

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration 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.

1. Name of Property

historic name Barrett, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead

other name/site number Barrett, Clarence & Martha, House

2. Location

street & town 20 S. 100 West ☐ not for publication

city or town Mendon ☐ vicinity

state Utah code UT county Cache code 005 zip code 84325

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

12-31-07
Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

2.19.08

Barrett, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead
Name of Property

Mendon, Cache County, Utah
City, County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ public-local
☒ private
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(check only one box)

- ☐ district
☒ building(s)
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
6	1	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 Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Victorian Eclectic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls WOOD: weatherboard

roof

other WOOD SHINGLE

Narrative Description

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

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Barrett, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead, Mendon, Cache County, UT

Narrative Description

The William and Elizabeth Barrett Farmstead is located at 20 S. 100 West in Mendon, Utah.¹ The farmhouse is the most prominent building. The 1½-story Victorian Eclectic frame house was built in 1905. The house is a central-block-with-projecting-bays type house with a one-story extension to the rear. The house is constructed on a concrete foundation and has a wood shingle roof. The Barrett house is sheathed in ship-lap siding. The woodwork is painted white with aqua-blue trim. The house was built by its first owner, William Barrett. The exterior has not been modified since construction and is a contributing resource in Mendon, Utah. The house and its associated outbuildings sit on two parcels with a total of 1.25 acres. The farmstead includes five contributing outbuildings (built between 1900 and 1920) and a non-contributing ranch house (built in 1966).

The Barrett house has two primary elevations (north and west) with the front entrance angled to face the northwest corner of the lot. The main feature is a wrapping circular porch supported on five Tuscan columns and two square posts. The porch deck and steps are concrete. The entrance is a pair of half-glass paneled doors. All windows are original, mostly one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows. The north bay has a tripartite fixed-frame window with transom. The west bay is octagonal with one fixed-frame and transom window. The gable trim in the seven gables features fish-scale shingles. Five of the gables have wide cornice return ended in a scrolled brackets with decorative paterae. Other woodwork includes corner boards and a wrapping cornice. The house has three brick chimneys that are intact, but shortened (date unknown). Two of the chimneys are on the main portion of the house. One is located at the east end of the rear extension. The one-story extension was constructed in two parts. The first section has a shed-roof and may have been an enclosed porch with a back door on the south side. The second section has a simple gable roof and may have been a summer kitchen. Both sections have the same siding and materials as the main house and were probably constructed within a few years of 1905.

On the interior, the house has 2,089 square feet of living space divided between the two floors. The main floor features several rooms. There is a front entrance foyer that leads to the parlor on the north and the living room to the south. The living room is exceptionally large for the period and was used for dances. A set of pocket doors lead from the living room to the dining room in the center of the house. The closed stairs are also centrally located. The kitchen is in the southeast corner and bedrooms are in the rear. There are four bedrooms on the upper floor. There is minimal attic space and a partial unfinished basement. The interior wall finishes and flooring mostly date from the 1960s and 1970s, but the room configurations and woodwork have not changed.

The Barrett house sits at the north end of its roughly rectangular parcel of 0.75 acres. The house is surrounded by lawn with a sidewalk leading diagonally from the street corner to the front door. There are mature trees at the north and south property lines. There is one contributing outbuilding located on the tax parcel with the house, a circa 1915 double-car frame garage. The garage is sheathed in ship-lap siding and has a newer seamed

¹ The property address given in the tax records is 90 W. Center Street, which appears to have been the address for the house prior to 1966 when the property was divided and the associated ranch house to east was built. That house, now on a separate tax parcel, uses 90 W. Center. The current mailing address of the historic Barrett House is 20 S. 100 West.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Barrett, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead, Mendon, Cache County, UT

metal roof. The garage is south of the house and faces west to 100 West with a short driveway of concrete strips.

