

- 1. **Smithsonian Trinomial:** 42GR7582
- 2. **Temporary Site No.:** JR1
- 3. **Site Name:** J.A. Lander’s Homestead

- 4. **Date Recorded:**
- 5. **Type of Recording:** First Recording Full Re-record Update
- 6. **Project Name:** A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Cisco Spring 2D Seismic Project in Grand County, Utah
- 7. **State Project Number:** U20HP00620
- 8. **Land Status:** BLM (Moab Field Office)
- 9. **USGS 7.5’ Quad Map Name and Date:** Danish Flat (1970)
- 10. **Township:** 20S, **Range:** 23E, **Section:** 13, NW (1/4): **County:** Grand

- 11. **Meridian:** Salt Lake Uintah
- 12. **UTMS:** Zone 12 644969 mE 4325759 mN **NAD:** 83
- 13. **Site Dimensions:** **Length:** 117 m **Width:** 126 m **Area:** 11,382 m2 GIS Estimate

- 14. **Site Class^a:** Prehistoric Protohistoric Historic

- 15. **Site Type:** Prehistoric/Ethnohistoric Historic
 - Long-Term Residential Task Specific Domestic Transportation/Communication
 - Temporary Camp Specialty Site Agriculture/Subsistence Defense
 - Unknown (sites in which the primary pattern of Use is prehistoric or ethnohistoric, but the nature of Use cannot be confidently determined) Industry/Processing/Extraction Unknown
 - Other Other^b

- 16. **Site Characteristics^a:** Artifact Scatter Rock Art/Inscription Lithic Source/Quarry Rock Shelter/Cave Architectural Feature(s) Non-Architectural Feature(s) Linear

- 17. **Impacting Agents:** None Erosion Livestock Concentration Recreation Road/Trail Vandalism/Looting Other: dismantling and abandonment

- 18. **Site Condition:** Stable Deteriorating Imminently Threatened Destroyed

- 19. **Description** (as needed): When this homestead was abandoned, it appears that it was dismantled and everything was taken that could later be of use. Overtime, the abandonment and erosion have also affected the site.

- 20. **Recorded by:** John Rasmussen **21. Organization:** Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (CHG)

- 22. **Material Collected:** No Yes (describe in Site Description) **Repository:** N/A

NRHP Evaluation

- 23. **Is the Site Significant:** No Yes, under criterion^a:
 - A (event) B (person) C (design/construction) D (important information)

- 24. **Does it Retain Integrity:** No Yes, aspects present^a:
 - Location Design Setting Materials Workmanship Feeling Association

- 25. **NRHP Status:** Not eligible Eligible Listed

- 26. **Justification** (include discussion of historic context, significance, and integrity): Although this site has been impacted by dismantling and general abandonment, the site retains integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. These are the aspects of integrity necessary to convey the site’s significance. The site cannot be associated with a person important in history, nor does it represent a characteristic of a type or method of construction. For these reasons, the site is recommended Not Eligible under Criteria B and C. However, the site does represent the significant pattern of 1910-1920s dry farm homesteading in the area. Further, there is good potential for intact deposits within the midden and potential privy feature at this site. Therefore, this site is recommended Eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A and D.

- 27. **Site Description** (interpretation, context, size, artifact and feature assemblage, dating, previous works and curation, etc.):

The J.A. Lander’s homestead, located on the broad open expanse of Danish Flat, consists of a dugout (F4), a well (F3), a midden (F2) and a concentration of rocks and lumber fragments (F1). There is also a general site-wide scatter of primarily domestic artifacts. The majority of glass at the site was fragmented but consists largely of aqua, clear, olive, and brown bottle fragments. Cans consist primarily of sanitary cans, with hole-in-top cans also common, and coffee, oil, and spice cans also present. Braided smooth wire and barbed wire lengths are present throughout the site.

Site History

^aCheck all that apply

^bSee manual for additional categories

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Multiple homestead sites related to this community have been documented on Danish Flat. The current study included the recordation and/or revisit of four homestead sites noted on the 1925 GLO plat map including: J.A. Lander's house (42GR7582) (current site); the J.A. Johnston house (42GR1274); R. Claycomb's house (42GR7585), and the Selah J. Chadwick house (42GR7586). In addition, three other previously documented sites related to the community, but outside the current study area, are the homestead sites of H.A. Dunston (42GR5236), M.T. Johnston (42GR5237), and Adam Buttell (42GR4426).

