stone cabin's owner was Thomas Jeremy, Jr., since Thomas Sr. had died several years earlier.

Research into the US General Land Office records from the 19th century shows that the Jeremy family did not homestead in Section 34. Instead, the land was initially claimed by the federal government and then transferred to the State of Utah in 1907. Until Thomas Jeremy, Jr. secured legal ownership between 1910 and 1913, the family was using public land, pasturing their sheep there and in the surrounding hills during the summer months. Outside of Section 34, they amassed thousands of acres of land that they purchased.¹²

Thomas Jeremy Jr. was born in South Wales in 1839 and immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1849. He continued to live in Salt Lake City the rest of his life. The year 1866 proved to be monumental for him. Thomas Jr. became a naturalized citizen of the United States and married Elizabeth Pettit, whose birthplace was listed in federal census records as Indian Territory. He also spent ninety-two days, from May to August 1866, serving as a private in a company of the Utah Territorial Militia that was commanded by Colonel Heber P. Kimball. The unit fought against Native American tribes during the conflict known as Black Hawk's War. During the first decade of his marriage, Thomas Jr. took on a series of jobs. In 1869, the couple had their first child, a son who they named Ethan John Jeremy. By 1900, Elizabeth had given birth to thirteen children, seven of whom were still living.¹³

¹⁰ Jenson, *Latter-Day Saint Biographical Encyclopedia*, p. 652-653; United States Federal Census Records, Jeremy Family, Salt Lake City, 1850-1880

¹¹ Burial Record, Sarah Jeremy, Salt Lake City Cemetery, Date of Death: 29 January 1878; Burial Record, Thomas Evans Jeremy, Salt Lake City Cemetery, Date of Death: 17 April 1891; "Sudden Death," *Deseret News*, 6 February 1878, p. 10; "Two More Recruits," *Salt Lake Evening Democrat*, 16 December 1886, p. 4; "Thomas E. Jeremy," *Deseret News*, 20 April 1891, p. 8

¹² General Land Office Records, US Bureau of Land Management, Section 34, Township 1 North-Range 3 East, 1881-1895; Record of Deed Transfers, Utah SHPO File for the Jeremy Rock House, Section 34, Township 1 North-Range 3 East, 1907-1952

¹³ United States Federal Census Records, Jeremy Family, Salt Lake City, 1860-1900; United States Naturalization and Citizenship Records, Thomas Jeremy Jr., 1866; Application for Indian War Veteran Medal, Thomas E. Jeremy, Jr., 3

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By the 1870s, Thomas Jr. had become Utah's first commercial salt manufacturer, extracting large quantities of the mineral from the waters of the Great Salt Lake. When the Jeremy Salt Company was incorporated in 1891, years after the firm was founded, its listed assets included 2,200 acres of land along the lakeshore along with buildings, wharves and piers, small boats, and 6,000 tons of processed salt. It remained in business for several decades. In 1891, Thomas Jr. was central to the establishment of the Sears-Jeremy Company, which stated its purpose as the "buying and dealing in grain and all kinds of agricultural products and general merchandise, to supply storage and conduct a general commission business, and to use, own, buy or sell the necessary real estate to carry on the business." Partners included Isaac Sears (president), Thomas Jeremy, Jr. (treasurer), and his son, Ethan J. Jeremy. By 1894, the Jeremy family was operating the Salt Lake Grain Company, with Thomas Jr. as president and Ethan as secretary. The business sold hay, grain, coal, vegetables, grass and garden seeds, and it continued to operate through the 1910s.¹⁴

In 1893, Thomas Jr. and Ethan founded the Farmers' Investment and Improvement Company, based in Salt Lake City. The purpose of the business was "the buying, selling, improving, reclaiming of real estate, the operating of canals, reservoirs and ditches, the leasing, selling and transferring of water rights, and water supply for irrigation, mining, milling, domestic and other purposes; to deal in horses, cattle, sheep, etc.; the conducting of markets and stores for the sale of such products." While Ethan served as the corporation's treasurer, Thomas Jr. was its largest stockholder. Exactly when the Jeremy family became sheep and cattle ranchers is unclear, although archival records suggest that they had entered the business by 1890 and might have been raising livestock over the previous decade. Their involvement with the Farmers' Investment and Improvement Company confirms that they were dealing in the trade of sheep and cattle, and Ethan started to be listed in the city directories as a sheep grower and wool dealer. By the early 1900s, he had also become president of the Jeremy Salt Company.¹⁵

Thomas Jr. and Ethan continued to operate the Jeremy Fuel and Grain Company, incorporated in 1907 as a successor to the Salt Lake Grain Company, into the early 20th century. They also appear to have kept the Farmers' Investment and Improvement Company active. The Jeremy Ranch headquarters was established in Parleys Canyon in the vicinity of Gorgoza, along today's Interstate 80 (the ranchstead was removed in 1971 to make way for the highway). From there, they managed thousands of head of cattle and sheep, spread across many thousands of acres in and around East Canyon, where the family owned extensive acreage and made use of other lands that were in the public domain. Ranch employees watching over the herds apparently sheltered in the stone cabin, built around 1890 for Thomas Jeremy Jr. two miles north of the ranch headquarters. Their winter sheep operations were centered in the Tooele Valley near the town of Vernon and shearing took place near Grantsville south of the Great Salt Lake. The flocks were driven back and forth twice a year through Salt Lake City.¹⁶