Four other contributing outbuildings historically associated with the Barrett house are nearby on an adjacent tax parcel: 1) an Intermountain-style² frame dairy barn with metal roof (circa 1915), which is leaning, but in fair condition; 2) a frame building with a simple-gable roof (partially collapsed) and sheathed in narrow clapboards, built circa 1920 and used as a bike repair shop; 3) an "inside-out" granary (circa 1910) with a completely collapsed roof; and 4) a frame tool/equipment shed with clapboards and a corrugated metal roof (circa 1910). These four outbuildings are located on the adjacent tax parcel with a one-story brick ranch house built by the Barrett family in 1966. The ranch house is located at the northeast corner of the property with a frontage line that corresponds to other residences along Center Street. The ranch house is small with a low-profile and does not visually impact the Barrett house or the outbuildings. The remaining property includes a small pasture area with some historic post and plank fencing at the south end.

The Barrett Farmstead with house and associated outbuildings is a good example of an intact farmstead. It has excellent historic integrity, making the farmstead an important group of contributing historic resources in Mendon.

² Intermountain barns are a regional adaptation of the English barn. Rather than having the main entrance on the side, as in the English Barn, the entrance is on the gable end. Full-length lean-to additions on one or both sides is a typical alteration of this type.

Barrett, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead
Name of Property

Mendon, Cache County, Utah
City, County and State

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- ☐ **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.
- ☐ **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.)

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1905-1920

Significant Dates

1905, 1920

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Builder: William Barrett

☒ 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):

- ☐ 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other Name of repository:

Mendon Historic Preservation Commission

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Barrett, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead, Mendon, Cache County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The William and Elizabeth Barrett Farmstead, with house constructed in 1905 and outbuildings added to the property from 1905 to 1920, is locally significant under Criterion C for its association with the architectural development of Mendon, Utah. The Barrett House as an excellent example of a two-story Victorian-era frame house, considered the finest in Mendon at the time of its construction and a step forward from the more common vernacular homes in Mendon designed in the classical tradition; it is a tribute to the craftsmanship of William Barrett. Also significant is the group of associated outbuildings that defines the original farmstead and the period of significance (1905-1920). Although the buildings are not implemented now for their original use and are showing signs of age, they still reflect the agricultural nature of the property—particularly the large Intermountain style barn. The Barrett House is important as the home of William and Elizabeth Barrett and their descendants and remains in the family today. William Barrett was a farmer and builder. He built the house, and along with his son, Clarence Barrett, most of the extant historic outbuildings associated with the farmstead. The exterior of the Barrett Farmstead house and outbuildings have been modified very little since construction and the farmstead is a contributing resource in Mendon, Utah.

History of Mendon

The community of Mendon was settled in 1859 more than a decade after the arrival of members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) to the Salt Lake Valley in 1847, and about the same time as other settlements in the Cache Valley. Before that time, Native American Shoshoni used the valley for hunting and camping. Fur trappers were also frequent visitors to the area. Mendon is located eight miles west of Logan and five miles north of Wellsville, on the foothills of the Wellsville Mountains. Although Mormon settlers brought cattle to the area in 1855 and William Gardner built a cabin on the banks of Gardner's Creek, the settlement was not built until the spring of 1859, when several families, mostly immigrants from England, Scotland and Denmark, moved from the Salt Lake Valley to build cabins and a fort along present day Center Street. On December 19, 1859, the Mendon Ward of the LDS Church was organized by church leaders Orson Hyde and Ezra Benson, who named the community after his Massachusetts birthplace. A pine log school/meetinghouse was built in 1860 and a post office established in 1861 (both demolished).

On October 29, 1863, county surveyor, James Martineau drew the first town site plat, laid out in nine square blocks with a central square. Construction was immediately begun on a rock meetinghouse, which was completed on the town square in 1864. The remaining blocks were divided into eight rectangular lots measuring ten by twenty rods. The streets were six rods wide. The Mendon town site followed the "plat of Zion" recommendations espoused by LDS Church leader Brigham Young, which appeared in variations throughout the Intermountain West. Mendon was a typical Mormon settlement, with residences congregated within the town site (for security and socialization) and farm acreage in the outlying areas. Each town lot usually had a single-family dwelling uniformly set back from the street. Animal shelters and agricultural storage, along with vegetable gardens and orchards, were built at the rear of the large lots. By the mid-1860s, the log cabins were moved from the fortification to the town lots and numerous rock homes were under construction. By the late 1860s, the town had a saw mill, a grist mill, a hotel, and a general mercantile.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Barrett, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead, Mendon, Cache County, UT

