

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

NOV 20 2015

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. For questions about this form, contact the National Park Service. If 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Barrett-Homer-Larsen Farmstead

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic and Architectural Resources of Orem, Utah

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

2. Location

Street & number: 63 N. 400 West

City or town: Orem State: Utah County: Utah

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

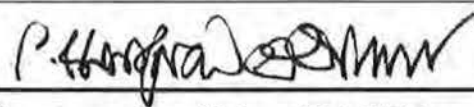
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

	<u>Nov. 12, 2015</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Utah Division of State History/Office of Historic Preservation</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	

Signature of commenting official:	Date

Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Mr. Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

1.5.16
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:

Agricultural outbuilding

Agricultural field

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:

Agricultural outbuilding

Agricultural field

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN:
Victorian _____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

FOUNDATION: Stone

WALLS: Stucco over Brick

ROOF: Wood Shingle

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The 1887 Barrett-Homer-Larsen Farmstead consists of a one story Victorian Eclectic-style cross-wing type house with a lean-to kitchen area and a modern addition on the rear. The house is located at 63 North 400 West in Orem, Utah. The walls are constructed of brick covered with stucco, on a rubble stone foundation. The house is basically a classically-influenced design with Victorian details. It also includes many features characteristic of Victorian Eclectic farmhouses in the area including: an asymmetrical façade, cornice returns in the gable ends, decorative elements, and fenestration. It retains its status as a farmstead including historic outbuildings and a large lot with fruit trees. Increasing prosperity at the end of the 19th Century allowed successful fruit growers to construct larger, more complex Victorian homes, and the Barrett House is a good example of the transition. It also reflects elements of the transition to larger, more open, and more modern housing styles in the 1940s when the house was remodeled and enlarged. The house is located on the northeastern quadrant of a 2-acre open parcel including a barn, large storage building, a detached garage, fruit trees, and decorative trees and turf. The house is surrounded by turf and decorative landscaping. This landscape also includes large trees, including several historic fruit trees, decorative shrubs, and flower beds. To the south and slightly east of the house is a vegetable garden lined by fruit trees. To the west of the house is a large pasture and to the south, bordering Center Street, is

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a large field currently under cultivation. The neighborhood is commercial and residential but most surrounding structures are of recent vintage and include a variety of architectural styles.

Narrative Description

The primary façade of the house faces east and retains its historical appearance. The foundation is not visible from the exterior, but sections of rubble stone foundation are visible in the basement under the original building. The original brick of the building was covered in stucco in 1944. Cracks are visible in some portions of the stucco, particularly around the base of the house, although many of these have been repaired. The stucco is off-white in color. Historic photos of the house show a light-colored, variegated brick. Some windows were originally arched, but no arches remain; however, many of the original windows, including original glass, are intact. The original molding under the eaves and the detailing on the porch are intact and in excellent condition. These moldings are the primary Greek Revival detail. The frieze boards are approximately four inches wide and are painted a pastel green. The decorative elements also include cornice returns on all gables. The roof is wood shingle and is in good condition.

Additions were constructed on the rear of the house in 1944 and 1990 and have nearly doubled the size of the original house, but are not visible from the front. In addition, the original porch was duplicated along the south side of the house. A door that opened to the south on the original front porch has been walled in. The original chimneys were all removed and new chimney was built in the center of the north wall of the house in 1944.

The primary façade has a large, four-paned, double-hung window centered on the front room directly under the primary gable. An historic photo shows a segmental arch above this window. The upper sash, which has been replaced, currently contains nine lights in each pane. The porch runs south the length of the cross-wing. The cross-wing on the primary façade contains three two-over-two windows and the main entrance door. The front door has been replaced, but has the original transom window above the door. The porch has a double layer of wooden board placed on wooden beams. The porch railing is a 1944 addition.

The south façade of the original house has one wooden, two-over-two, double-hung window and French doors opening onto the porch. Neither opening is placed in the center of the southern gable. A lean-to section of the home to the west, containing the kitchen and dining room, dates to the original house. The porch extension runs the length of the southern façade and includes decorative elements duplicated from the east porch.