About a decade into the 20th century, a change in the 1862 Homestead Act created the opportunity for homesteaders to try their luck in the Danish Flat area where the current project is located. *The Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909* allowed homesteaders to patent 320-acre tracts of land (up from 160 acres) and reduced the residency requirement from 5 years to only three. However, this change only applied to non-irrigable lands in some western states (Firmage 1996:117, 233; Bradsher 2012:35). Scientific studies around the turn-of-the-century had begun to explore alternative methods of irrigation for agriculture in arid regions. One of these methods was dry farming, also known as the "Scientific Soil Culture" (Libecap and Hansen 2000:13; Russell 2007:506-507). The head of Utah's Agricultural College, John A. Widstoe, lent support to these methods that included banking soil moisture created by winter rainfall and other methods. These new farming methods, as well as access to markets via the Cisco-Colorado auto road and the D&RG Narrow Gauge railroad siding at Cisco made Danish Flat seem like the perfect place to homestead.

The first settlers to Danish Flat was the Quintus Cato family (Salmon 2004:22). This was sometime around 1916 or 1917, shortly after the Grand Junction Automobile Association opened the roads between Cisco and the Colorado state line for auto travelers providing reliable access to the area. (According to the Cato family, the area was called Danish Flat before they moved there.) Prior to this, the 1910 US Census shows Cato living in the town of Cisco where he worked as a blacksmith (Familysearch 2020). The Cato family raised cattle and horses and began dry farming operations, supplemented by irrigation from Cottonwood Creek. This effort saw some successful crops of melons, hay, and grains. In 1921, Quintus Cato was appointed U.S. Land Commissioner in 1921 to give people filing land patents a local option and saving them the long trip to the land office in Moab (TTI 1921b). Some homesteaders patented lands through the *Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909*, whereas other purchased it from existing owners.

Around this time, two businessmen in Grand Junction, Colorado, Henry M. Kingsley and C.E. Woodman, began encouraging dry farm homesteading in the Danish Flat region. By the end of 1921 the partners boasted that "seven homesteaders had just arrived [in Danish Flat] with at least another two coming soon" (Salmon 2004:21). Soon, over 2,000 acres of land had been filed on and settlers began moving in with high hopes of productive farms (Times-Independent 1921a). Settlers also purchased cash-sale patents on Danish Flat, and other non-irrigated areas in the State of Utah, hoping to cash in on dry farming (Firmage 1996:232).

Multiple homestead sites from the Danish Flat community were documented within the current study area. This included the recordation and/or revisit of 4 homestead sites: the J.A. Johnston house (42GR1274); the J.A. Lander house (42GR7582); the R.R. Claycomb house(42GR7585), and the Selah J. Chadwick house (42GR7586). Only one of these families (the John A. Johnson family) actually filed a land patent through the US Government for their property at Danish Flat. It is assumed that the other three homesteaders purchased their lands from existing owners. Outside of the current project area but within the Danish Flat community, two additional homestead properties were previously recorded. These are the homestead sites of H.A. Dunston (42GR5236) and M.T. Johnston (42GR5237). It is likely there are additional undocumented homestead sites related to this community in the area. Site 42GR7581 an industrial processing site, may also contain an older homestead component.

The small community grew rapidly and diminished just as quickly. According to Quintus Cato's son, by 1922 there were 50 settlers at Danish Flat (Salmon 2004:22). In May of that year, the Grand County School Superintendent noted that with 22 children enrolled in school from the community, that they needed their own school (Salmon

^aCheck all that apply

^bSee manual for additional categories

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2004:22). The community quickly declined likely due to three factors. First the best lands were already claimed; second, precipitation was higher in the late 1910s and early 1920s and declined into the late 1920s; third, the price of wheat plummeted throughout the 1920s (Firmage 1998:232). Throughout the “roaring 20s”, the Times-Independent (TTI), a newspaper based out of Moab, ran a weekly column of community county happenings and a segment of “Danish Flat Notes”. As early as March 1924, the column gave news of two settlers leaving the community:

R.L. Haggard left Monday for eastern Colorado looking for a new location. He has sold his claim here.
and
Mr. Fox has moved to Fruit where he has rented a ranch. He said he didn't think he could raise anything here as it was too dry, and he didn't miss it any. . . if it doesn't rain soon there won't even be any grass here (TTI 1924).

