1. Name of Property

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

other names/site number	
2. Location	
	N/A not for publicat
ity or town <u>Orem</u>	
	code <u>049</u> zip code <u>84057-264</u>
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
National Register of Historic Places and meets the proced in my opinion, the property X meets _does not meet the considered significant _nationally _statewide X locally.	the documentation standards for registering properties in the dural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be
Signature of certifying official/Title Date	
<u>Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preserva</u> State or Federal agency and bureau	ation
In my opinion, the propertymeetsdoes not meet the Nadditional comments.) Signature of certifying official/Title Date	vational Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for
State or Federal agency and bureau	
A. National Park Service Certification hereby certify that this property is: entered in the National Register. _ See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register.	Signature of the Keepell Pate of Action
other, (explain:)	

Baxter, David & Drusilla, Ho Name of Property	use_				Orem, Utah City, County	
5. Classification	, :			State of the state		

Orem, Utah County, Utah City, County, and State

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)
x private	x building(s)	Contributing Noncontributing
public-local	district	1buildings
_ public-State	site	sites
_ public-Federal	structure	structures
	object	objects
		1Total
Name of related multiple prop (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a		Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
Historic and Architectural Reso	ources of Orem, Utah	N/A
6. Function or Use		
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instruction	ons)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling		DOMESTIC/single dwelling
7. Description		
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructi	ons)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
LATE VICTORIAN		foundation STONE
		walls <u>BRICK</u>
		roof ASPHALT
		other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Baxter, David & Drusilla, House Name of Property Orem, Utah County, Utah City, County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

(Mark	rable National Register Criteria "x" on one or more lines for the criteria ing the property for National Register listing.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>x</u> A	Property is associated with events that have	SOCIAL HISTORY
	made a significant contribution to the broad	
	patterns of our history.	
B	Property is associated with the lives of persons	while the State of the second
	significant in our past.	
_ c	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics	
	of a type, period, or method of construction, or	Period of Significance
	represents the work of a master, or possesses	c.1895-1941
	high artistic values, or represents a	
	significant and distinguishable entity whose	
	components lack individual distinction.	Significant Dates
_ D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield,	c.1895-1941
	information important in prehistory or history.	
	a Considerations "x" on all that apply.)	Significant Person
Proper	ty is:	(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
_ A	owned by a religious institution or used for	N/A
	religious purposes.	Cultural Affiliation
B	removed from its original location.	N/A
_c	a birthplace or grave.	
_ D	a cemetery.	<u> </u>
E	a reconstructed building, object, or	Architect/Builder
	structure.	Unknown
_ F	a commemorative property.	
G	less than 50 years of age or achieved	
	significance within the past 50 years.	

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data: x State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other Name of repository:
Record #	

Baxter,	David	& D	rusilla,	House
Name o				

Orem, Utah County, Utah City, County, and State

10.	Geo	grap	hical	Data
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Acreage	of	property	.73 acres
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ı	JTM	D	ıfα	ra	n	٠٥٥
ι	JIM	Пŧ	не	re	m	ж.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/4/0/5/0/0 4/4/6/4/0/6/0 B / ///// Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C<u>/ ///// //////</u> D<u>/ ///// /////</u>

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

COMMENCING N 56.9 FT FROM SE CORNER OF SW1/4 OF NE1/4 OF SEC 3, T6S, R2E, SLM; N 273.1 FT; W 7 RODS; S 274.22 FT; N 89 DEG 26'16"E 89.44 FT; N 89 DEG 88'E 26.07 FT TO BEGINNING.

Property Tax No. 17:012:0030:413

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that were historically, and continue to be, associated with the building.

__ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Continuation Sheets
- Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

- Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.
- Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name <u>Jay C. & Deborah F. Hamilton</u>				
street 206 West 1600 North	_ telep	hone	(801) 225	-0763
city or town Orem	state_	UT	zip code _	84057-2647

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Baxter, David & Drusilla, House, Orem, Utah County, UT

Narrative Description

The David and Drusilla Baxter House, built c.1895¹, is a one and one-half story, brick² Victorian Eclectic, central-block-with-projecting-bays house on a stone foundation. The lot size is just under one acre and there are several old-growth trees found on the perimeter of the grounds, both deciduous and coniferous. The house has many of the elements of the Victorian Eclectic pioneer houses in the area, including: decorative brickwork, Classical-style porch columns, and arched window openings. Although the surrounding area has been residentially developed and much of the land parceled off, the house and site retain much of their original integrity.