A cellar is located under the lean-to section of the house, with the entrance from the breezeway on the south façade. The east wall of the cellar is made of stone and some brick covered with concrete. There appears to be a concrete base to this wall. All other walls are concrete, including the staircase that originates from the breezeway (1944 addition,) immediately west of the kitchen. The door furthest west on this elevation opens up onto this breezeway. The remainder of the south elevation is a three-car garage which opens onto the asphalt driveway.

The west façade of the original house is mostly covered by the 1990 addition which includes a three-car garage and great room. This addition is connected to the original house by a breezeway. The south half of this west elevation is this 1990 addition while the on the north half there are still visible are two windows in the western façade of the primary gable. These include a wood sash two-over-two window of the same size as other windows in the main house as well as a small bathroom window, added in 1944. A modern

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greenhouse window has replaced the original window on the south end of this west elevation of the original house.

The north façade includes portions of the original house, the 1944 addition and the 1990 addition. The east portion of the façade is the original house which has the 1944 striated brick chimney and a wood sash, two-over-two window west of the chimney. The center portion of the façade is the 1944 addition which includes is a three-foot tall concrete a coal bin that connected to the basement but has been converted to a planter box as coal is no longer used. The coal bin spans the distance between the original house and the 1990 addition. It is approximately 8 feet by 10 feet, and the north wing of the original house extends another 15 feet to the north beyond the coal bin. The west end of the elevation is the 1990 addition and has a door on the east end and two windows.

Among the outbuildings on the property is a contributing medium-size barn, built in 1916. The center and south shed portion of the barn are covered in board and batten siding, while the north shed portion is drop siding. The roof has exposed rafter tails and is covered in asphalt shingles. The peak of the center gable has an extended hood which at one time likely sheltered a beam and pulley. There is a large sliding door on the north side of the east elevation as well as a single door and several fixed-sash windows on the main level of the elevation. There are several more similar windows on the upper floor on the south end of the elevation. The south elevation of the barn has a full width of windows under the eaves. The west elevation is similar to the east, but with a single door instead of the large sliding door. The north elevation has two small fixed-sash windows. North of the barn is a recently constructed, non-contributing wooden storage building of with several bays with modern garage doors. This building is constructed of vertical plank siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. Both buildings lie near the southwest corner of the property.

North and west of the house is a detached, contributing garage which has large wooden doors that swing open on the south end. It has horizontal fixed-sash windows centered on each of the other elevations and is covered with stucco similar to the house. The garage has a gabled roof with wood shingles and is in very good condition. Constructed during the 1944 remodel of the house, the garage is no longer accessible due to the 1990 addition to the west side of the house blocking the entrance to the garage. It is currently used as a shed.

The house faces east onto 400 West where the property is enclosed by a modern vinyl fence. There are numerous large mature shrubs and trees in the lawn between the house and the street. A concrete sidewalk leads from the street to the house and is shaded by a very large historic Ash tree on the north side of the walkway. The north side of the property is separated from the neighboring condominiums by a chain-link fence. Inside the fenced area is mostly lawn but several historic apricot trees remain in the lawn. The 1944 garage is located in this north section.

The west portion of the property is a large pasture which is surrounded by a four-board fence with an entry gate near the 1944 garage. South of the pasture near the southwest corner of the property are the barn and large garage.

South of the house is additional landscape with flowerbeds near the house and lawn areas with large shrubs and several historic fruit trees. Immediately south of this landscaped area is a large vegetable garden which is bordered on the south by the asphalt driveway. The southern half of the property is south of the driveway, the majority of which is under cultivation and borders Center Street on the south.

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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.)

- 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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1887-1969