By 1928, the community was all but defunct. An article from this year states: “Mr. and Mrs. D J Larsen moved to the Cato Ranch in May 1928 with plans to farm that summer” (TTI 10 May 1928:8). Another story tells of a terrible storm striking the community in 1929 in which 75 head of sheep were lost after being buried in snowdrifts (TTI 1929). Quintus Cato was one of the last people to leave. Cato died in 1930 and his obituary states that he had recently moved to Fruita, Colorado from his ranch at Danish Flat (TTI 1930). The Stock Market crash in 1929 sealed the fate of the doomed community as the Great Depression took hold throughout the nation.

28. Environmental Context (topography, vegetation, ground visibility, depositional context): This site is located on a flat, even part of Danish Flat. Vegetation present is consistent with a shadscale community. Soils are a light tan silty soil with small rocks and pebbles. Also present is an abundance of large sandstone cobbles and medium-sized stones. Soil is hardpacked at the edges of the depressions or dugouts.

29. Notes Regarding Access (as needed):

30. Additional Part A Comments:

References

Bradsher, Greg

- 2012 How the West was Settled: The 150-Year-Old Homestead Act Lured Americans Looking for a New Life and New Opportunities. *Prologue Magazine*, Winter 2012. National Archives and Records Administration. Washington D.C.
<https://www.archives.gov/files/publications/prologue/2012/winter/homestead.pdf>

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- 2020 Timeline of Quintus Cato. Accessed online 8 October at <https://www.familysearch.org>.

Firmage, Richard A.

- 1996 *A History of Grand County*. Utah State Historical Society, Utah Centennial County History Series. Salt Lake City.

Libecap, Gary D., and Zeynep Kocabiyik Hansen

- 2000 “Rain Follows the Plow” and Dryfarming Doctrine: The Climate Information Problem and Homestead Failure in the Upper Great Plains, 1890-1925. *National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) Working Paper Series on Historical Factors in Long Run Growth*, No. 127. Cambridge, Massachusetts. Electronic document, <https://www.nber.org/papers/h0127.pdf>, accessed September 22, 2020.

Salmon, Rusty

- 2004 Marris and Danish Flats – Strange Names in a Strange Land. In *Canyon Legacy: Ghosts of Grand County, Northeast, Vol. 51 (20-24)*. Managing Editor Rusty Salmon. Moab Museum, Moab, Utah.

Smith, Arva

- 1987 Gardening is Rich and Rewarding Hobby. *The Sun Advocate* 21 July:B1. Price, Utah.

*Check all that apply

*See manual for additional categories

UTAH ARCHAEOLOGY SITE FORM

PART A – Administrative Data

1. **Smithsonian Trinomial:** 42GR7582
2. **Temporary Site No.:** JR1

The Times-Independent (TTI) [Moab, Utah]

- 1921a “Cisco Items, appointment of Quintus Cato as US land commissioner” 17 March 1921:8. Moab, Utah.
- 1921b “Colonizing Rich Tract of Land Near Cisco” 31 March 1921:47(17)1
- 1924 “Danish Flats Notes” 13 March 1924:8. Moab, Utah

The Times-Independent (TTI) [Moab, Utah]

- 1928 “Cisco News” 10 May 1928:8. Moab, Utah
- 1929 “Westwater Events” 14 February 1929:8. Moab, Utah.
- 1930 “Quintus Cato, Former Cisco Man, Summoned [obituary]” 23 January 1930:1. Moab, Utah.