The city of Mendon was incorporated on April 1, 1870. Within a year, the LDS Church-owned Utah Northern Railroad began work on a rail bed over Collinston Hill into Mendon. The first depot was built on the town square (demolished). At the time, the population of Mendon was 427. Within a decade, the community moved beyond subsistence farming beginning with irrigated wheat production shipped to external markets. The narrow gauge rail line was widened in 1890 and a new depot built on the northeast edge of town (demolished). As shipping services improved, the agricultural economy of Mendon diversified to include alfalfa, sugar beets, dairy cows, and draft horses. The town had several important construction projects, most on or near the town square: Mendon Co-op (1873, demolished), Presbyterian chapel school (1883, demolished), Hyrum Stauffer store (1889, demolished), dance hall (1896, demolished), brick schoolhouse (1899, demolished), and John Anderson store (1901, demolished). The population of Mendon peaked in 1890 at 547. A spur of the Oregon Shortline Railroad (later Union Pacific) was built north to Mendon from Hyrum to complete the southern Cache Valley loop. The most important civic project of the period was the construction of a culinary water system in 1912. In 1914, Mendon high school students began attending classes at the South Cache High School in Hyrum.

In 1916, the community was changed dramatically when the electricity came to the city as part of the Utah Idaho Central Railroad's interurban electric rail line. Within a short time, most of the residents in the community had electricity in their homes. The rail line also made traveling to Hyrum easier for Mendon's high school students. A period of economic growth occurred after the completion of the UIC; however, Utah's agricultural depression of the 1920s and the national depression in the early 1930s slowed the growth of the community. Mendon's population remained steady with an average of 450 in the decades between 1910 and 1940. In 1947, the UIC discontinued service, although the freight line of the Oregon Shortline (UP) continued in operation. Agriculture remained the economic base through the 1950s and 1960s. The population was at its lowest in 1970 with a total of 345. Beginning in the 1980s, the economy of Mendon has shifted from a local agricultural economy to a bedroom community for residents employed in Logan and elsewhere in the Cache Valley. The population has steadily increased to approximately 2,000 in 2006.

History of the William and Elizabeth Barrett Farmstead

William Barrett was born in Barkingside, England, on May 29, 1849, to John and Eliza Skeggs Barrett. He immigrated to Utah with his family in 1865. Elizabeth "Betty" Mathilda Wennergren was born in Trollhattan, Sweden, on November 11, 1854, to Jacob and Eva Christina Lundberg Wennergren. After Jacob's death, Eva Wennergren brought her family to Utah around 1862. Eva Wennergren remarried and settled her family in Logan. The Barrett family settled in Mendon. The original parcel where the William and Elizabeth Barrett House is located was unusual in early Mendon from the beginning. Instead of being parceled as complete lots, the west half of Lots 4 and 5 on Block 2 was divided from the rest and deeded to Charles Shumway in 1872. Shumway sold it to Joseph W. Thatcher in 1876. A year later, Thatcher sold it to John Barrett and his second wife, Mary Filby. John and Mary Barrett sold the property to William Barrett in November, 1891. William and Elizabeth were married on October 19, 1874. They had ten children, of whom seven lived to maturity. Their first home was a small stone house, which was torn down when the two-story frame house was built.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Barrett, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead, Mendon, Cache County, UT

William Barrett became very prosperous working a dry farm known as the "Plantation" in partnership with John Ladle, James Brigham Hancock, and Isaac Sorensen. William Barrett was also a builder/carpenter, though he is listed as a farmer on the census enumerations. He was exceptionally prosperous and in 1905, built a new home for his family, described by Isaac Sorensen as the "most costly house" in town.³ The house became a social center. For example, the rug in the over-sized living room would be rolled up for a neighborhood dance floor. Unfortunately, Elizabeth Barrett was able to enjoy her new home for only a few years. Elizabeth Mathilda Wennergren Barrett died on October 15, 1909. She is buried in the Mendon Cemetery.

On the 1910 census enumeration, William Barrett is listed as a widower with five children still at home, including daughter, Charlotte "Lottie" Barrett Baker, who had returned to the family home as a young widow at twenty-three years old. She married again in 1917. Two other children, Evalene and Oscar were already married. The other children were Laura, Clarence, Selma and Algie. In 1916, William Barrett deeded the property to his son Clarence. By the time of the 1920 census, only Clarence and Laura remained at home. Clarence Barrett helped to build many of the outbuildings on the property, including the barn where he stayed during the town's typhoid epidemic to avoid getting sick. The bicycle repair shop was built by Clarence Barrett to help augment the farm's income during difficult times.