The south (front) elevation of the house consists of a gabled south-facing bay and the side of a gabled east-facing bay. The front entrance is on the side of the east facing gable and is accessed by a covered, full-length, concrete porch. The porch roof is supported by two Doric-style columns and two engaged columns. Above the stone foundation on the exposed areas of the original house is a single course of dogtooth brickwork.

The front picture window to the right of the entrance has a single piece of plate-glass and appears to have possibly had a transom formerly. The lower window on the south gable features a transom and has almost the same dimensions as the other front picture window. This window and the smaller window in the gable above have decorative brick hood moldings, as do the four windows on the west facade.

The east (side) elevation has been altered through the widening of the upper and lower windows in the gable and now contain aluminum sliding windows. A very tall dormer was added to the central block when the attic was converted into bedrooms, probably within the last two or three decades. And the side porch, which according to a tax file photo was similar to the front porch, was enclosed with concrete block.

The north (rear) elevation has also undergone some alteration. A concrete planter box and porch/pad were constructed abutting the house. A recent wood frame deck supported on metal poles over the porch extends from the gable at the second level. The gable window was enlarged and sliding glass doors fitted for access to the deck. There is some brick damage on this facade, mainly spalling.

The west elevation has not received any alteration. Barely visible from the front because of heavy tree and shrubbery growth, this elevation features three equally-spaced windows on the lower level and a

¹ The actual date of construction is unclear. The tax file lists the construction date as 1906. Family history accounts state that they moved to their land in 1888 and made their home their. The house is similar to others in the area constructed in the mid-1890s.

 $^{^2}$ The soft-fired brick of which the house is constructed and which is found on many of the homes in the region, became available to the Provo Bench in the early 1880s.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Baxter, David & Drusilla, House, Orem, Utah County, UT

centrally-placed window in the gable of the west-facing bay. These windows are all double-hung, single-light sashes with decorative, arched-brick hood moldings. The entire house has been painted in a cream color.

The only outbuilding on the property is a large porte cochere/storage structure, built c.1970s. A concrete parking lot/terrace area was constructed to the northeast of the house possibly at the same time. A large garden plot is located to the north of the backyard.

Although alterations have been made to the north and east elevations, the primary views of the house still reveal the Victorian features and overall, original massing. These qualities contribute to the architectural history of Orem.

_ See continuation sheet

NPS Form 10-900-a Utah WordPerfect 5.1 Format (Revised Feb. 1993)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Baxter, David & Drusilla, House, Orem, Utah County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The David and Drusilla Baxter House, built c.1895, is significant for its association with the "Settlement and Agricultural Expansion: Mid-1870s-1913" and the "Establishment of Orem: 1913-1941" categories of the Historic and Architectural Resources of Orem, Multiple Property Submission. The house represents a transition from the unadorned vernacular houses of the early settlers to the more stylish Victorian homes. By the turn of the century, prosperity was beginning to make a foothold on the Bench which can be observed in the increased numbers of larger, more stylistically embellished buildings. The Baxter house is a good example of the architecture common during this period on the Provo Bench.

The "Agricultural Expansion" period of Orem was one of the greatest growth periods in the early days of the Provo Bench. Prior to this period seasonal landholders would attempt to raise crops on the bench, but could not live there because there was little water. After the construction of the Provo Bench Canal in 1864 more people settled on the bench and subsequent irrigation ditches and canals allowed for greater farm production and the ability to sustain the landowners year 'round. Fruit trees were found to be the best cash producing crops, and by the turn of the century those who had become involved in raising fruit started to realize great success which, in turn, encouraged others to move here and raise fruit orchards.

During the "Establishment of Orem" period, the Provo Bench saw more changes associated with growth than in the previous periods. After the first decade of the 20th century, fruit growers on the bench realized that if their prosperity was to continue they must market their produce outside of the area and outside of Utah. With the establishment of a rail line in Orem, the "Orem Line," plus the increasing popularity of the automobile, the fruit and produce industries were able to market their products all over the western United States. With the increased prosperity, the Provo Bench soon became Orem Town in 1919 (in honor of Walter Orem who brought the railroad to the area), and eventually, in 1941, Orem City.