^aCheck all that apply

^bSee manual for additional categories

1. Primary date of site use: 1920s
2. Secondary dates of site use:
3. Architectural Features:

Type	Description
N/A	

4. Non-Architectural Features:3

#	Type	Description
F1	Rock and lumber scatter	This feature consists of a concentration of milled lumber, juniper post fragments, stones and three metal anchor points in an area covering 17½ x 16½ ft. The anchors are comprised of bent metal T-posts, which each have an end driven into the ground – forming a “V” shape. The function of this feature is unknown
F2	Possible midden	This is a possible trash burn or midden site. There are two upright metal posts with a 2 x 6 in lumber board attached to their base, surrounded by an artifact scatter/soil stain. The artifacts include chains, bits, gears, partially buried sanitary cans, and other artifacts (see artifact tables). The feature measures 29½ x 29¾ ft
F3	Well	This feature is a cement-lined well with a rock ring around its lip. The feature was initially covered with vegetation; however, cleaning this revealed and approximately 3½ ft deep well. The well is lined with cement measuring about ½ in thick. The striations from application of the cement are still visible. Four juniper posts are present in the feature and may have held a cover for the well. The top of the well is lined with sandstone rocks; however, many have eroded into the feature or were covered with sand. The entire feature measures 14½ x 13½ ft.
F4	Large dugout	This is a large dugout measuring 35¾ x 37¼ ft and about 3 ft deep. The bottom is heavily overgrown with vegetation. The dugout is located to the north of the cement-lined well (F3). There are some artifacts located on the edge of this feature, including aqua glass fragments and metal banding. To the southeast of this feature, artifacts scattered consist of lantern parts; aqua, clear and amethyst bottle fragments, a clear glass bottle; a music box gear; a metal hubcap; and several sanitary cans. On the southern side of the dugout there is a large, flat sandstone cobble that is slightly raised from the surrounding surface. To the north of the feature is a drainage.

5. Feature Comments: The four features at this site consist of a dugout (F4), a well (F3), A midden (F2) and a concentration of rocks and lumber fragments (F1).

6. Cans – Total Quantity:

Quantity	Type	Description
Feature 2		
5	Sanitary	Crushed
1	Corrugated sanitary	Can opener, 8½ s 3½ in
Site Wide		
96	Sanitary	Crushed of varying sizes
5	Tobacco tins	3¼ w x 4½ h
19	Hole-in-top	Crushed
6	Corrugated sanitary	Crushed
6	Hole-in-top	Knife punch 3 in d x 4 in h
3	Sanitary	Cut around 3½ d x 4½ in h
2	Hole in top	Square punctures 3 in d x 4 in h

Quantity	Type	Description
1	Beverage can	Can opener 2¾ in d x 4¾ in h
1	Lantern fuel can	Crushed
2	Paint cans	Haft cut lid, 6¼ in d x 7 in h
3	Sanitary	Inner friction lid, 2¾ d x 2¾ in h, with lettering embossed in a circle “CANCO”
2	Hole-in-top	Can opener 3 in d x 4 in h
3	Oil can	Crushed
1	Coffee can lid	With embossed lettering “REGULAR GRIND/KEY ON BOTTOM”
1	Baking powder lid	With embossed lettering “CALUMET/BAKING POWDER/1 lb./ABSOLUTELY PURE”
1	Tobacco tin lid	“PRINCE ALBERT” embossed
1	Jar lid	
1	Spice can lid	Outer friction lid, 3 1/8 in d
1	Can lid	Inner friction lid, 4¾ in d that is embossed with “PERCOLATOR/ [division sign] STEELCUT”

7. **Can Comments:** The majority of cans were sanitary with hole-in-top also common. Several lids were noted from spice cans, tobacco tins and coffee cans.