Clarence Samuel Barrett (born 1889) married Martha Stewart March 3, 1926. Martha Parker Stewart Barrett was born in Wellsville, Utah, in 1898. William Barrett died on August 8, 1927. He was buried in the Mendon Cemetery beside his wife, Elizabeth. Clarence and Martha are listed on the 1930 census with their two sons, William and Charles. Aunt Laura is not listed on the census in 1930, but she lived in the family home Mendon until her death in 1950. The Barrett residence was large enough to accommodate the extended family during visits to Mendon. Clarence S. Barrett died on February 19, 1958. The deed passed his son, C. William "Bill" Barrett. Martha S. Barrett died on December 18, 1981. Bill and his wife, Sharilyn Barrett, raised their family in the house. They currently live on the main floor and maintain the upper bedrooms as guest rooms for their extended family. The farmstead is a preserved example of how one early Mendon family became prosperous, through a diversification of economy, including farming, dairy, bicycle repair, etc.

Architectural Significance

The architectural significance of the William and Barrett Farmstead is found in the high integrity of the Victorian-era residence and the craftsmanship of its builder William Barrett, as well as the intact, though somewhat dilapidated collection of ancillary outbuildings associated with the house. After completion of the Barrett house in 1905, it was pronounced the "finest [house] in Mendon."⁴ The frame Victorian Eclectic house marked a change from the classically-inspired stone dwellings of the settlement era. The house is a fine example of the Victorian Eclectic central-block-with-projecting bays house type and is the largest example in Mendon.⁵ The house features architectural Victorian-era woodwork, particularly the brackets flanking the windows. The remaining contributing agricultural outbuildings provide a semblance of how the farmstead appeared in the early twentieth century and relate the historical function of the property. Most of Utah's early

³ Isaac Sorensen's *History of Mendon*, 195.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Of the approximately 200 historic buildings documented in the 2001 reconnaissance level survey for Mendon, only five were noted as central block with projecting bays.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Barrett, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead, Mendon, Cache County, UT

settlements were agricultural in nature, but over time, particularly in the past few decades, traces of agricultural use have given way to residential and commercial development. Fortunately, the Barrett Farmstead has been retained in what was once a very rural community. The house and outbuildings are a landmark in the community and contribute to the historic resources of Mendon.

Victorian forms were popular in Utah 1885-1915, and the style of the Barrett house represents the changes that were occurring in Utah at the turn of the century. Pattern-book styles and standardized building components were more available and easily adapted for use with local materials. The popular Picturesque and Victorian styles, as published in the pattern books, influenced and transformed the local traditional building forms so that the architecture obtained a regional and even national homogeneity.⁶ The quality of design and workmanship were also affected by technological developments during the Victorian era.⁷

The most common floor plans for Victorian-era houses in Utah were the cross-wing, the central-block-with-projecting-bays and the side-passage, all of which were very popular in the larger settlement areas. The side-passage plan consists of a rectangular block with the narrow, gable end facing the street and containing the main entrance. Like the central-block-type house, the side passage also contains projecting bay windows and wings, although it is slightly more symmetrical in design.⁸ The side-passage type originated with the Greek Revival temple-front house in the mid-nineteenth century.⁹ This type situated the gable end of the building toward the street as the main facade, with the entryway located to one side of the facade. Often, a cross wing would be added at the rear to make the house larger, with the main entrance opening to a passage that contained a stairway to the upper floor. When the Mormons migrated to Utah, the idea of the side-passage type came with them and was implemented in residential design, most commonly the Italianate and various Victorian styles.¹⁰

The progression from the temple-front side passage to the greater asymmetry of the Victorian version and then to fully realized versions of the central block with projecting bays, such as the Barrett House, can be seen in the recessed front entry beneath a covered porch that usually wraps around from the front. The plan was further altered by receiving projections to many, if not all, of the facades, usually in the form of octagonal or box bays that allow for greater illumination of the interior. Add to these revisions steeply pitched gables and wood ornamentation, and the Victorian central block with projecting bays little resembles its side-passage progenitor.

Like Mendon, most of the typical early Mormon settlements were established in a fairly organized manner with the idea of permanence consciously wrought in the architectural fabric of the buildings. Because of their isolation, early settlers in Utah used indigenous materials in building construction. Stone was a common early building material and can be found in several examples in Mendon. Although brick was used where good

⁶Carter, "Traditional Building Practices in an Industrial Age," (Op. cit., 425-428).

⁷ Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, *Utah's Historic Architecture 1847-1940: A Guide*, (Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1988, 110-111).

⁸Carter and Goss, op.cit., 44.

⁹William H. Pierson, Jr., *American Buildings and Their Architects: The Colonial and Neoclassical Styles*, (Garden City, New York: Anchor Press, Doubleday, 1976), 450.

¹⁰Based on data from reconnaissance surveys conducted in communities throughout the state.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Barrett, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead, Mendon, Cache County, UT

quality, fire-grade clay was available, for practical purposes, unfired adobe bricks were more common in most areas of the territory because of the ease of manufacturing them. But, even if these materials in themselves lent an aura of permanence to the architecture, they were commonly disguised with a layer of stucco that was oftentimes scribed to appear as ashlar masonry, thus reinforcing the idea of permanence. The austere, Classical forms of architecture that were built during this period applied these permanent materials in such a way as to express artificiality and man's control over nature.¹¹

The Victorian-era designers sought to change this tenet by expressing man's relationship with, rather than control over, nature. They did this by using more-organic and less-rigid forms in housing design. Although brick was used, wood, because of its versatility, seemed to be the material of choice to accomplish this concept. From the 1870s on, buildings designed in the more expressive Victorian styles were becoming increasingly popular throughout Utah because of improvements in wood machining technology¹² and also because of the introduction of the railroad to Utah which made available manufactured materials. The William & Elizabeth Barrett House is an outstanding example of this progression of architectural style in rural Mendon, and along with the accompanying farm buildings, provides an accurate display of the rural farmstead that was once so common here.

¹¹Thomas Carter, "Cultural Veneer: Decorative Plastering in Utah's Sanpete Valley," *Utah Historical Quarterly*, vol. 49 no.1, (Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1975, 68-77).

¹²Herbert Gottfried, "The Machine and the Cottage: Building, Technology, and the Single-Family House, 1870-1910," *Industrial Archeology*, vol. 21, no. 2, (Society for Industrial Archaeology, 1996, 47-68). Advances in woodworking machinery during this era made available mass-produced building components and intricately detailed embellishments that heretofore had been difficult and costly to obtain.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Barrett, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead, Mendon, Cache County, UT

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 2

Barrett, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead, Mendon, Cache County, UT



100% Cotton per

Barrett, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead
Name of Property

Mendon, Cache County, Utah
City, County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.25 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/2 4/1/8/6/0/0 4/6/1/7/5/6/0
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

BEG AT NW COR LT 5 BLK 2 PLT A MENDON CITY SVY & TH S 330 FT TH E 93.5 FT TH N 122 FT TH E 19 FT TH N 141 FT TH W 30 FT TH N 67 FT TH W 82.5 FT TO BEG CONT 0.75 AC

Property Tax No. 11 - 019 - 0017; also 11-019-0041

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The current boundaries include two parcels that make up the historic 1.25-acre property. The property is divided into two parcels. The historic house and a garage are located on the 0.75-acre parcel (tax #11-019-0017); one non-contributing house and three associated outbuildings are the remaining 0.50-acre parcel (tax #11-019-0041).

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky, Preservation Documentation Resource, and Utah SHPO Staff

organization Mendon Historic Preservation (CLG) Commission

date November 29, 2007

street & number P.O. Box 58766

telephone (801) 913-5645

city or town Salt Lake City

state UT zip code 84158

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 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/title Bill & Sharilyn Barrett

street & number 20 S. 100 West

telephone (435) 752-6206

city or town Mendon

state UT zip code 84325

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. PHOTOS Page 1

Barrett, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead, Mendon, Cache County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Barrett, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead
2. 20 S. 100 West, Mendon, Cache County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: 2007
5. Digital images on file at Utah SHPO.