Significant Dates

1887

1908

1944

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Barrett-Homer-Larsen Farmstead, built in 1887 in Orem, Utah County, is locally significant under Criteria A and C. The property is being nominated under the *Historic and Architectural Resources of Orem, Utah*, Multiple Property Submission "Settlement and Agricultural Expansion: Mid-1870s-1913" for the "Establishment of Orem: 1914-1941" periods. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of agriculture for its association with a number of concurrent owners, each of whom had an impact on the property and its use as a farm. Originally called Provo Bench, Orem was established as an agriculturally-based community of widely-scattered farmsteads. Thomas Barrett, the original owner of this house, homesteaded 160 acres of land on Provo Bench for which he received a patent in 1886. Barrett was among the earliest settlers of Provo Bench and became involved in the fruit-growing business before selling his orchards to William Homer in 1908. Both Homer and his successor, Ariel Larsen, improved the fruit producing capabilities of the orchards, with Larsen replanting many of the orchards. The period of significance is 1887-1969, reflecting the original construction of the house up to when the Larsens sold the property. The remaining two-acre farmstead is an island in a now mostly urbanized setting. It remains a good example of agricultural development during the period of agricultural expansion and prosperity in Orem in late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The house is also significant in the area of architecture under Criterion C as an example of transitional Victorian to World War II-era architecture on the Provo Bench. Barrett sold off large portions of his quarter section to fund the construction of this home, which was more ornate than many of the utilitarian structures built on the Provo Bench during the early settlement period. The house also reflects the period of growth and change during the period of the "Establishment of Orem" context as the orchards and house, which had become run down, were purchased by the Larsen family in 1944. The original Victorian-style house was remodeled to reflect a more modern residence by the addition of a utility room on the rear with a basement beneath, a nearby garage and the application of stucco to the exterior. Victorian details of the house, including doors, windows, and porch moldings were retained in the remodel. The house retains architectural integrity from these time periods and, along with the surrounding farmstead is an important contributing historic resource to the City of Orem, where very few of the orchards and farmsteads remain.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historical Significance

The Barrett-Homer-Larsen Farmstead is significant under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture for its contribution to the growth and development of Orem as a major fruit producing community in the late Nineteenth Century and early Twentieth Century. Under Criterion A, the farmstead is significant for its contribution to both the "Agricultural Expansion" and the "Establishment of Orem" periods of the *Historic and Architectural Resources of Orem, Utah*, Multiple Property Listing. Each of these property owners contributed to the successful development of Orem as an agricultural community from the early 1880s through the 1960s.

Thomas Barrett came to the Provo Bench between 1875 and 1880. He was born in England in 1840 and married Sarah Stott in 1859. As converts to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints they

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immigrated to Utah with their five children in 1873, settling in the community of Provo. Thomas Barrett applied to the Federal Land Office for a patent on 160 acres on the Provo Bench sometime prior to June of 1880, as they are recorded on the 1880 Census living on the Provo Bench near Newell Knight Sr. Barrett received his patent on October 18, 1886, and immediately sold portions of the quarter-section he had received to finance the construction of a new home. The Barrett's brick home was constructed in the southeast corner of the land near the center of Section 15. When completed, Thomas, Sarah, and eight children moved into this house. The five-room house likely felt luxurious compared to the small home they had built to meet the land patent requirements.

Thomas Barrett and his son Thomas Jr. are listed in the Provo City Directory under "Timpanogos, Centerville, and Sharon" as fruit growers at the same address one mile west and one-quarter mile north from Kartchner's Hall in Sharon. Several of the Barrett sons built homes on the family farm, which had productive orchards by the early 1900s.

Sarah Barrett died suddenly in 1898 at the age of 55. All of her children were married at the time except the two youngest girls, ages 15 and 17. Thomas married the widowed mother of his neighbor Alma Wilkinson one year later, but the marriage did not last long. Mary E. Wilkinson moved to a homestead she purchased with her son just after 1905 and Thomas married Mary Ann Shaw in 1907 and moved to Salt Lake City, where he died in 1922. After his marriage to Mary Ann Shaw, Thomas Barrett sold his farm and orchards to William H. Homer, a farmer and rancher from Logan, Utah.

William Homer was born in 1845 near Springfield, Illinois, and at the age of fourteen drove an ox-team across the plains to Salt Lake City. His wife Susannah Raymond Homer was born in Salt Lake City in 1851 and was an early telegraph operator in Utah. William and Susanna married in Salt Lake City in 1870 and had fourteen children, most of whom were born while they lived in Idaho. While in Idaho, Mr. Homer served in the Idaho Territorial Legislature and as Oneida County Sheriff, from 1881-1886. The Homers bought a cattle ranch in Logan, Utah, in the early 1900s but sold that in 1908 when they purchased the Barrett farm. William Homer was 63 years old when they moved to Provo Bench, and although he worked to improve the farm, much of the day-to-day operations fell to his son Russell K. Homer, who was 23 when they purchased the farm. The Homers improved the property by building a barn and a large chicken coop in 1916, a granary in 1924, and a 32' x 52' packing shed in 1925.¹ The Homers hired local residents (mostly women) to pack their fruit into boxes. A photograph of these women working outside of the packing shed is printed in the 1978 Orem history, *It Happened in Orem*.