8. **Glass Bottles – Total ENV: 18**

ENV	Manufacturing Method	Description
Feature 2		
3	Automatic	Clear glass bottle fragments
Sitewide		
2	Automatic	Amethyst glass bottle fragments with valve scars present on the base
1	Automatic	G1 Brown bottle measures 7½ x 2¼ in with the markings “NOT TO BE REFILLED” and “C/12/2992/ MTC /54” This is a Thatcher Manufacturing Co. mark used around 1923 (SHA 2020).
1	Automatic	Aqua bottle frags
1	Automatic	Green bottle frags
1	Automatic	G2 aqua base fragment, rectangular bottle frags with embossing on the body “. . . Om Pound/ . . . Om Pany/USA”
1	Automatic	Olive bottle frags
2	Automatic	Brown bottle frags
1	Automatic	G3 clear glass bottle fragments, on base it reads “D1/55-48” on the side it reads “. . . STILLERS” this makers mark is unknown.
1	Automatic	G4 clear jug-like base frag with mark on base “G [over]CG/ROMA/WINES/ 47 48/4” This mark is from Glass Container Corp. and was used from 1934 to 1968 (SHA 2020).
1	Automatic	G5 clear jug-like base fragment with mark on base “PETRI/BOTTLED in CALIFORNIA WINES” also with the “H [over] A” Hazel Atlas Mark that dates from 1923 to 1982 (SHA 2020).
1	Automatic	G6 brown bottle frags. The base Reads “TM Reg. US Pat Off. . /56 I in O in diamond 4/ Pat Pending”. This is from Owen’s Illinois Glass Co and dates from 1929-1960 (SHA 2020).
1	Automatic	G7 amethyst bottle frags with base ???????
1	Automatic	G8 amethyst base with “I in a diamond” from Illinois Glass Co dating from 1915 to 1929.

9. **Glass Bottle Comments:** Eight makers marks were noted several of which place the site in the 1920s. The presence of aqua and amethyst glass is not surprising since it was still in use until just after WWI.

10. Ceramics – Total ENV: N/A

ENV	Ware	Description

11. Ceramic Comments: No ceramics were noted at this site.

12. Additional Artifacts/Debris:

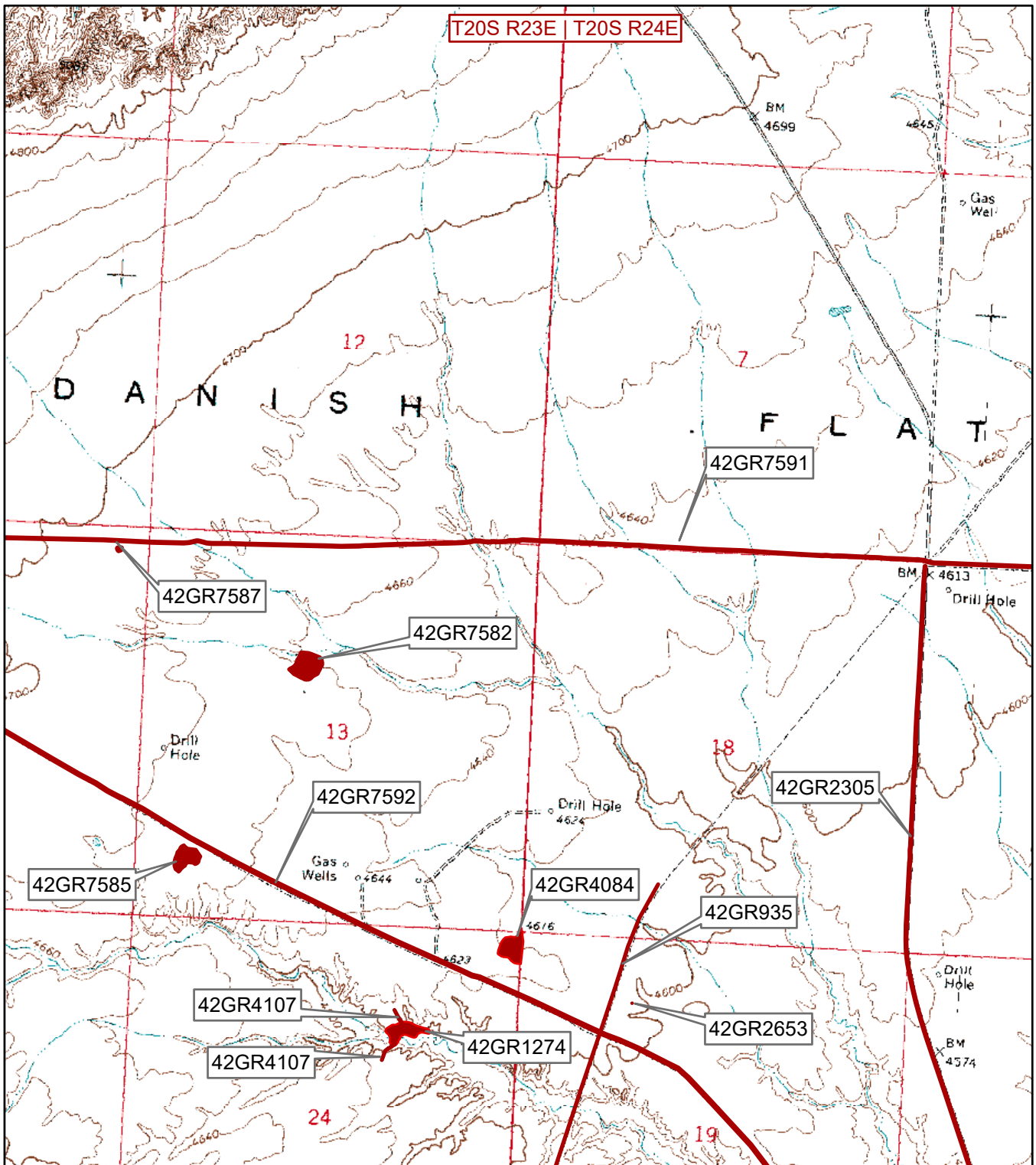
- Ammunition/Firearms Car/Car parts Glass (non-bottle) Nails (wire) Toys
- Bone Ceramics (non-tableware) Hardware Plastic Other
- Building Materials Clothing Nails (cut) Stove Parts