Archival Photographs (Printed using archival paper and ink at the Utah SHPO)

Photo No. 1

6. West and south elevations of house. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 2

6. North elevation of house. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 3

6. South elevation of house. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 4

6. West and north elevations of garage. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 5

6. West and south elevations of barn. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 6

6. West and north elevations of granary. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 7

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 2

Barrett, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead, Mendon, Cache County, UT

Supplemental Photographs

Photo No. 8

6. South and east elevations of house. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 9

6. East elevation of house. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 10

6. South elevation of barn. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 11

6. West and north elevations of shed. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 12

6. North and west elevations of ranch house. Camera facing southeast.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Barrett, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: UTAH, Cache

DATE RECEIVED: 1/08/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/30/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/14/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/21/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000057

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 2.19.08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

red in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



① Barrett, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead
Mendon, Cache Co, UT



② Barrett, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead
Mendon, Cache Co., UT



③ Barrett, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead
Mendon, Cache Co., UT



④ Barrett, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead
Mendon, Cache Co., UT



⑤ Barrett, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead
Mendon, Cache Co., UT



⑥ ~~Barrett~~, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead
Mendon, Cache Co., UT



⑦ ~~Barrett~~, William & Elizabeth, Farmstead
Mendon, Cache Co., UT



PHOTO 8

BARRETT, WILLIAM + ELIZABETH, FARMSTEAD
MENDON, CACHE CO., UT



PHOTO 9

BARRETT, WILLIAM + ELIZABETH, FARMSTEAD
MENDON, CACHE CO., UT



PHOTO 10

BARRETT, WILLIAM + ELIZABETH, FARMSTEAD
MENDON, CACHE CO., UT



PHOTO 11

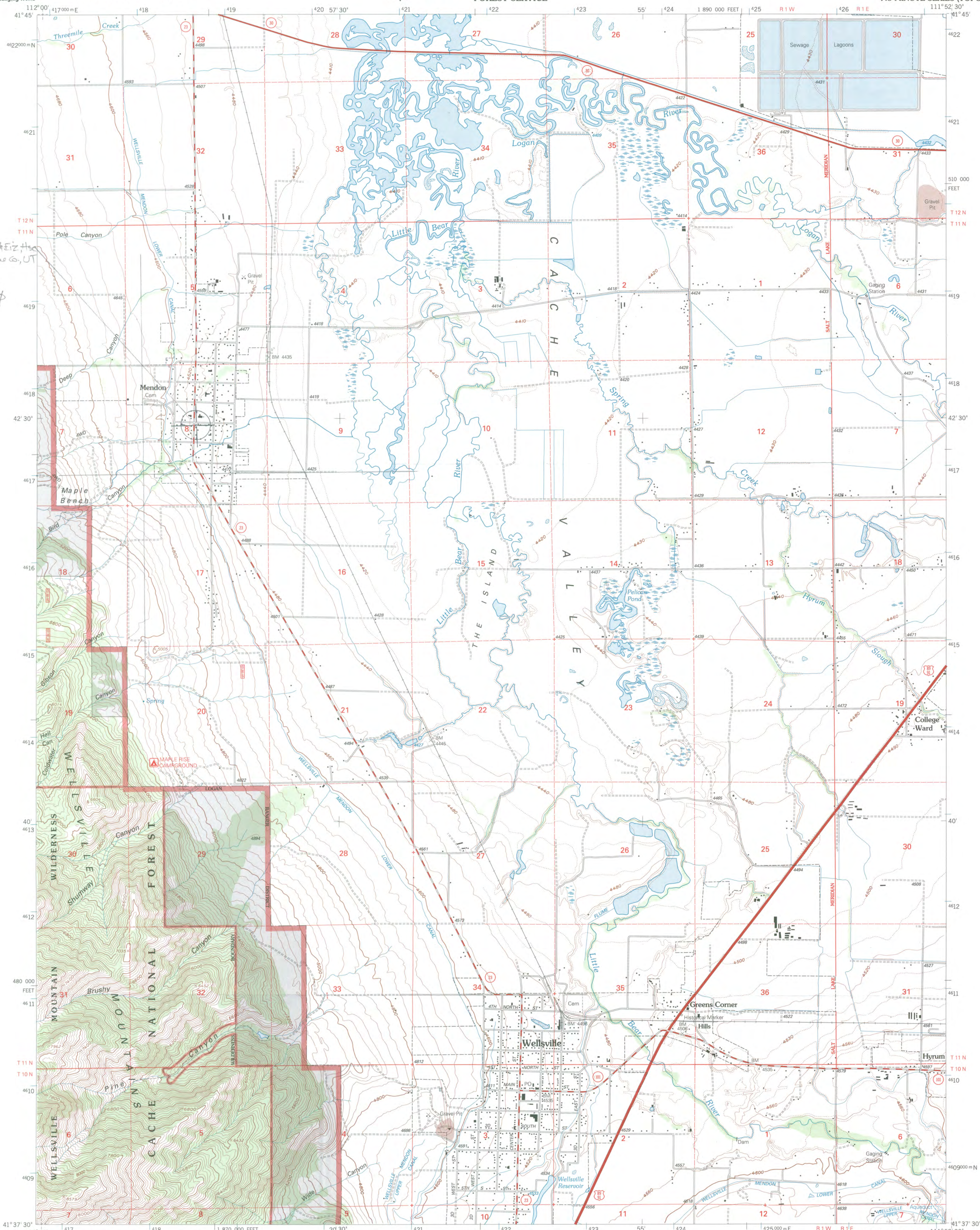
BARRETT, WILLIAM + ELIZABETH, FARMSTEAD
MENDON, CACHE CO., UT



PHOTO 12

BARRETT, WILLIAM + ELIZABETH, FARMSTEAD
MENDON, CACHE CO., UT

Barrett, William & Elizabeth
Mendon, Cache Co, UT
Zone 12
E) 418600
N) 4617500

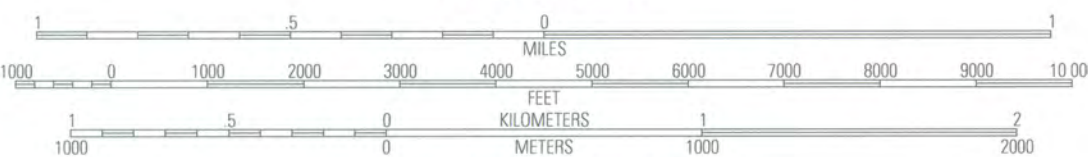
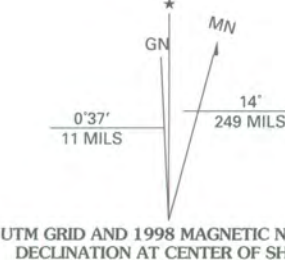


Produced by the United States Geological Survey 1986
Revision by USDA Forest Service 1998

Topography compiled 1962. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1997
and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current
as of 1998

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks:
Utah coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 12
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute
intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

Non-National Forest System lands within the National Forest
Inholdings may exist in other National or State reservations
This map is not a legal land line or ownership document. Public lands are
subject to change and leasing, and may have access restrictions; check
with local offices. Obtain permission before entering private lands



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



1	2	3	1
4	5	6	2
7	8	9	3

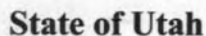
1 Cutler Dam
2 Newton
3 Smithfield
4 Horeyville
5 Logan
6 Brigham City
7 Mount Pisgah
8 Paradise

Interstate	5	Primary highway	—
U. S.	89	Secondary highway	—
State	6	Light-duty road	—
County	6	Composition: Unspecified	—
National Forest, suitable for passenger cars	100	Paved	—
National Forest, suitable for high clearance vehicles	100	Gravel	—
National Forest Trail	384	Dirt	—
		Unimproved; 4 wheel drive	—
		Trail	—
		Gate; Barrier	—

WELLSVILLE, UT
1998

NIMA 3667 III NW-SERIES V897





GARY R. HERBERT
Lieutenant Governor

State History

PHILIP F. NOTARIANNI
Division Director



COMMENTS: Please review

UTAH STATE HISTORY 

UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ANTIQUITIES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
RESEARCH CENTER & COLLECTIONS

For questions please contact Cory Jensen at 801/533-3559, or coryjensen@utah.gov