Both William and Susannah Homer died in 1934 having celebrated their 63rd wedding anniversary in July of 1933. Upon their death the property was deeded to their son, Russell. Russell Homer was an active part of the community from the time they moved there, participating in the local drama club and from 1919 to 1925 serving as Orem's first town clerk. The new town had no offices so Russell kept the town records in his car. One night, while in nearby Provo, his car was stolen and although the car was later recovered, the town records never were.²

In August 1938 Russell was killed in an accident on his way back from a delivery in Park City. The truck he was riding in rolled over an embankment, throwing him from the vehicle. Russell Homer was 54 years old and as he was unmarried there was no one else to pay his debts or care for the farm. The bank

¹ Utah County Archives, Historic Tax Card for E-350, Ariel Larsen Residence, 63 N. 400 W., 1963-1967.

² Orem Bicentennial History Committee, *It Happened in Orem*, [Orem, Utah: Orem City, 1978]

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foreclosed on the property six months after his death but the property was rescued from a Sheriff's Auction³ at the last minute by Homer's sister Ida Merrill and her husband, Fred W. Merrill.

The Merrills were living in Los Angeles at the time but moved to the farm for a short time in 1940.⁴ Fred Merrill had been employed in California as an agricultural representative for chain stores developing throughout the western United States. Upon returning to Utah, Merrill was employed as the Public Relations Director for Agricultural Trade Relations. He traveled through Utah and surrounding states encouraging farmers to form cooperatives, grade their products, and advertise to build a better market for their produce.⁵ Ironically, as Merrill encouraged others to improve their farm products, the Homer farm fell into disrepair. Many of the trees in the orchards had suffered from neglect after the untimely death of Russell Homer. The Merrills left the farm and moved to a home in Salt Lake City in 1941 where Fred died in 1942 and Ida in 1943.

At the death of Ida Merrill, the farm reverted to Tracy Loan and Trust which held their mortgage on the property and in 1944 it was sold to Ariel and Vera Larsen, who lived several miles away in Vineyard. Ariel had moved with his parents to Vineyard in 1913 where his father farmed and ran a mercantile store. Ariel married Vera Austin in 1921 and they eventually purchased a forty-acre farm where they raised five children. Ariel was very enterprising, running a dairy farm on his property as well as processing furs in a lean-to attached to their home. According to Larsen's son, Paul, his father decided in 1944 to get out of the dairy business and get into the fruit business, so he sold the farm in Vineyard and purchased the Homer property in Orem. He purchased just over 23 acres and sold ten of it to Lawrence Young. The 1946 aerial photograph shows much of the property without established orchards. Larsen replanted the neglected orchards planting mostly peaches, but also apricots, pears, and plums. He also continued his hide and fur business, drying the hides in the former chicken coop.⁶

The fruit produced on the Larsen farm was shipped to Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming with little effort on Larsen's part to find buyers. Truckers from those states would come to Orem to purchase truckloads of fruit which they would then sell in their respective states.⁷

Several of the Larsen's sons received advanced education in the business of agriculture. The oldest son, Austin went into veterinary medicine eventually teaching epidemiology at the University of Utah. Paul received a PhD in horticulture, eventually serving as a dean at Utah State University. These sons, so interested in the agriculture taught to them by their father, were surprised when in 1969 he sold the farm to Paul and Colleen Ferguson. He had not mentioned to his family that he was going to sell it.⁸ The Fergusons still maintain more than two acres of the farmstead including the home, the garage, pasture, fruit trees and the 1925 packing shed.

Thomas and Sarah Barrett homesteaded this farm during the "Settlement and Agricultural Expansion" period of Orem's history. In addition to constructing the farmhouse, the Barretts cleared the land and planted orchards, laying the groundwork for those who followed. The Homer family purchased the farm

³ "Sheriff's Sale," *The Daily Herald*, December 12, 1938, p.7.

⁴ United State Census, 1940, Orem Town, E.D. 25, page 11A.

⁵ "Ads Aid Farmer, Speaker Says," *Salt Lake Tribune*, May 11, 1939, p.3.