November 1905; "Pioneer Salt Maker, Indian Fighter, Dies," *Deseret News*, 23 March 1925, p. 12; "Thomas Evans Jeremy, Jr.," LDS Church History, Biographical Information

¹⁴ Salt Lake City Directories, Listings for the Jeremy Family, 1870s-1910s; "Sears-Jeremy Company," *Deseret News*, 12 January 1891, p. 8; "Jeremy Salt Company," *Deseret News*, 7 May 1891, p. 8; "Salt Lake Grain Co.," *Salt Lake Herald*, 28 April 1895, p. 15; "Pioneer Salt Maker, Indian Fighter, Dies," *Deseret News*, 23 March 1925, p. 12

¹⁵ "A New Company," *Deseret News*, 23 December 1893, p. 1; Salt Lake City Directories, Listings for the Jeremy Family, 1890s-1910s; "Pioneer Salt Maker, Indian Fighter, Dies," *Deseret News*, 23 March 1925, p. 12

¹⁶ "Articles of incorporation were filed..." *Salt Lake Herald*, 29 June 1907, p. 5 "Pioneer Salt Maker, Indian Fighter, Dies," *Deseret News*, 23 March 1925, p. 12; "Death Takes Early Utah Livestock, Business Man," *Deseret News*, 4 November 1948, p. 15; Salt Lake City Directories, Listings for the Jeremy Family, 1900-1920; Federal Census Records, Jeremy Family, Salt Lake City, 1900-1920; "Campaign for Early Dipping Brings Results," *Deseret News*, 18 June 1918, p. 9; "10 Years Ago," *The Park Record*, 1 May 2004, p. 13

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In 1912, Salt Lake City commissioners passed a resolution that appropriated funds for the purchase of a right-of-way that would be added to city-owned land through the northwestern area of the city. The goal was to create a new trail for the passage of sheep herds that would stop their owners from driving them through the city's residential districts, as they had for decades. In addition, serious concern was starting to be raised about the negative impact the large herds were having upon the city's domestic water supply in the watersheds of Parleys Canyon and Emigration Canyon. The new fenced route, consisting in part of ground owned by Ethan Jeremy, would push the trail north through Davis County. It would also take the herds close to the city's stockyards. In 1916, Ethan Jeremy appealed to the city commissioners, asking that a change be allowed to the route. His request for a shortcut was denied.¹⁷

Salt Lake City's commissioners revisited the issue of sheep herds and water quality in 1916. At that time, the mayor was authorized to enter into an agreement with Ethan Jeremy, leasing two sections of city-owned land in East Canyon to him in exchange for three sections that Ethan owned in the vicinity of Mountain Dell. The purpose of this trade was to provide additional protection of the city's water supply from erosion and fouling by the thousands of sheep that were grazing in its watershed. However, rather than solving the problem, the issue would come up time and again over the following decades.¹⁸

Ethan John Jeremy (1869-1948) and Thomas Ethan Jeremy (1904-1979)

The Jeremy sheep enterprise continued to operate through the 1910s and into the 1920s, primarily under the management of Ethan Jeremy. In 1917, Thomas Jr. retired and transferred his lands in East Canyon to Ethan. Thomas Jeremy, Jr. died in 1925 at the age of 85 and was buried in Salt Lake City Cemetery. Following the loss of his father, Ethan assumed control of the family's business enterprises and invited his son, Thomas ("Tom") Ethan Jeremy, to join him as a partner. In 1928, Ethan also became president of the Kentucky-Utah Mining Company, which operated a copper mine in Big Cottonwood Canyon.¹⁹

The issue of water contamination from sheep herding in the Wasatch Mountains above Salt Lake City emerged repeatedly in the 1920s. By that time, 150,000 sheep were being driven in and out of the mountains twice a year along the trail through Emigration Canyon. In March 1926, the *Salt Lake Tribune* reported that Ethan Jeremy had become president of the newly-established Emigration Trail and Land Company, an organization of sheepmen in the vicinity of Salt Lake City. Responding to charges that their herds were contaminating the city's water supply, they entered into discussions with officials of the city and US Forest Service. No regulation seems to have resulted from the negotiations, and the Jeremy Ranch continued to move its sheep between the Tooele Valley and East Canyon. In 1927, the subject reemerged when members of the livestock and municipal affairs committees of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce met to discuss the feasibility of stopping the trail drives in favor of transporting the animals by railroad. This was in response to a request from the state health

¹⁷ "Commission Decides on New Sheep Trail," *Salt Lake Tribune*, 15 August 1912, p. 12; "Sheep Must Stay in Own Place; City Bars Herds From Short Cut," *Salt Lake Herald*, 18 February 1916, p. 12; David Hampshire, et al, *A History of Summit County*, 1998, p. 267-268

¹⁸ "Change Land Order to Protect Water Supply," *Deseret News*, 23 February 1916, p. 6