13. Additional Artifact/Debris Description: Other artifacts noted in Feature 2 include: a length of chain link (8 in), 2½ in D-ring, 2 in O-ring, 5 in bolt with screw, rake head, 12 x 4 in toothed metal, 8 in metal gear, wire nails. Also present were M1, a rake fragment; M2, an enamel bucket; M3, lantern parts; M4, music box gears. Fou4 barrel bands, 4 segments of braided wire, 1 segment of barbed wire, a railroad spike, and a hubcap.

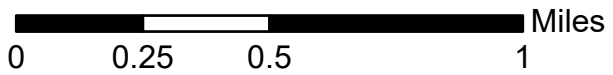
14. Additional Part C Comments:

Reference Cited:

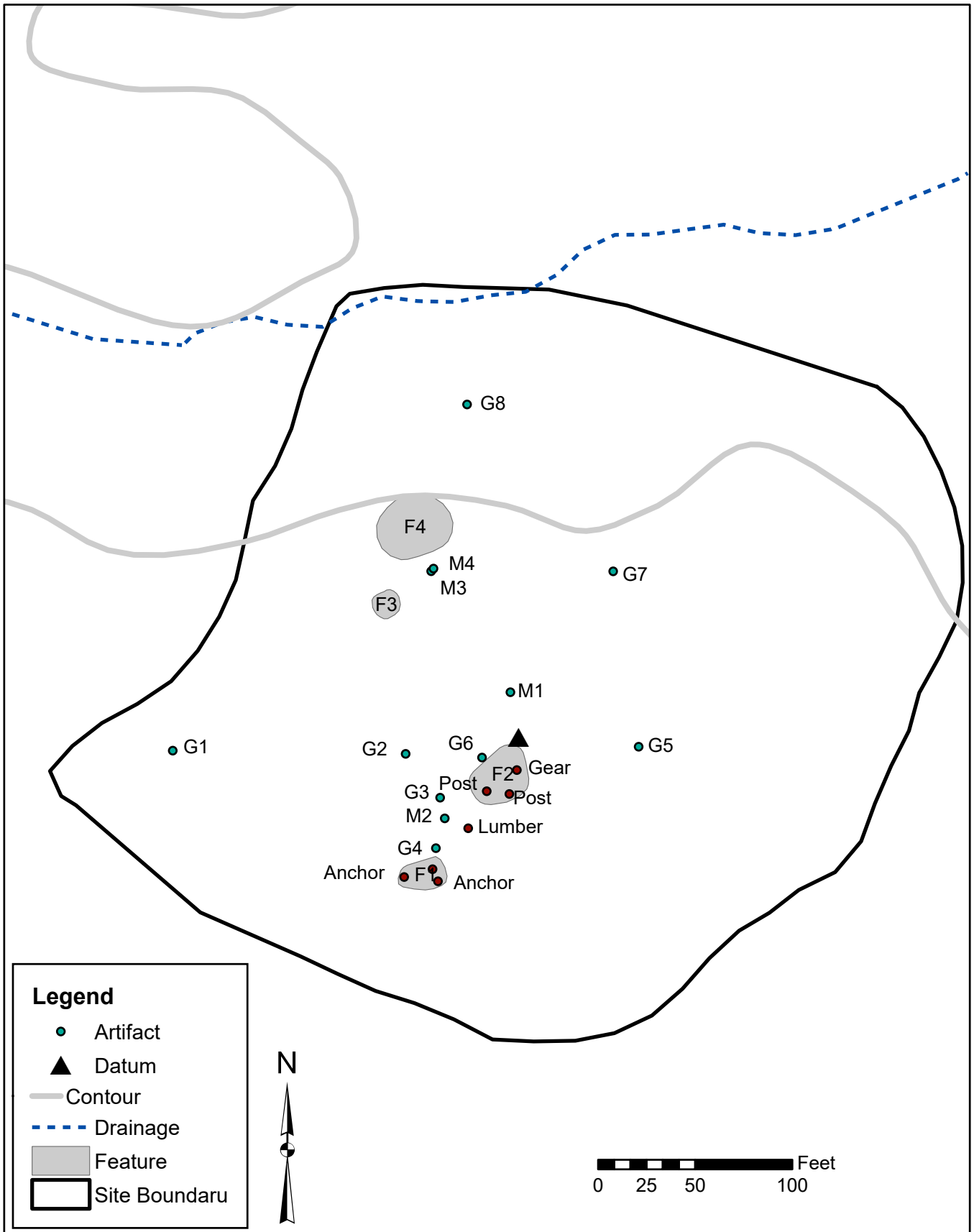
Society of Historic Archaeology (SHA)
 2020 Glassmaking & Glass Makers: Bottle & Glass Makers Markings. Accessed online 10 October
 at <https://sha.org/bottle/makersmarks.htm>.



1:24,000



Location of sites located during the Cisco Spring 2D Seismic Project. Taken from the USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Danish Flat, Utah (1970).



Site 42GR7582



Site 42GR7582. Site overview; view to the east.



Site 42GR7582. Site overview; view to the northeast.



Site 42GR7582. F1, rock and lumber scatter; view to the north.



Site 42GR7582. F2, possible midden; view to the south.



Site 42GR7582. F3, well close-up.



Site 42GR7582. F4, large dugout; view to the south.



Site 42GR7582. G1, Brown bottle measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ in with the markings “NOT TO BE REFILED” and “C/12/2992/ MTC /54”.



Site 42GR7582. G2, aqua base fragment, rectangular bottle frags with embossing on the body “... Om Pound/ ... Om Pany/USA”.



Site 42GR7582. G1, Brown bottle measures $7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in with the markings “NOT TO BE REFILED” and “C/12/2992/ MTC /54”.



Site 42GR7582. G2, aqua base fragment, rectangular bottle frags with embossing on the body “. . . Om Pound/ . . . Om Pany/USA”.



Site 42GR7582. G3, clear glass bottle fragments, on base it reads “D1/55-48” on the side it reads “. . STILLERS” this makers mark is unknown.



Site 42GR7582. G4, clear jug-like base frag with mark on base “G [over]CG/ROMA/WINES/ 47 48/4”.



Site 42GR7582. G5, clear jug-like base fragment with mark on base “PETRI/BOTTLED in CALIFORNIA WINES” also with the “H [over] A” Hazel Atlas Mark that dates from 1923 to 1982.



Site 42GR7582. G7, amethyst bottle fragments.



Site 42GR7582. G8, amethyst base with “I in a diamond” from Illinois Glass Co dating from 1915 to 1929.



Site 42GR7582. M1, a rake fragment.



Site 42GR7582. M2, an enamel bucket.



Site 42GR7582. M3, lantern parts.



Site 42GR7582. M4, music box gears.



Site 42GR7582. Representative braided wire.