⁶ Larsen, R. Paul, Interview with author, April 2015.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

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from Barrett after the orchards had started to produce significant amounts of fruit. The Homers advanced the farm to a business level, hiring local workers to pack the fruit for shipping. The marketing of produce outside the Orem area via the Orem Interurban electric railroad is a hall mark of the “Establishment of Orem” period and the Homer’s fruit business contributed greatly to the growth of fruit production in Orem. Interestingly, it was the Homer’s son-in-law, Fred w. Merrill whose education and occupation involved agricultural trade relations. Although he lived on this farm for only a short period of time, his contribution to the education of farmers on the grading, marketing, and shipping of produce is significant not only to Orem, but the entire Western United States. When Ariel and Vera Larsen purchased the farm in 1944 it had been neglected for several years. The Larsens revitalized the farmstead by updating buildings and replanting orchards and were able to take advantage of Orem’s established reputation for fruit production. They participated in the changes brought on by the increased use of personal vehicles as individual trucking companies traveled to Orem from others states to purchase fruit for resale outside of Utah. While this farm is now much smaller than it was at the time the Larsens sold the farm in 1969, it is one of the few remaining farmsteads in Orem with intact farm buildings and productive fields.

Architectural Significance

Under Criterion C, the Barrett house is architecturally significant as an excellent example of the late Victorian styles used by fruit growers in Orem at the end of the 19th Century. This Victorian style is evident in the cross-wing plan, cornice returns in the gable ends, decorative elements, and fenestration. During the time period of the mid-1880s to 1913, successful fruit growers were able to replace their original homesteads with larger Victorian Eclectic homes featuring details such as asymmetrical facades, bay windows, arched window and door openings, decorative brickwork, and leaded-glass windows. The Barrett house contains many of these elements and is also unique in the way that it has retained its status as a farmstead including outbuildings and a large lot with fruit trees.

The cross-wing house was the most common house type in Utah between 1880 and approximately 1915. Beginning in the 1840s, the cross-wing building form was introduced as an easily adoptable picturesque type. It was irregular, but not too irregular, providing a ‘variety of prospect’⁹ but retaining what Andrew Jackson Downing called “the balance of two irregular types¹⁰.” The availability of kiln-fired brick through railroad connections allowed a transition from local materials, and the quality of design and workmanship improved through the widespread availability of workbooks and plans. According to a recent submittal to the multiple property listing of “Historic and Architectural Resources of Orem, Utah” there are only seven Victorian Eclectic cross-wing residences remaining in Orem.¹¹

When Ariel Larsen took over the property, he hired a local contractor to remodel the home in 1944. The renovation included interior upgrades like a bathroom, a utility room, and additional space in the basement for storage of coal. The house had, also for the first time, central heating and plumbing. The renovation also updated the exterior appearance, while also maintaining the Victorian appearance. Because the new addition at the rear of the house did not match the original brick exterior, the entire house was covered with stucco. The appearance was further updated with the removal of the original chimneys and addition of an exposed chimney of striated brick, similar to those on ranch houses. The chimney was added to the north side of the house for a living room fireplace. In addition at this time Mr.

⁹ Upton, Dell. 1982. “Vernacular Domestic Architecture in Eighteenth-Century Virginia.” *Winterthur Portfolio*. 17:95-120.

¹⁰ Downing, Andrew Jackson. 1981 [1873]. *Cottage Residences*. New York: Dover

¹¹ Abram, Angie. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Joseph and Margaret Wilkinson House, May 2013.

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Larsen built a single-car garage northwest of the house. The renovation is a good representation of the transition that many Victorian houses in Orem and across the country underwent in the 20th Century as they adopted many of the features of convenience included in bungalows and period cottages and attempting to modernize the appearance. In spite of slight modernization, the house still retains a good representation of later Victorian-era architecture in Orem City.

Additional Historic Context

At the beginning of the “Settlement and Agricultural Expansion: Mid-1870s - 1913” period in the mid-1870s, the land on the Provo Bench, as Orem was originally known, was settled late relative to the surrounding communities of Pleasant Grove and Provo. The reason for this delayed settlement was lack of water. Although there were several attempts to bring water via canals to the bench, it was not until the Federal Land Office opened in Utah in 1869 that more earnest settlement and improved canals became a reality. The United States Government offered land to settlers for \$1.25 an acre with the condition that they construct a permanent dwelling on the land and live there at least six months of the year for five years.