Alexander Gillespie received patent on the land where the Baxter house sits on March 20, 1876. In March 1884, 40 acres of this land was sold to Cornelius Baxter, a Scottish immigrant and resident of nearby Pleasant Grove, and he began to prepare the land for farming. After the initial attempt at organizing a canal on the north Bench was abandoned, Cornelius and his son David, worked for several weeks at building their own canal to their land. This tedious work was accomplished by dragging water through hand-shoveled furrows where, often, the water would disappear into the gravelly soil. The ditch bank would then have to packed and firmed up to allow water to travel across. A 20 acre portion of this land was then sold to David on January 12, 1889.

(Mary) Drusilla Elmer was born in El Monte, California, September 20, 1868, and moved with her parents to Juab County, Utah where they started a cattle ranch while she was still a child. While living on the ranch she would milk several cows every day. After graduating in 1884 from Huntington Academy in Nephi, Utah, Drusilla taught school for two years in Mills, Utah. It was while living here that

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Baxter, David & Drusilla, House, Orem, Utah County, UT

she met David, who was working for a railroad company. Drusilla was every bit the frontier woman. After she and David moved to their land on the Provo Bench in 1888, Drusilla helped David clear the land of sagebrush and irrigate the crops. While David was working at the mines at Myton, she operated a boarding house where she cooked for up to 25 men a day. She then managed a boarding house for several years at the Culmer Company quarry in Colton. She was offered a management position at the Culmer Hotel in Salt Lake City but decided instead to move back to Provo Bench so that she and David could run their farm.

David was born January 25, 1866 in Sheletston, Scotland to Cornelius and Elizabeth Kelley Baxter and came with his parents and siblings to Utah in 1873. On November 8, 1886 he and Drusilla were married, and then they moved to Spanish Fork while David worked for the Oregon Short Line Railroad for a brief time. In March 1889, they moved to the land they had purchased from Cornelius Baxter so that David could begin farming. In 1897, David leased his farm and took his family to stay with Drusilla's brother at Nine-Mile Ranch in Carbon County while David worked at the Parriett Gilsonite mine in Duchesne County. After several years of being a foreman at the mine, David, along with Drusilla, decided to move back to their farm on the Provo Bench, and in 1895 began construction on the brick house where they would farm, raise their eight children, and spend the remainder of their lives. Drusilla died in August, 1940, while David continued to live at the house until he passed away in October, 1954. The house remained in the Baxter family until 1966.³

The Baxter house is a good example of the transitional character of the architecture on the Provo Bench at the latter-part of the 19th century. Although Classical in form, the Victorian influence in the architectural details is readily apparent. Because many of the farmers on the bench struggled to make an income for many years, the architecture of their homes remained in the simple, unembellished Classical-style architecture of their predecessors. Those who saw success in their farms began to build or alter their present homes in the Victorian styles, mainly the Victorian Eclectic which enlisted such details as asymmetrical facades, bay windows, arched window and door openings, wooden shingles on the vertical surfaces, decorative brickwork, and leaded-glass windows. The Baxter house combines a Classical house type with many of the Victorian Eclectic features common from 1885-1910.4

See continuation sheet

³ The information from the above paragraphs was acquired from brief family history accounts of David and Drusilla Baxter.

⁴ Thomas Carter & Peter Goss. <u>Utah's Historic Architecture</u>, 1847-1940: <u>A Guide</u>. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991. p.127.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 5

Baxter, David & Drusilla, House, Orem, Utah County, UT

Bibliography

Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. <u>Utah's Historic Architecture</u>, 1847-1940. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.

Deseret News. August 26, 1940. Pg. 6B.

Deseret News. October 18, 1954. Pg. 8.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1989.

Phillips, Steven J. <u>Old House Dictionary: An Illustrated Guide to American Domestic Architecture</u> 1600 to 1940. Washington D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1992.

Telephone interview with Audrey Brown, granddaughter of David Baxter, by the consultant. May 22, 1997.

Various Baxter family history manuscripts in the possession of Audrey Brown.

See continuation sheet

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 6

Baxter, David & Drusilla, House, Orem, Utah County, UT

Photo No. 1

- 1. Baxter, David & Drusilla, House
- 2. Orem, Utah County, Utah
- 3. Photographer: J. Cory Jensen
- 4. Date: April 1997
- 5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.
- 6. South elevation of building. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 2

6. East elevation of building. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 3

6. North and west elevations of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 4

6. East elevation of building. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 4

6. South elevation of building. Camera facing north.

_ See continuation sheet