¹⁹ Record of Deed Transfers, Utah SHPO File for the Jeremy Rock House, Section 34, Township 1 North-Range 3 East, 1907-1952; "Pioneer Salt Maker, Indian Fighter, Dies," *Deseret News*, 23 March 1925, p. 12; Death Certificate, Thomas Evans Jeremy, Jr., Salt Lake City, 21 March 1925, Burial in Salt Lake City Cemetery; Burial Record, Thomas Evans Jeremy, Jr., Salt Lake City Cemetery, Date of Death: 22 March 1925; United States Federal Census Records, Jeremy Family, Salt Lake City, 1920-1930; Salt Lake City Directories, Listings for the Jeremy Family, 1920s-1930s

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commissioner that some effort be made to reduce water pollution in Emigration and Parleys Canyons. However, the problem seemed to be intractable and never-ending.²⁰

In the summer of 1927, one of the ranch's employees, John Peterson, encountered a large female grizzly bear that had been killing their livestock in East Canyon. In charge of a large herd of sheep, Peterson felt that he needed to do something. While scouting for the bear among some brush, he was suddenly charged by the animal and forced to defend himself in close quarters with nothing more than a pistol. Peterson survived the encounter, but the bear did not, and the incident made its way into one of Salt Lake City's newspapers.²¹

During the 1930s, the state's sheepmen struggled to keep their herds watered due to extended drought. On many ranches, water had to be purchased and trucked in to keep the sheep alive. Water shortages also exacerbated concerns about water quality for Salt Lake City as it related to the sheep herds that continued to be herded through and pastured in the watersheds above. Somehow, Ethan and Tom and their employees maintained their herd through the difficulties of the Dust Bowl and Great Depression. By 1940, they had 12,000 sheep grazing on the 20,000-acre Jeremy Ranch in and around East Canyon. Ethan Jeremy retired around 1943, and Tom assumed management of the family business enterprises. In 1948, Ethan died and was buried in Salt Lake City Cemetery. Four years later, his estate was settled and the ranch was transferred to Tom Jeremy.²²

Tom Jeremy continued to manage the Jeremy Ranch for a few more years and he became a member of the Utah State Soil Conservation Commission. His sheep herd spent each spring, summer and fall in the mountains, overseen by herders who presumably continued to use the stone cabin along with sheep wagons. During the 1950s, the ranch had ongoing problems with fishermen and hunters who brought unwelcome dogs, took down fences, and rutted the area's private roads. One of the shepherders' wagons was also robbed of a rifle and food, and at one point Tom cut off access to the ranch. The Jeremy Ranch's sheep drives also continued to occur through Salt Lake City and Emigration Canyon each spring and fall. In October 1957, the *Salt Lake Tribune* reported that the fall drive had begun and would take ten days to complete. Within a few years, the Jeremy Ranch would be sold and sheep ranching in East Canyon would come to a halt.²³

Change Comes to the Jeremy Ranch (1963-Present)

In 1963, Tom Jeremy sold the Jeremy Ranch to Salt Lake City investor James L. Knight and his Knight Land Corporation. That transfer ended four generations of Jeremy family sheep ranching activities in East Canyon. Following the sale, Tom continued to engage in the sport of trap shooting and served as president of the Salt Lake

²⁰ "Supply of Pure Water is Topic," *Salt Lake Tribune*, 31 March 1926, p. 11; "Dual Committee Will Consider Sheep Routing," *Salt Lake Tribune*, 20 September 1927, p. 18; David Hampshire, et al, *A History of Summit County*, 1998, p. 267-268

²¹ "Big She Bear Killed When Death Was Near," *The Citizen*, 21 January 1928, p. 13

²² "State Supreme Court Concludes May Hearings," *Deseret News*, 31 May 1941, p. 7; "Pioneer Mining Leader Dies at S. L. Residence," *Salt Lake Telegram*, 4 November 1948, p. 20; "Death Takes Early Utah Livestock, Business Man," *Deseret News*, 4 November 1948, p. 15; "Pioneer Sheep, Mining Man, 79, Succumbs," *Salt Lake Tribune*, 5 November 1948, p. 39 Burial Record, Ethan John Jeremy, Salt Lake City Cemetery, Date of Death: 3 November 1948; United States Federal Census Records, Jeremy Family, Salt Lake City, 1930-1950; Salt Lake City Directories, Listings for the Jeremy Family, 1930s-1940s; Record of Deed Transfers, Utah SHPO File for the Jeremy Rock House, Section 34, Township 1 North-Range 3 East, 1907-1952

²³ "East Canyon Remains Open to Fishermen," *Deseret News*, 6 June 1952, p. 11; "East Canyon Land Owners Say No to Fishing; Explain Their Case," *Deseret News*, 8 June 1953, p. 22; "A portion of the Tom Jeremy sheep herd...", *Salt Lake Tribune*, 27 October 1957, p. 45

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City Gun Club. He died in 1979 and was buried in Salt Lake City Cemetery. Tom was survived by his wife, Rebecca (1909-1989), along with his daughter Jane (1936-2004).²⁴

Rather than holding onto the Jeremy Ranch, the Knight Land Corporation sold the 16,525-acre property spanning Salt Lake, Summit and Morgan counties for \$2 million in late 1963 to two Salt Lake City oilmen, George D. Fehr and C. H. Spaulding. Initial planning for modern residential and leisure development in the Gorgoza area, near the intersection of US Highway 40 (now Interstate 80) and East Canyon Road, began in 1967 and another effort was underway around 1974. However, those failed to pan out. In the meantime, the Jeremy Ranch headquarters was removed around 1971 to make way for the development of Interstate 80 through Parleys Canyon. In 1977, the Salt Lake City firm of Bagley & Co., owned by former optometrist Dr. Gerald Bagley, purchased 12,500 acres of the ranch for \$5 million and began to design a master plan for the Jeremy Ranch development north of the highway.²⁵

Over the following years and into the 1980s, the historic ranching landscape in Parleys Canyon changed as streets and utilities were installed, houses and condominium units were constructed, and an elementary school and Arnold Palmer-designed golf course were built and opened for use. In 1993, the undeveloped areas of the Jeremy Ranch were acquired by David Bernolfo and his 910 Cattle Company, which continued to use the landscape for livestock grazing. Summit County acquired the property in recent years and has been engaged in planning for the site. While development has altered the landscape along the Interstate 80 corridor over the past fifty years, to the north the hills and valleys of East Canyon remain largely unchanged from their ranching days. Today, the Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin continues to stand as a surviving relic of the pioneer ranching era in Utah's history.

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²⁵ "Two Confirm \$2 Million Ranch Sale," *Salt Lake Tribune*, 22 December 1963, p. 35; "Winter and Summer Recreation Development Set on Hiway 40," *The Park Record*, 27 April 1967, p. 1; "Subdividers Move Ahead," *The Park Record*, 14 February 1974, p. 5; "SLC Firm Prepared to Develop Jeremy Ranch," *The Newspaper*, 27 July 1977, p. 12; "Arnold Palmer Drawn to Jeremy Ranch," *The Park Record*, 7 June 1979, p. 4

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

42SM.964

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.0 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References (NAD 83)

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

The UTM reference point was derived from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAHP by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

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| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| <u>12</u> Zone | <u>449841</u> Easting | <u>4514611</u> Northing | <u> </u> Zone | <u> </u> Easting | <u> </u> Northing |
| <u> </u> Zone | <u> </u> Easting | <u> </u> Northing | <u> </u> Zone | <u> </u> Easting | <u> </u> Northing |

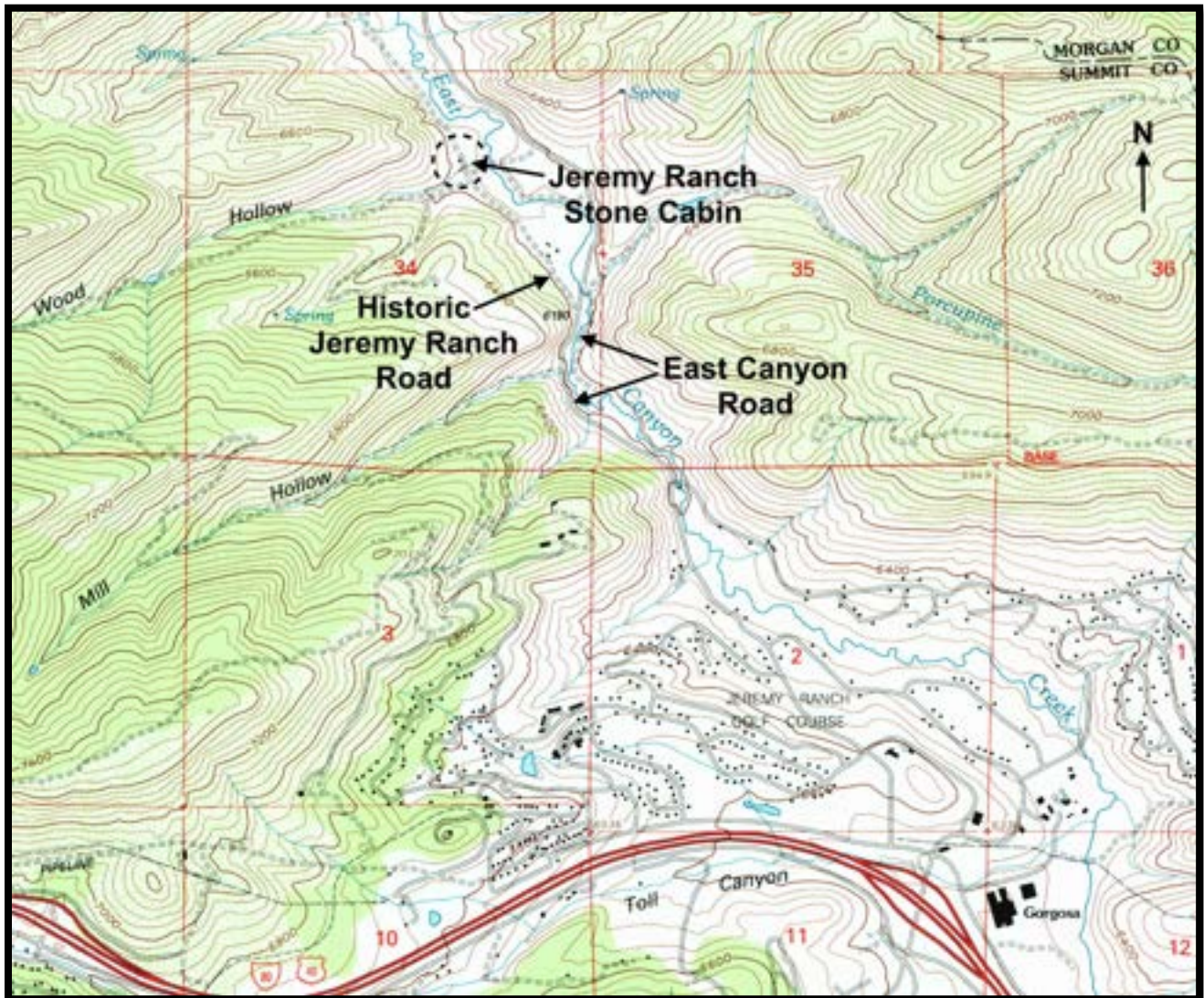
Verbal Boundary Description: There is no current legal description for this resource. The boundaries of the nominated property are shown on the map below. The rectangular boundary measures approximately 240' (E-W) x 345' (N-S).

Boundary Justification: The nominated property is defined by a rectangular boundary. That encompasses the Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin along with two acres of ground that contain open landscape along with evidence of surface and buried artifacts. The surrounding historic ranching landscape beyond the boundaries, also owned by Summit County, is largely undeveloped and will remain so in the coming years. Consequently, the designated resource does not need to include more of its surroundings than the two acres that are nominated.

11. Form Prepared By

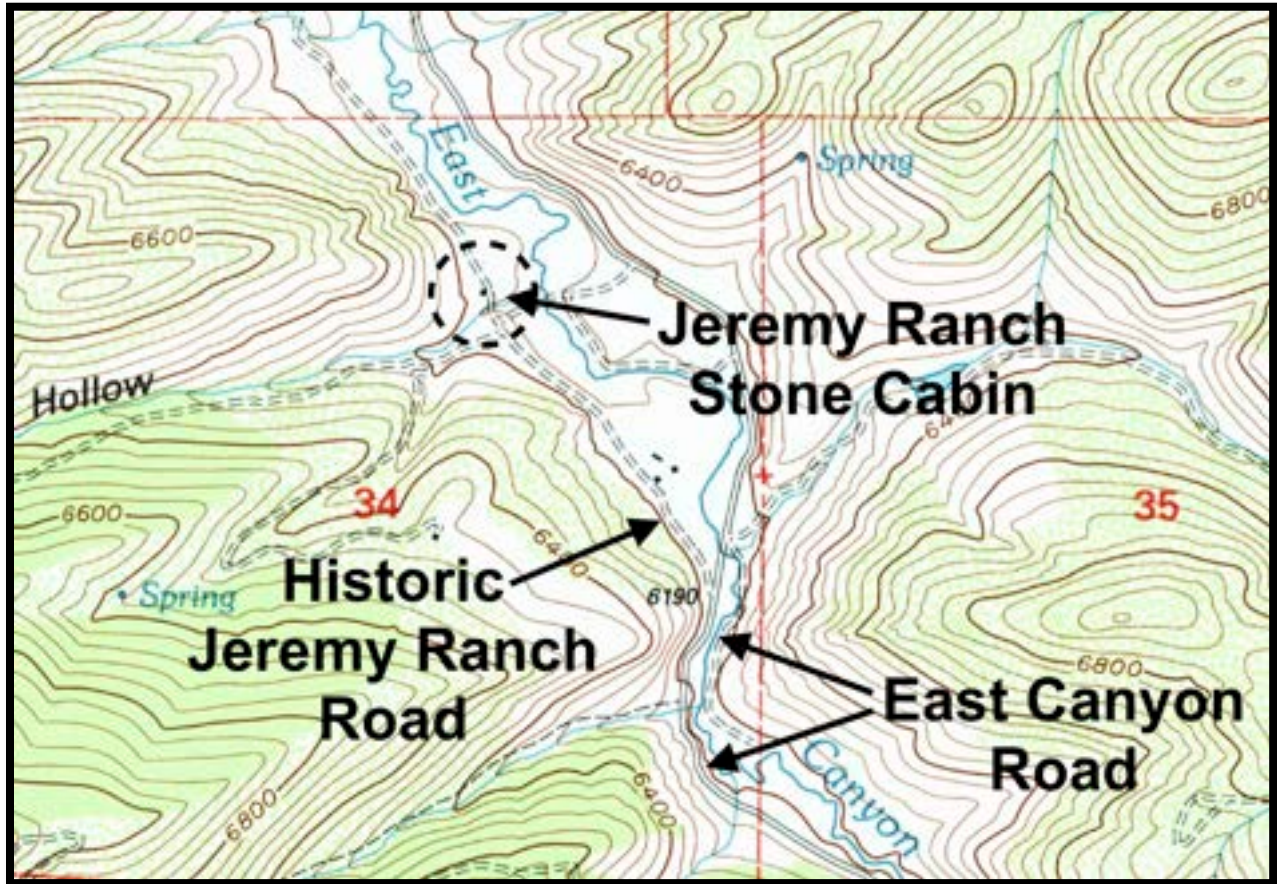
name/title RON SLADEK, PRESIDENT (for Summit County, the property owner)
organization TATANKA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATES INC. date MAY 21, 2026
street & number P.O. BOX 1909 telephone 970/689-4855
city or town FORT COLLINS state CO zip code 80522
e-mail tatanka@verinet.com
owner SUMMIT COUNTY, DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
address 60 N. MAIN ST., COALVILLE, UT 84017 RACHAEL BRARD (brard@summitcountyutah.gov)

Site Location Map



**USGS Big Dutch Hollow
7.5' Topographic Quadrangle, 1998**

Enlarged Site Location Map

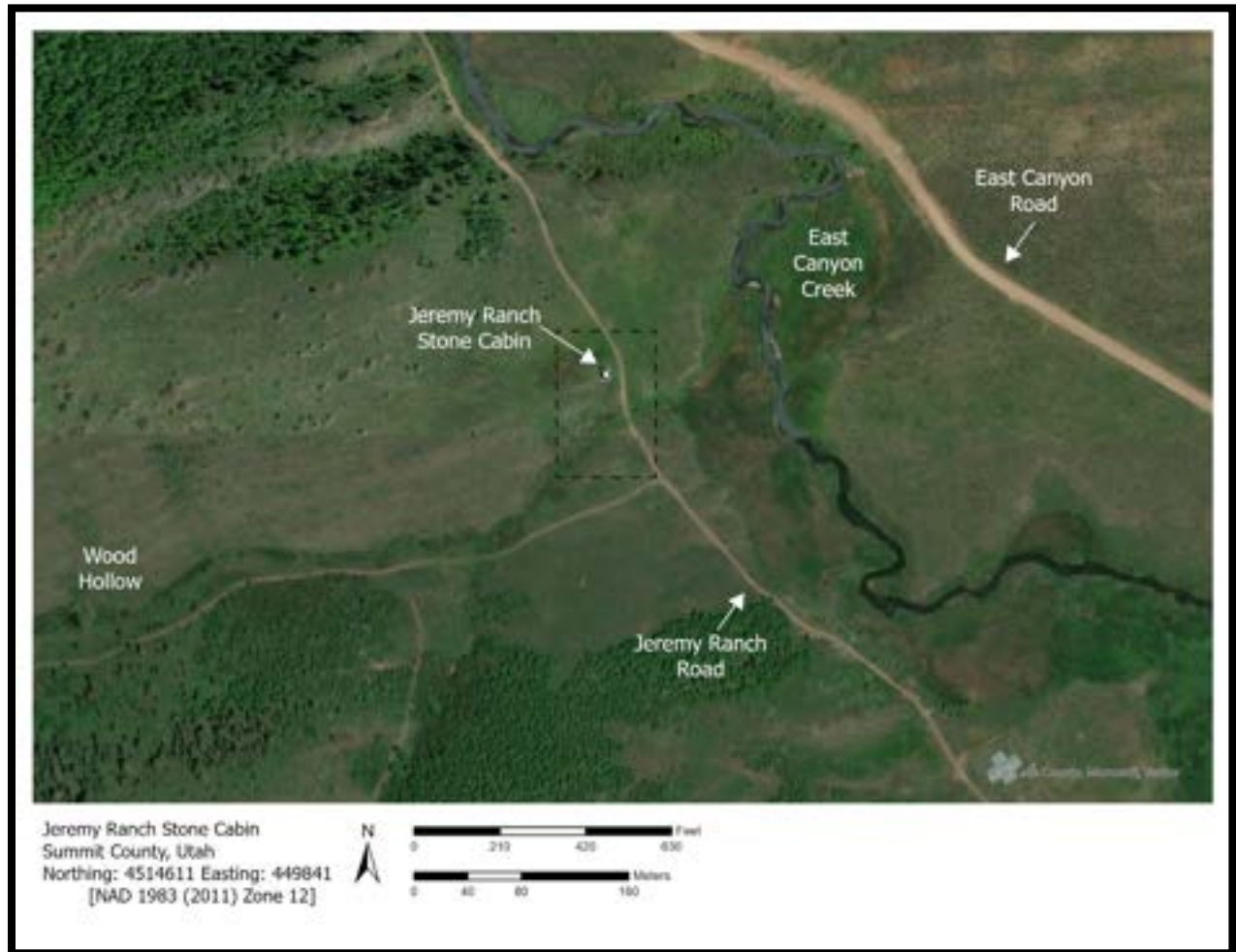


USGS Big Dutch Hollow
7.5' Topographic Quadrangle, 1998

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Aerial Image Vicinity of the Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin



Enlarged Aerial Image Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin Boundaries Defined by Dotted Line

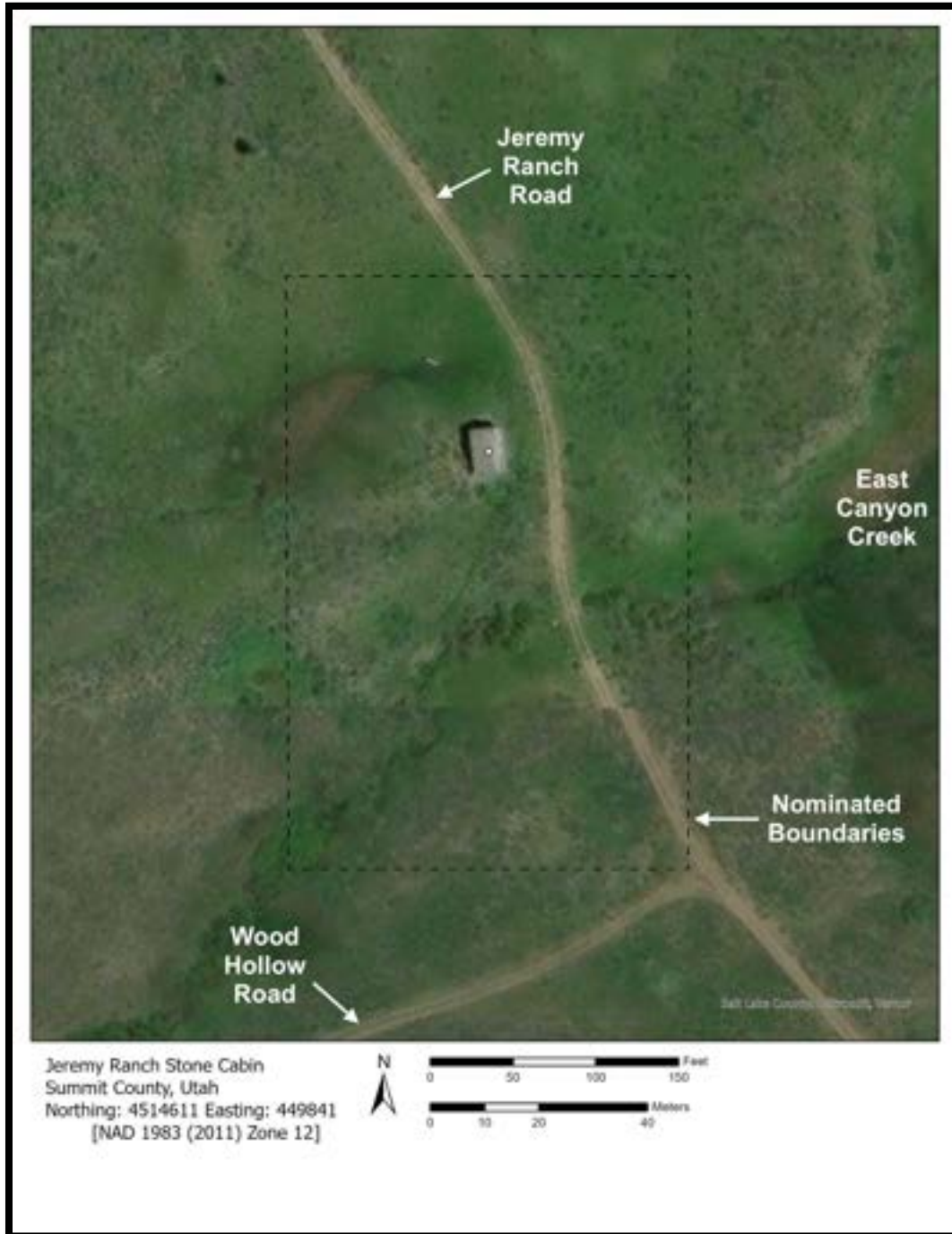


Photo Key Map

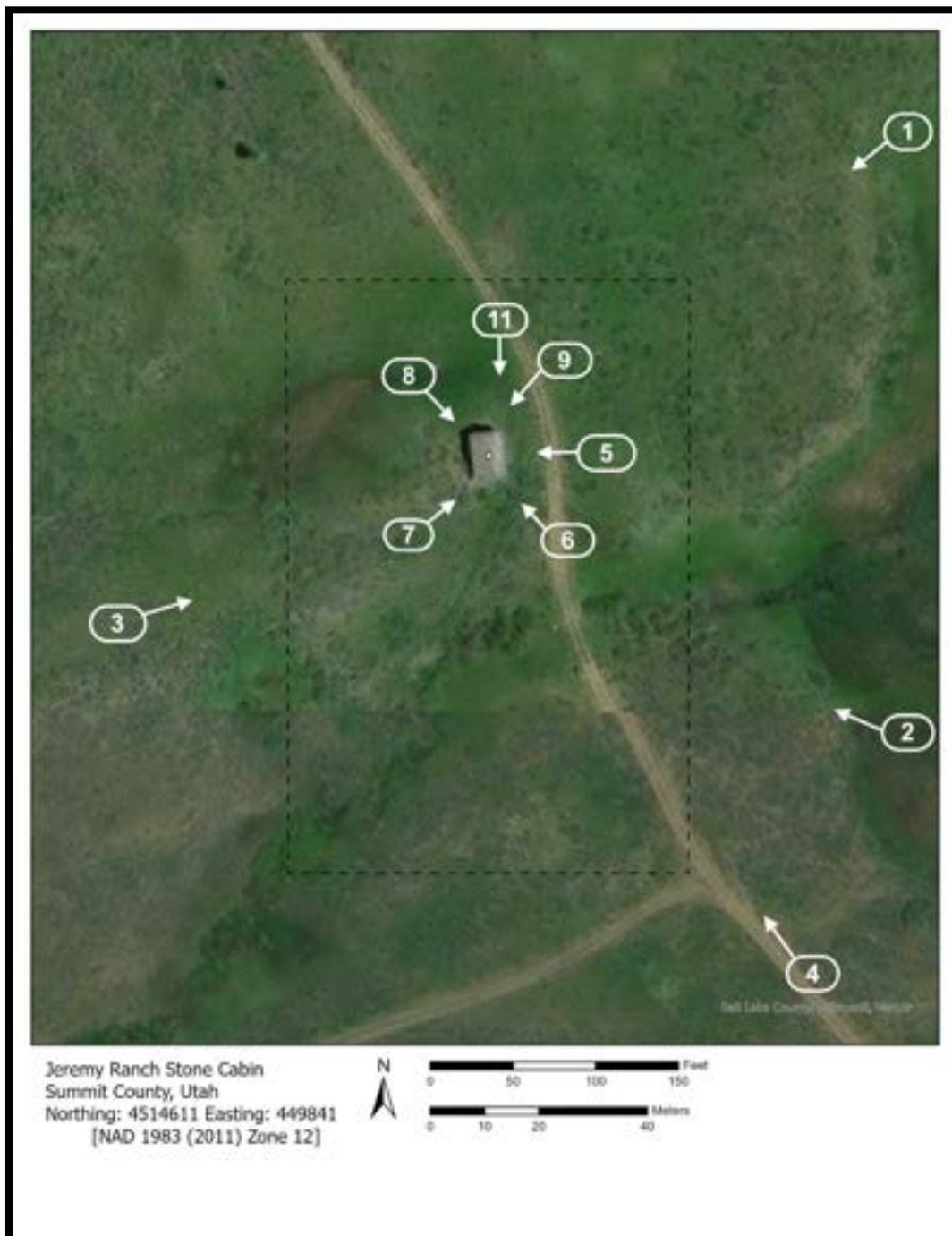


Photo Key (Photo 10 is the building interior, view to the South)

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Figures



Figure 1: Thomas Evans Jeremy, Jr. Family, circa 1880s



Figure 2: Thomas Evans Jeremy, Jr. Family, circa 1910s

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Figure 3: Historic Sheep Drive in Utah
Utah Historical Quarterly, Fall 1989

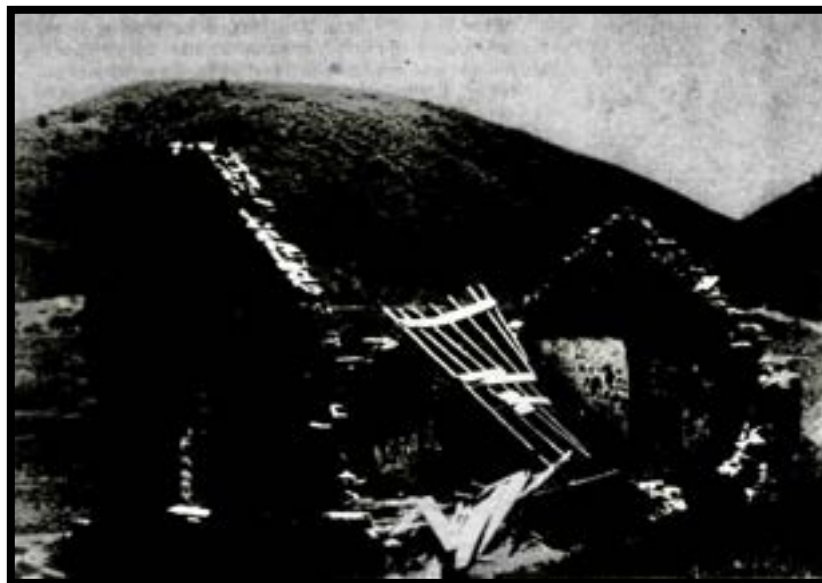


Figure 4: Photograph of the Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin
The Park Record, Park City, UT, 7 June 1979, p. 4

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Photograph Log

The following information applies to all of the current photographs submitted with this form:

Name of property: Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin
City, county and state: Summit County, Utah
Photographer: Ken Cannon
Date photographed: 20 October 2025
Location of originals: Tatanka Historical Associates Inc.
P.O. Box 1909
Fort Collins, CO 80522
TIFF images filed with the National Register in Washington, D.C.

Photo No.

Photographic Information

1. Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin and its Surroundings. View to the Southwest.
2. Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin and its Surroundings. View to the West.
3. Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin and its Surroundings. View to the East.
4. Approach to the Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin from the South. View to the North.
5. East Façade. View to the West.
6. South and East Walls. View to the Northwest.
7. West and South Walls. View to the Northeast.
8. North and West Walls. View to the Southeast.
9. East and North Walls. View to the Southwest.
10. Interior of the Cabin. View to the South.
11. Recently-Installed Interpretive Panel. View to the South.

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Photographs



**Photo 1: Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin and its Surroundings
View to the Southwest**



Photo 2: Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin and its Surroundings

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View to the West



**Photo 3: Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin and its Surroundings
View to east**



**Photo 4: Approach to the Jeremy Ranch Stone Cabin from the South
View to the North**

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Photo 5: East Façade, View to the West



Photo 6: South and East Walls, View to the Northwest

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Photo 7: West and South Walls, View to the Northeast



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Photo 8: North and West Walls, View to the Southeast



Photo 9: East and North Walls, View to the Southwest



**Photo 10: Interior of the Cabin, View to the South
Current Photographs**



Photo 11: Recently-Installed Interpretive Panel, View to the South