The first year-round residents of the Provo Bench were members of the Thomas Cordner family in 1877. Cordner planted strawberries and raspberry bushes which produced the first major cash crop on the Bench and as others joined him, fruit became a very profitable agricultural product for many of the early settlers. The first large orchard was likely planted by Newel Knight Sr. and his son Newell Knight Jr. in 1885 and they were soon joined by others establishing the Provo Bench as fruit-producing community with scattered farmsteads.¹²

In the early 20th Century, as the Provo Bench became more populated, it became apparent that in order to sell the fruit being produced in abundance, there needed to be a more effective way to market that produce than the wagon-loads of fruit being peddled in communities along the Wasatch Front. In 1913 the solution came with the construction of the Salt Lake and Utah Railroad, commonly known as the “Orem Line.” This electric railroad, which quickly connected Provo Bench farmers to Salt Lake City and to other rail lines, greatly increased the capacity of the farmers to market their products throughout the western United States. This rail line paved the way for the “Establishment of Orem: 1914-1941” period of the community’s development. The community eventually incorporated under the name of Orem in 1919, in honor of Walter Orem who brought the rail line to the community.

¹² Jensen, J. Cory., *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination Form: Historic and Architectural Resources, Orem, Utah.* January 1998

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Calkins, Nancy. *Intensive Level Survey: Thomas Barrett House*, June 2001.

Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. *Utah's Historic Architecture: 1847-1940*, [Salt Lake City, Utah: Utah State Historical Society, 1988.]

"Death Calls W.H. Homer Sr." Provo Evening Herald, January 29, 1934, p.3.

"Death Overtakes Two More in Utah Auto Mishaps," Salt Lake Tribune, 13 August 1938, p.19.

"Fruitgrowers to Meet Here," The Daily Herald, January 26, 1938, p.1.

"Funeral Services Held for Mrs. Susannah Homer," Salt Lake Tribune, October 1, 1934, p.25.

"Golden Wedding to be Observed by Orem Couple," The Daily Herald, November 23, 1971. P.9.

"Ida Homer Merrill," Salt Lake Tribune, September 15, 1943, p.24.

Jensen, J. Cory., *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination Form: Historic and Architectural Resources, Orem, Utah*. January 1998

Land Patent UTUTAA 014701, Thomas Barrett, October 18, 1886. www.glorerecords.blm.gov

Larsen, R. Paul, Interview with author, April 2015.

"Merrill Rites Arranged for Thursday," Salt Lake Tribune, April 14, 1942, p.9.

Mormon Migration Index. Online index www.mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu

Orem Bicentennial History Committee, *It Happened in Orem*, [Orem, Utah: Orem City, 1978]

Our Vineyard Heritage, [Vineyard, Utah: Vineyard Press, 2000]

"Pair Married for 62 Years," Salt Lake Tribune, July 17, 1932, p.17.

R.L. Polk and Company, Provo City Directory, 1891 and 1903

"Sheriff's Sale," The Daily Herald, December 12, 1938, p.7.

Barrett-Homer-Larsen Farmstead
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

“Thomas Barrett Dies in Salt Lake,” The Daily Herald, June 9, 1922

Utah County Archives, Historic Tax Card for E-350, Ariel Larsen Residence, 63 N. 400 W., 1963-1967.

United State Census, 1880, Provo Precinct, Fifth Ward, Page 67, ED 81.

United State Census, 1900, Provo Bench Precinct, E.D. 159, sheet 6B.

United State Census, 1920, Provo Bench Precinct, E.D. 213, page 4B.

United State Census, 1930, Orem Town, E.D. 25, page 4B.

United State Census, 1940, Orem Town, E.D. 25, page 11A.

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): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 2.35 acres

Barrett-Homer-Larsen Farmstead
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 40.175403 | Longitude: -111.422069 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

COM N 2.56 CHS FR SE COR NW1/4 SEC 15, T6S, R2E, SLM; N 314.08 FT; S 89 DEG 22'45"W 328.04 FT; S 310.53 FT; E 4.97 CHS TO BEG.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the current legal description of the property. The 2.35 acres within the boundary are what remains of the original 160 acres associated with the house.

Barrett-Homer-Larsen Farmstead
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Nancy Calkins and Peter Steele
organization: Horrocks Engineers
street & number: 2162 West Grove Parkway
city or town: Pleasant Grove state: Utah zip code: 84062
e-mail nancyc@horrocks.com
telephone: 801.763.5243
date: June 11, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Barrett-Homer-Larsen Farmstead

Name of Property

Utah County, Utah

County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Barrett/ Homer/ Larsen House

City or Vicinity: Orem

County: Utah

State: Utah

Photographer: Nancy Calkins

Date Photographed: May/June 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of _15. East Elevation. Camera facing west.



Barrett-Homer-Larsen Farmstead

Name of Property

Utah County, Utah

County and State

2 of _15. Northeast corner. Camera facing south-southwest.



3 of _15. North Elevation. Camera facing south.



Barrett-Homer-Larsen Farmstead

Utah County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

4 of _15. West Elevation- north end, view between garage and rear addition. Camera facing east.



5 of _15. North Elevation- view of rear addition. Camera facing southwest.



Barrett-Homer-Larsen Farmstead

Name of Property

Utah County, Utah

County and State

6 of _15. Northwest corner of rear addition. Camera facing southeast.



7 of _15. South Elevation, west end. Camera facing north.



Barrett-Homer-Larsen Farmstead

Name of Property

Utah County, Utah

County and State

8 of _15. South Elevation, Breezeway. Camera facing north.



9 of _15. South Elevation, east end. Camera facing north.



Barrett-Homer-Larsen Farmstead

Name of Property

Utah County, Utah

County and State

10 of _15. Garage, southwest corner. Camera facing northeast.



11 of _15. Barn east and north elevations. Camera facing southwest.



Barrett-Homer-Larsen Farmstead

Name of Property

Utah County, Utah

County and State

12 of _15. Non-contributing Garage. Camera facing west.



13 of _15. Overview of pasture. Camera facing southwest.



Barrett-Homer-Larsen Farmstead

Name of Property

Utah County, Utah

County and State

14 of _15. Overview. Camera facing southeast.



15 of _15. Overview from Center Street. Camera facing north.



Barrett-Homer-Larsen Farmstead
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State



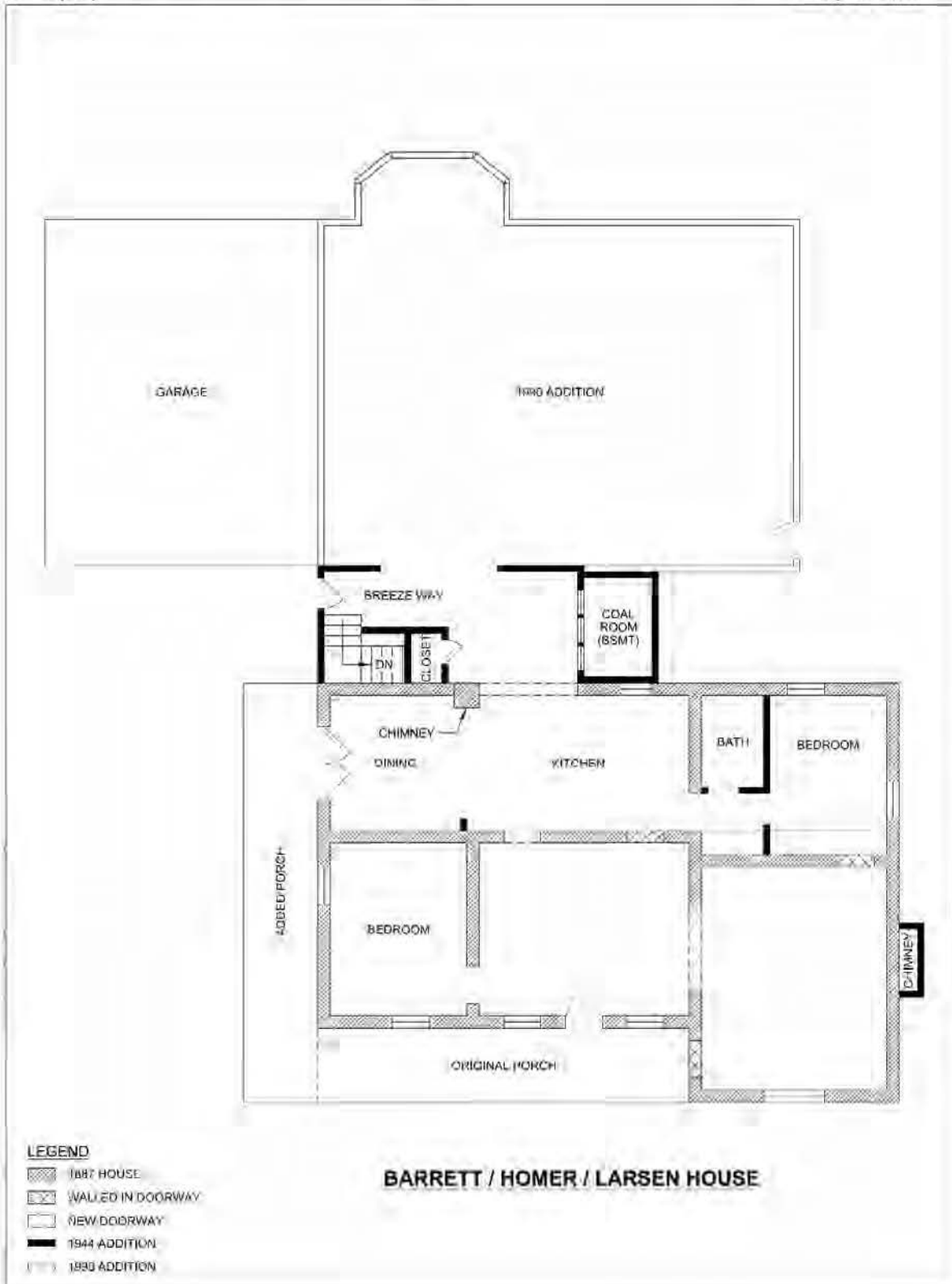
Figure 1. c. 1930 Utah County Tax Photograph

Barrett-Homer-Larsen Farmstead

Name of Property

Utah County, Utah

County and State



Barrett-Homer-Larsen Farmstead
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State



Barrett-Homer-Larsen Farmstead
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Name of Property

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Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.




**Barrett/Homer/
Larsen Farmstead**

63 North 400 West
Orem, Utah County, Utah

Latitude: 40.175403°
Longitude: -111.422069°

2012 HRO 6-Inch Aerial
Photography

400 West

 Property Boundary

0 0.01 0.02
Miles

Center Street



Barrett/Homer/ Larsen Farmstead

63 North 400 West
Orem, Utah County, Utah

Latitude: 40.175403°
Longitude: -111.422069°

2012 HRO 6-Inch Aerial
Photography

400 West

 Property Boundary

 Photograph Location

0 0.01 0.02

Miles

































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Barrett--Homer--Larsen Farmstead
NAME:

MULTIPLE Orem, Utah MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: UTAH, Utah

DATE RECEIVED: 11/20/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/24/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/08/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/05/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000960

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 1.5.16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

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.



GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Julie Fisher
Executive Director
Department of
Heritage & Arts

Utah Division of
State History

Brad Westwood
Director

RECEIVED 2280

NOV 20 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

November 17, 2015

TO: Mr. J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service 2280, 8th Floor;
1201 "I" Street, NW; Washington, DC 20005

FROM: J. Cory Jensen, National Register Coordinator
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

RE: Barrett-Homer-Larsen House, Utah County

Mr. Loether,

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **Barrett-Homer-Larsen House**, to the National Register of Historic Places. The other disk contains the photographs of the property in TIF format. Should you have any questions, please contact me at coryjensen@utah.gov or 801/245-7242.

Thank you,

Cory Jensen

Enclosures:

- _____ 1 CD with PDF of the NRHP nomination form and correspondence/additional info
- _____ 1 CD with electronic images (tif format)
- _____ 1 Physical Transmission Letter
- _____ 1 Physical Signature Page, with original signature
- _____ Other:

Comments:

- _____ Please ensure that this nomination receives substantive review
- _____ The enclosed owner(s) objection(s) do _____ do not _____
- _____ constitute a majority of property owners.
- _____ Other: