

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NRHP Listing Date:**  
**11/20/2023**

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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 Thompson Family Farmstead

other name/site number Thompson, George P. and Caroline, Farmstead; Thompson, G. Elmore and Mary T., Farmstead

### 2. Location

street & town 7421 River Bottoms Road  not for publication

city or town Spanish Fork  vicinity

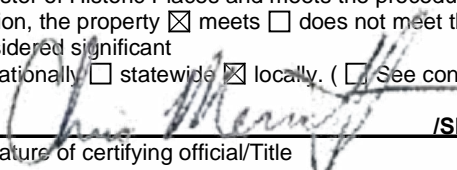
state Utah code UT county Utah code 049 zip code 84660

### 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.)

 /SHPO 10/12/2023  
 Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Utah State Historic Preservation Office  
 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 commenting official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
 State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

Thompson Family Farmstead  
Name of Property

Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, Utah  
City, County and State

**5. Classification**

**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.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
11	0	buildings
1	0	sites
12	1	structures
	0	objects
24	1	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing listed**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

**Number of contributing resources previously in the National Register**

N/A

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

VACANT

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: farmstead

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: farmstead

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN

foundation STONE: sandstone

OTHER: cross wing

walls STONE: sandstone

OTHER: Intermountain Barn

WOOD: weatherboard

roof WOOD & ASPHALT SHINGLES

other

**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

**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.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

**Areas of Significance**

(enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

**Period of Significance**

1899-1973

**Significant Dates**

1899-1901, 1917

**Significant Persons**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Builders: George P. Thompson, G. Elmore Thompson

**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: \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Thompson Family Farmstead  
Name of Property

Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, Utah  
City, County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 23.84 acres

**Latitude-Longitude References**  
(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

See Section 10 for a table of coordinates and Map #2 for Latitude-Longitude References for Farmstead Boundaries.

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

See Section 10 for verbal boundary description (legal descriptions) and also Map #2.

Property Tax No. 27:042:0089, 27:042:0075

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are the two remaining parcels from the land that the Thompson family accumulated between 1882 and 1952, and contain all of the extant historical resources and remaining fields historically associated with the farmstead.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Korral Broschinsky, consultant  
organization Preservation Documentation Resource date September 21, 2023  
email kbro@kbropreservation.com telephone (801)-913-5645

**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 photographs of the property.

**Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

name/title Diane Garcia  
email dgarcia@sfcn.org  
street & number 836 S. 1520 East telephone (801) 494-4179  
city or town Spanish Fork state UT zip code 84660

**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

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Thompson Family Farmstead  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT

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### 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.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Thompson Family Farmstead is a 23.84-acre farmstead located at 7421 S. River Bottoms Road, just outside the municipal boundary of Spanish Fork, Utah County. The farmstead is a multi-resource property that includes a stone house (built 1899-1901), a large barn (1910s-1930s), and nine contributing outbuildings. The landscape includes a hay field, a pasture, and a flower/vegetable garden. The pastures and garden are north of River Bottoms Road and are associated with the house and outbuildings. The hayfield (a contributing site) is located south of the road and one half is currently maintained as a firefly habitat. The farm property also includes a number of contributing agricultural structures: a section of the Mill Race Canal, a natural spring reservoir, irrigation ditches/pipes, three corrals, two stanchions, two cattle feeders, a loading ramp, and several hundred feet of historic fencing with gates. All existed prior to or were built within the period of significance between 1899 and 1973. The only non-contributing additions to the property built outside of the historic period are the sections of newer fencing made with compatible wood materials. Although the house is currently vacant and the land around it is overgrown, the property remains a working farm. The animal facilities such as the barn and a chicken coop are still in use, although with fewer animals than historically, and the south field still produces hay. North and east of the property are late twentieth-century subdivisions representing the recent growth of Spanish Fork City. South and west of the property are several farms within unincorporated Utah County. Of all the farms along the River Bottoms Road, none come close to the number of historic resources and the near pristine integrity of the Thompson Family Farmstead, making it an important contributor to the historic character of the area.

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### Narrative Description

The resources have been numbered in brackets [e.g. 0] and keyed to the site plan by name.

### Location and Setting:

The 23.84 acres of the Thompson Family Farmstead is divided into two parcels representing different aspects of the farm [Map #1]. The parcels are divided by River Bottoms Road and the Mill Race Canal, which run parallel northwest to southeast approximately one-half mile through the property. The parcel north of River Bottoms Road is 10.684 acres. Except for some fencing and the canal, the house and all of the contributing outbuildings and structures are located at the northwest end of the parcel [Photographs 1-4]. The curving frontage along River Bottoms Road is fairly flat and serves as a horse pasture. Along the north half of the parcel, the topography rises steeply. Late-twentieth-century housing development along the Wolf Hollow ridge was originally part of the Thompson farm but was sold off in the late 1970s. The steep portions are mostly overgrown with several historic foot and vehicle paths still visible. In wet weather, an irrigation ditch brings water to the farm from the Wolf Hollow area. The fencing is a mix of historic wood post & rail, post & wire, and historic metal pipe gates. There is a variety of newer fence materials installed by neighboring properties, but all replacement fencing within the farmstead boundaries have compatible wood elements.

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The frontage of the north parcel along the road is fenced with post & wire. The main entrance to the north parcel is via a gravel road located just east of the house, which is setback from the road approximately 165 feet. There is a large vegetable garden area between the house and the road [Photograph 1]. A second historic wood gate at the north tip of the property opens to a little-used dirt road. The third gate is a non-historic pipe gate that opens to the barnyard approximately 275 feet southeast of the house. Several mature trees surround the house, except in front where there is a small lawn. Six of the contributing outbuildings are found in a line extending directly east of the house [Maps #2-4, Photographs 2-3]. There is a corral between the outbuildings and the road, which is partially shaded by a 90-year-old apricot tree, and a smaller corral in front of the barn. Additional outbuildings and structures are located north of the barn, on a rise, slightly above the other resources, in one of the overgrown sections of the property. The subdivision development is mostly not visible on the ridge above the farm preserving the historic setting of the farmstead [Photograph 4].

The parcel south of River Bottoms Road and the Mill Race Canal is 13.162 acres [Photographs 5-6]. The south parcel is open grass hay fields with no structures other than an irrigation ditch with a mix of historic and compatible newer fencing. The only bridge over the Mill Race Canal is at the northwest tip of the parcel where the canal has been culverted under River Bottoms Road. There is access to the fields from a secondary road, 420 East, which runs along the west property line. There is one gate at the north end and a second gate at the south end near an irrigation ditch that runs west to east. The northwest section of the parcel is a hay field. The southeast section is partially cultivated with hay, but also maintained as a firefly habitat. In Utah's dry, desert-like climate, the Thompson farmstead's south field is a rare warm, humid environment necessary for the propagation of fireflies. The outlines of the habitat are only visible in aerial photographs [Maps #1-2]. The owner is currently working on replacing the existing post & wire fencing with cut-log planks that will help reduce light pollution from the road and nearby subdivision development.

**Thompson House [1]:**

The Thompson house is a one-story, red sandstone, Victorian cross wing type, built over a period of several years, primarily between 1899 and its completion in 1901 [Figure 1]. The period of significance begins with the construction of the house. The footprint of the house features a main block measuring 36 feet wide by 26 feet deep with a projecting wing measuring 16.25 feet wide by six feet deep [Photographs 7-8]. The foundation is of stone rubble and the walls are built from large rock-faced blocks of red sandstone. The masonry is laid in random ashlar; however, there are sections where the masonry is laid in more random rubble courses. The light-colored mortar is flush, with areas of patched and missing mortar joints. The house has accents of light-brown sandstone quoins, lintels, and sills. Both the main and secondary roofs are hipped with a gablet on the main ridgeline. The original wood square-butt shingles are visible in large sections where circa 1950s pink fish-scale asphalt shingles have fallen or been removed. Originally the house had two corbeled brick chimneys. Both have been shortened with later metal pipe vents installed (circa 1950s).

The house faces south to River Bottoms Road. A circa 1910 photograph shows a shallow concrete deck wrapping from the notch of the projecting west wing around the east elevation. Photographs taken in 1937 and 1950 show the concrete deteriorating [Figures 2 & 4]. The current concrete deck was poured in the 1970s or 1980s. The photographs indicate that a sheltering porch roof was never built on the house. The original wood cornice, fascia, and soffits are in relatively good condition and currently unpainted.

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Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT

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The façade (south elevation) features the main entrance with one tall, narrow window on the porch [Photograph 8]. The original half-glass Victorian paneled wood door is intact; but the transom is missing. The door was likely raised when the new porch deck was poured. The double-hung wood sash window is also original, although missing glass in the upper sash. Underneath a mass of vines, the projecting west wing features a similar window. The vines also cover the south half of the west elevation [Photographs 9-10]. This elevation features double-hung wood windows flanking a blocked door. The windows have broken aluminum storm windows. The rear (north) elevation has two double-hung wood sash windows, one has a broken storm, the other has a missing storm and is covered with plywood. The masonry of the rear elevation is the most random with a mix of red and light brown sandstone [Photograph 11].

The only modification to the exterior of the house is found on the east elevation where a small frame addition was built (circa 1930s) [Figure 3]. This shed-roof addition was later removed in 2001, but the south elevation shows the impact of the alteration [Photograph 12]. The south window was shortened when the kitchen was remodeled (circa 1950s). The lintel was retained and the sill was moved up. The central door appears to be the original five-panel door; however, like the front door, the transom was removed and the door raised. Several clues indicate that there was a major masonry repair to the north half of the east elevation (circa 1950s): a joint just south of the door, squarish coursed ashlar stones under the eave and in the wall, and finer mortar joints than appear in the circa 1910 photograph. The narrow double-hung wood sash window in the north half appears to be original.

On the interior, the Thompson house has 930 square feet divided into four main rooms. The front door opens into the dining room with the kitchen at the east end [Photograph 13]. The dividing walls are adobe brick covered in wallpaper. The ceilings are lath & plaster. There is significant water damage to the finishes at the top of the walls. The wallpaper and kitchen cabinets date from the 1940s or 1950s. The parlor/living room is to the west and the floral wallpaper is from the same era as the dining room [Photograph 14]. There are stove pipe flues in both the dining room and the kitchen, but no stoves. There are two bedrooms along the north wall, each with a door connecting to the front room, and a second opening connecting them to each other. The wallpaper in the bedrooms looks slightly older and the water damage is more severe. A bathroom was located in the northeast bedroom (built in 1977, removed in 2001). The door and window casings and baseboards are in good condition. The attic is not finished nor was it used historically. The stairs to the root cellar under the east addition were filled-in around 2001. Both the exterior and the interior of the house have excellent historic integrity from the period of significance, which ends in 1973.

**Contributing Outbuildings:**

**Barn [2]:**

The second most significant building on the farmstead is a large Intermountain-style, modified bank barn. The tax assessor's records provide a date of 1925 for the barn, but it was constructed in phases sometime between the early 1900s and the 1930s. The barn has a rectangular footprint of more than 4,000 square feet. The barn is classified as an Intermountain-style barn because of the high simple gable of the center block flanked by shorter lean-to stalls [Figure 5, Photographs 15-17]. An Intermountain-style barn typically has a large wagon or truck opening in one or both gable ends. However, the Thompson barn represents a variation of the style because it is also a bank barn.

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A bank barn uses the topography to “bank” one of the barn elevations into a slope. The simple gable center of the barn appears to be three-stories high on the west elevation (front) while the east elevation (rear) is only two-stories high [Photographs 18-19]. The barn does not have a vehicular opening on the west gable because the east gable end is more accessible from a dirt road on the slope. In addition to the extended gable with the typical barn pulley and hoist, the east end features an unusual, hinged opening that lowers nearly the entire upper half of the east elevation. This large opening facilitates the transfer of hay bales or loose hay into the barn. Smaller doors on the sides allow loose hay to be dropped directly into the lean-to stalls.

The Thompson barn is a frame building supported on a combination of round logs and milled square-post timbers [Photograph 20]. The barn is sheathed with wide planks of various lengths. All the hinges, latches, and straps are historic iron pieces, probably made by a local blacksmith. There are open sections in both lean-to stalls. The north stall has an opening facing west to a corral, which includes a feeder, stanchions, and a loading ramp that uses the slope of the site. A large opening in the south stall faces south. The main roof is a simple gable, the stalls have shed roofs. In the 1950s, the barn roof was re-sheathed with sheets of corrugated metal. The lower sloping stall roofs are partially rusted. On the north side, the two roofs meet. On the south side, there is a two-foot gap between the eaves of the gable roof and the top of the lean-to. The horizontal boards covering this opening are mostly missing.

On the interior, the center section is completely open from the dirt floor to the latticed ceiling frame, with no central loft [Photograph 14]. The floor is terraced to match the slope. Milled timber posts are used to support the four bays on either side of the center section. Milled wood was also used for the tie beams and wind braces. Most of the other structural elements, particularly in the lean-to stalls, are round logs. For example, the south stall features a loft above round log joists. It was originally used for the work horse stalls, but a section has been partitioned for a pig pen. The larger north stall was used for the dairy cows and cattle. This lean-to does not have a loft area. A mix of wood planks and metal pipe fencing keeps the current animals in the stalls from accessing the center block.

At the east end of the interior is a retaining wall built of salvaged stone and broken concrete. The only non-historic modification to the barn’s interior is on the east wall where a section of the retaining wall was compromised. The wall was rebuilt with concrete footings and cinder blocks in 2012. A staircase in that corner also collapsed and was removed. The corrals near the barn include various structures, such as the feeder, stanchions, a loading ramp, and historic fencing and gates [Photographs 2-3, 16, 31-32].

**Garage [3]**

The sandstone garage is (built circa 1915) one of two contributing outbuildings built from stones leftover from the construction of the house construction [Photographs 21-22]. The single-car garage is just east of the house facing the gravel driveway. The walls are built from coursed ashlar masonry with very straight light-colored mortar joints. This unusual flat-roof garage features a concrete parapet with three crenellations on the façade. The vertical-plank garage doors are not operable and the interior was not accessible.



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**Root Cellar [4]**

A few feet east of the garage is the root cellar, although it is above ground (circa 1910). This is the second contributing stone outbuilding on the property [Photograph 22]. This building is constructed of sandstone laid in course rubble and light-colored mortar. The south-facing façade features a gabled parapet, which hides the concrete roof. On the interior, the rear masonry wall has a curved top, which helps to support a concrete barrel-vault ceiling. Built-in wood shelves span the rear wall.

Between the stone outbuildings and the barn are a series of wood frame outbuildings that are loosely connected [Photograph 24]. This linear arrangement is rare in Utah, but is reminiscent of connected outbuildings in New England, although there is no interior access through the outbuildings. The north elevations of these buildings are banked against a slope in the topography. They are presented below west to east (or left to right as one is facing them).

**Coal Shed and Side Shed [5 & 6]**

The circa 1910 coal shed is located approximately 90 feet east of the house [Figure 6]. The building is a wood frame building covered in vertical planks, sitting on a foundation of round logs and flat stones [Photograph 25]. The roof is a simple gable sheathed with original wood shingles. There are two doors facing south in one of the gable ends, one for unloading and one for retrieving the coal. The door hardware is iron. The gable trim is wood square-butt shingles. The building is currently used for storage, but there are still pieces of coal on the floor. Extending from the west elevation of the coal shed is a lean-to, known in the Thompson family as the side shed (circa 1920). The lean-to is open at the south end, the west wall is the coal shed's former exterior wall. The remaining shed walls are sheathed in horizontal planks. The shed-roof is covered in corrugated metal and the foundation is a concrete pad. This shed has been damaged by overgrown vines.

**Outhouse [7]**

On the west side of the coal shed, tucked near the rear, is the family's former outhouse [Photograph 26]. The circa 1930s outhouse has been at its current location for at least ninety years. The outhouse is sheathed in vertical planks under a simple gable roof. Originally a two-seater, the seat plank was stolen by vandals (circa 2010).

**Chicken Coop [8]**

About a foot east of the outhouse is a circa 1920 chicken coop and rooster pen. The chicken coop is a shed roof outbuilding with the higher end facing south. The roof slopes downward to the north and features exposed rafters on the south elevation and extended purlins on the west elevation that support the wide eaves of a seamed metal roof. Three walls are sheathed in wide vertical planks. The south-facing wall is sheathed in horizontal planks above and below a ribbon of window openings [Photographs 26-27]. The openings are covered with chicken wire. The human door is located on the west elevation and features large hand-forged iron hinges and latches. Setback from the door is a smaller pen for the rooster. This rooster pen extension is tucked under the west eaves and features a large opening covered with chicken wire. The east wall of the chicken coop is the west (common) wall of the adjacent granary.

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**Granary [9]**

The circa 1885 granary appears to be the oldest surviving outbuilding on the property and was likely built around the time that George P. Thomason acquired the property. The granary is a side-door granary with the ridgeline of the simple gable roof running parallel to the line of outbuildings [Photograph 28]. The building sits on loose stones. The walls are built of stacked lumber construction with individual timbers differing in length to create lap joints. The building originally had corner boards coverings, but some of the pieces are missing. The roof is currently sheathed in sheets of corrugated metal. The gable trim on the sides is rustic clapboards. The door is a plank door with hand-forged iron hinges and latches. A metal gutter hung from horseshoes keeps water from dripping on the shallow log stoop. The current owner has plans to rodent and insect-proof the outbuilding and restore it for use as a tack room.

The following two outbuildings are located higher up the slope north of the household outbuildings.

**Loafing Shed [10]**

The loafing shed is located approximately 175 feet north of the barn west of the dirt road that runs behind the barn [Photograph 29]. The area is currently overgrown and includes a small corral, stanchions, and cattle feeder. The front of the circa 1920 shed-roof outbuilding faces north to the slope. Like the barn, the loafing shed is constructed of a combination of round logs and milled lumber. Round logs are used for the internal vertical supports and the rafters. The building is sheathed with wide vertical planks. Horizontal planks are installed on the interior for bracing between the vertical posts and also to prevent the livestock from kicking out the planks. However, a few vertical planks are missing along the low, south wall. The roof slopes to the south and is sheathed in sheets of corrugated metal. The foundation consists of large timber sill plates. The floor is dirt. On the north wall, the west half is open. The east half is covered in vertical plank and also metal triangular pieces, probably salvaged and added later to protect the north wall from livestock damage. The interior is completely open.

**Tool Shed [11]**

A circa 1920 frame tool shed is located across the road from the loafing shed [Photograph 30].<sup>1</sup> This frame structure is covered in pieced together horizontal wood planks, with a few sections broken or missing. The simple gable roof is sheathed in plates of flat metal, although a few are missing exposing the wood plank roof deck. The door opening faces south with no door. The shed is surrounded by a log post & rail fence on three sides.

**Contributing Structures:**

**Corrals, Stanchions, Feeders, and Loading Ramps [12-14]**

There are three contributing corral structures built between 1900 and 1920. The corrals are distinct elements with boundaries defined by mostly historic wood fencing. The larger north pasture has not been counted as a

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<sup>1</sup> The log cabin seen above the tool shed in Photograph 30 is a moved building that is outside of the boundaries of the Thompson farm.

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contributing structure because its less distinctive boundaries are defined by the property line fencing around the north parcel [Photographs 4-5]. The three corrals are all located in the west third of the north parcel. The largest is located directly south of the line of small outbuildings [12]. This corral features historic log post & rail fencing, as well as pipe fencing with some non-historic replacement pieces [Photographs 2-3]. The north pipe gate was manufactured by the Powder River company, who started making livestock equipment in 1938. A 90-year-old apricot tree is located within the corral.

The second corral provided access to the barn's west opening [13]. The corral is surrounded by historic fencing and includes contributing structures such as a loading ramp, stanchions, and a long cattle feeder [Photographs 16, 31]. These features are built on the north and east sides of the corral and use the slope of the site to facilitate the intended uses. The third corral is in front of the loafing shed [Photograph 29]. This corral area includes a feeder, Powder River stanchions, and a Powder River gate [14].

**Water Works [15-17]**

The Thompson Family Farmstead has impressive integrity in the number of contributing water-related structures still visible on the property. The only non-linear example is the circa 1910 concrete-covered spring box and pumping station for the property's natural springs, which is located southeast of the barn [15]. The spring box and pump provided water for the house and barn through a series of buried pipes [Photograph 32]. A small reservoir between the spring and pump collected water historically but is not currently in use.

An intermittent water source is the circa 1920s contributing irrigation ditch, a linear resource most easily visible running north to south alongside the corrals [16]. Conditions permitting, water from springs in the Wolf Hollow area would historically fill this ditch and provide additional water to the farm [Photograph 2].

The longest linear water resource on the property is the Mill Race Canal, which runs northwest to southeast near the south parcel's north property line (parallel to River Bottoms Road) [17]. Members of the Thompson family and their neighbors worked on the canal in the 1890s. The canal feeds several smaller irrigation ditches through the fields within the south parcel [Photograph 6].

**Contributing and Non-Contributing Structures – Fencing:**

The hundreds of feet of historic fences have been counted as a contributing linear resource on the property. Historic fencing and gates throughout the farmstead include log post & rail, lumber post & rail, post & wire, and some historic pipe fences and gates [Photographs 2-4, 16, 29-32]. Barbed wire dating to 1875 is still in use along the north pasture [Photograph 5]. Fences from adjacent subdivision properties are non-contributing, but do not impact the overall integrity of the farmstead because they are mostly obscured by foliage and topography. The owner is currently replacing some damaged fencing with historically compatible wood replacements, some salvaged, and some new [Photograph 2].

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Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT

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**Contributing Site [18-19]:**

The hay fields that fill the south parcel together make a contributing site [Photographs 5-6]. The working hay fields represent the agricultural past of the property, but also the portion within the hay fields that is maintained as a firefly habitat, a rare site in Utah. The naturally occurring habitat is kept moist by natural springs in the field. While the Thompson family recognized the significance importance of the firefly habitat within the historic period, it has been the work of the current owner to maintain the site as a sanctuary. This includes monitoring water and soil conditions, as well as erecting new split-log wood fencing to protect the field from light pollution. Spanish Fork City officials have passed ordinances to mitigate light pollution that may occur from existing and proposal subdivision development in the area. These conservation efforts do not impact the historic integrity of the site, which appears as a typical hay field to the uninitiated observer.

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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 Thompson Family Farmstead is a multiple resource 23.84-acre property within the River Bottoms agricultural area in the vicinity of Spanish Fork, Utah County. The farmstead is locally significant under Criterion A in the Area of Agriculture. The agricultural significance of the property is represented by the intact condition of the farmstead that includes a stone farmhouse, a large barn, nine contributing outbuildings, eight contributing structures related to the livestock industry, and three contributing structures that facilitated the culinary water and irrigation needs of the farmstead. The historic fencing in and around the farmstead has been counted as an additional contributing linear structure. Non-historic fencing erected by both the current owner (compatible wood fencing) and adjacent property owners (mixed materials) is the only substantial out-of-period modification to the farm made outside the historic period. All of the contributing resources were built within the period of significance between 1899 and 1973. The period begins in 1899 with the documented construction of the stone farmhouse. The period of significance ends in 1973, or fifty years ago, as the farmstead function and use continued passed this date into the late 1970s.

By the late 1970s, the output of the farmstead was substantially reduced, and no additional improvements were made giving the farmstead excellent integrity in all seven qualities: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling. Agriculturally, the Thompson farmstead is historically representative of early to mid-twentieth century agricultural life in the River Bottoms area in the production of dairy cows, beef cattle, other livestock, and hay. The farmstead is an excellent example of the early twentieth-century make-do attitude of salvaging and recycling materials in constructing agricultural buildings and structures. The Thompson farmstead is distinguished from other properties in the River Bottoms neighborhood in three aspects: size of its acreage, the number of extant surviving historic resources, and in the qualities of its historic integrity. With its large collection of original outbuildings and other features, along with its historic integrity, the Thompson farmstead is the best historical representation of an early farm in the area. Locally, the farmstead was designated a Utah Century Farm in 2000. The current owner has plans to continue the conservation work of the farm in supporting the local firefly population and hopes to one day restore the house and outbuildings to museum quality for the public.

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**Criterion A: Agricultural Significance**

The Thompson Family Farmstead is locally significant under Criterion A in the Area of Agriculture for its association with three generations of Thompson family farmers. The farmstead represents the transitions of each generation: early subsistence settler to specialized production farm, and later from Depression-era make-do diversification to wartime-postwar production. The farmstead is most closely associated with the livestock industry, one of the principal sources of revenue in Spanish Fork in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Due to the proximity of Spanish Fork Canyon, area ranchers could graze cattle on Forest Reserve land and bring them out for market in the fall. By the late 1920s, an estimated 250 to 300 train carloads of beef, mutton, and hogs, were produced by Spanish Fork stock raisers.<sup>2</sup> The Thompson farmland is associated with the River Bottoms, an area of low-lying land located between the Mill Race Canal and the South Field Canal, with the Spanish Fork River cutting a meandering path between the two canals. The River Bottoms was the first area settled in the early 1850s, due to the easy access to river water and fertile soil. The neighborhood is known for its family farms and open fields, preserved primarily by resisting annexation into Spanish Fork City.

The Thompson farmstead is distinguished from other properties in the River Bottoms neighborhood in three aspects: size of its acreage, the number of extant surviving historic resources, and in the qualities of its historic integrity. Currently, the River Bottoms neighborhood is approximately 3,000 acres of agricultural land between the Mill Race Canal (River Bottoms Road below the Wolf Hollow Ridge) and the South Field Canal (parallel to 8800 South until 400 East). The area is surrounded on three sides by annexations by Spanish Fork City. The area is unofficially bounded by the Spanish Fork Fairgrounds to the northwest end and the Spanish Oaks Golf Course at the southeast end. There are approximately 200 parcels currently associated with the River Bottoms in unincorporated Utah County, ranging from about one acre to 146.5 acres. Fifty-five percent of parcels are under ten acres. The houses, both historic and non-historic, are all located on these smaller parcels along the two streets, River Bottoms Road and 8800 South. The combined two parcels of the Thompson Farmstead, consisting of 23.84 acres is substantially larger than the average parcel for the area, and although not close in size to the largest parcels, is notable for having an associated historic home and outbuildings.

There are only a dozen historic houses within the River Bottoms portion of the Utah SHPO database that are close in age to the Thompson Family Farmstead. All of these homes have been modernized and updated, none have the historic integrity of the Thompson stone farmhouse. Other historic resource types have not been evaluated. A windshield survey of the River Bottoms area identified a number of chicken coops, sheds, and granaries from the early 1900s, but all are isolated without an associated farmhouse or other outbuildings. Outside of the Thompson property, there are very few structures specifically associated with the livestock industry. There are several barns and metal silos, which are mid-twentieth century in appearance, and represent only one of the many time periods represented by the Thompson farm. Although these isolated resources have ties to some of the early farming families in River Bottoms, there is no property that represents the totality of an early farmstead with the number of resources and historic integrity as the Thompson Family Farmstead.

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<sup>2</sup> Elisha Warner, *The History of Spanish Fork*, (Spanish Fork, Utah: The Press Publishing Company, 1930): p. 113.

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The landscape and extant resources are significant as representative of the many phases of Spanish Fork's River Bottoms history. The second owners of the land, George P. and Maggie Thompson, built the house and most of the household outbuildings. George and Maggie represent the farmstead in transition from pioneer-era subsistence farming to the production cattle ranching era that made many Spanish Fork settlers prosperous. Maggie's vegetable garden and extant fruit trees kept the family fed while George oversaw the expansion of the ranching facilities. The cluster of outbuildings near the house were both typical of the period and unique. In most Utah settlement-era homesteads, the granary, coops, and sheds were not connected. The linear arrangement of the Thompson outbuildings is a rare example of a Utah farmstead that resembles a New England farmstead, although the house was not connected. The location of the Thompson outbuildings on the farm made them easily accessible to Maggie working in the house and George working in the barn. The shared walls of the outbuilding group may also have contributed to their survival, as many similarly isolated outbuildings on other farms in the area have been demolished.

George and Maggie's son, George Elmore Thompson, spent his entire life on the farm, most of it as a single man. Elmore represents both the expansion of the farmstead's ranching operation and its decline during the Great Depression years. One of the best examples of Elmore's contributions can be seen in the barn. As a hybrid of a bank and an Intermountain barn, Elmore adapted the barn to meet changing needs for the farm. For example, from cattle and sheep, to dairy, to pigs, and so forth. During the Depression, when the barn needed repairs on the foundation, Elmore used salvage materials. One of the themes of the farmstead through the historic period has been the use of the work horses. Elmore refused to buy a tractor because he loved working with his horses and the farm today still uses work horses to perform certain functions.

The Thompson Family Farmstead represents the twentieth-century farm practices as well, including the Depression-era diversification and wartime-postwar production. One of the best examples is the farmstead's relationship to the local cannery nearby in Leland, Utah. Established in 1925 as the Utah Packing Company, later Del Monte, the plant purchased peas, corn, lima and pole beans as a cash crop from local farmers. A few farmers also produced tomatoes for canning; however, the local tomato crop was limited because of the heavy soil and the problem of "getting irrigation water on exactly the right day the tomatoes needed it."<sup>3</sup> From the 1940s and to the 1960s, Elmore Thompson, and his wife, Mary Ellen, were able to grow large numbers of tomatoes for the Del Monte plant on the north slopes of their land with water from their Wolf Hollow irrigation ditch. The Thompsons stopped growing tomatoes a few years before the cannery closed in 1968.

**Additional Context: The Thompson Family Farmstead prior to and within the period of significance**

Samuel Thompson was the first family member to own land in the River Bottoms. He was born in 1813 in New York and joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) at the age of twenty. During a short stay in Salt Lake City between 1849 and 1851, Samuel married his second wife, Druzilla Holt.<sup>4</sup> Their first child, Mary Elizabeth, was born in Salt Lake City. Samuel and Druzilla moved to

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<sup>3</sup> Glen R. Larsen and Genevieve E. Larsen, *Leland's Legacy: History of Leland*" (Spanish Fork, 1994). Quoted in Miriam B. Murphy, "Growing Crops for the Cannery" *History Blazer* (August 1996).

<sup>4</sup> At the time Samuel Thompson was separated from his first wife, Mary Anderson Thompson, who remained in Iowa when the Mormon pioneers crossed the plains. Two of his five children with Mary joined Samuel in Utah.

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the Spanish Fork area of Utah County in 1852. They had three more children, Druzilla, John David, and George Payton, born between 1853 and 1858. Although an early settler, Samuel Thompson didn't receive the deeds to his Section 30 land until 1875. Druzilla Holt Thompson died a few years later in 1881.

Samuel Thompson moved to Vernal, Utah, in 1889, where he had been given a land grant as a veteran. His daughters had married and moved away from the farmstead. His older son, John David, married and stayed in Vernal. Samuel and Druzilla's youngest son, George Payton Thompson, eventually took over the River Bottoms farm. Samuel Thompson died in Vernal in 1892 and was buried in the Spanish Fork Cemetery. The period of significance does not begin with Samuel and Druzilla's time in Spanish Fork because the extant historic resources were built by George Payton Thompson and his son, George Elmore Thompson.

George Payton Thompson was born in Spanish Fork on December 29, 1858. Margaret "Maggie" Robertson was born on November 7, 1860, to John and Mary Boyack Robertson. George and Maggie attended the same schoolhouse. They were married on December 18, 1879. The couple built a log house on George's land in the River Bottoms. George cut the logs from the canyon. In addition to farming and blacksmithing, George also quarried rock in the canyon and hauled it for residents building homes throughout Utah Valley. Maggie gave birth to four daughters between 1880 and 1886. In 1888, George and Maggie took their two surviving daughters, Mary Ellen "Ellie" and Sarah Alice, to Henrieville in Garfield County, Utah, where George was a farmer and livestock raiser. They had two more daughters, Rhoda and Eliza, born in Henrieville. Around the time of Samuel's death in 1892, George and Maggie moved their family back to Spanish Fork where they lived in a two-story log cabin. Their only son, George Elmore, was born in Spanish Fork in 1896.

George P. Thompson made a good living raising horses and other livestock. He hauled hay from the church's tithing yard to clients in Provo. The farm produced hay and sugar beets. On January 2, 1899, the log home caught fire leaving the family only what they could carry as they fled. Prior to the fire, George had begun building a sandstone house only a few yards from the log cabin. The unfinished stone house could not be occupied and the family moved in with Maggie's parents in Spanish Fork. Two months after the fire, another daughter, Lottie, was born in March 1899. On the 1900 census, George is listed as a farmer living with Maggie, his children, and a 13-year-old boarder, Alex Stevens.<sup>5</sup> Both George Thompson and Alex Stevens are listed in ledgers for work on the Mill Race Canal between 1898 and 1900.

Neighbors from the River Bottoms helped complete the home in time for the birth of their last child, Hannah, in September 1901. Margaret "Maggie" Robertson Thompson died on October 15, 1906, at the age of 46. In 1908, George managed the dairy farm owned by his brother-in-law, John Robertson, while Robertson served an LDS Church mission in Tennessee. George P. Thompson married a widow, Caroline Evans Holt, on September 15, 1909, but the marriage appears to have ended within a few months.<sup>6</sup>

On the 1910 census, George is again listed on the census as a farmer with 14-year-old Elmore as a farmer's helper. Elmore helped his father haul wood from the canyons and collect coal from the railroad tracks. The

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<sup>5</sup> This young man is probably Abraham Alexander Stephens who was born in Henrieville in 1887. He does not appear with the family on the 1910 census.

<sup>6</sup> On the 1910 census, George P. Thompson and Caroline Thompson are living in separate households. Caroline is living with her son from her first marriage. Neither Margaret nor Caroline was mentioned in George Payton Thompson's obituary in 1917. When Caroline died in 1930, she had been using her first marriage surname, Holt, for nearly twenty years. A record of a divorce could not be located.



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entire Thompson family helped out on the farm, “working in the fields, thinning beets, working in the hay and grain.”<sup>7</sup> The sisters managed the house, vegetable garden, and orchard. As the oldest daughter at home, Alice took care of the younger children until her marriage in 1912. Rhoda married in 1910 and Eliza married in 1911. After Alice moved to her own farm, Lottie left school to manage the household while Hannah finished school.

Elmore took over the majority of the farm work when his father developed heart trouble. On February 3, 1917, George P. Thompson deeded four parcels totaling 34.89 acres to George Elmore Thompson.<sup>8</sup> Later that month, George Payton Thompson died on February 23, 1917. Lottie was married in December 1917 and Hannah married two weeks later in January 1918. Through the 1920s and 1930s, Elmore made a number of improvements to the farm, including increasing the number of beef cattle. Like many farmers in Utah, he diversified the livestock, adding more sheep, poultry and hogs. He also planted new crops, such as alfalfa and tomatoes for the local cannery. Elmore was particularly proud of his horses and was frequently photographed with his team and buggy. In his younger years, he worked with his team of horses to dig basements for many Spanish Fork homes. He didn’t buy a tractor until the 1960s because he loved working with his horses.

Elmore Thompson remained a single man until July 1, 1932, when at the age of 36, he married Mary Ellen Taylor. Mary Ellen Taylor was born in Salem, Utah, on July 23, 1899. Mary Ellen and Elmore had one child, a son, Blaine Ray Thompson, born in 1934. On the 1940 census, Elmore was listed as a farmer with his wife and son. Ten years later, on the 1950 census, Elmore was still a farmer, with 15-year-old Blaine employed as a farm helper. When the farm became difficult to manage, Elmore sold off the upper quarter in 1977 and 1978.

George Elmore Thompson died on February 13, 1979, and was buried in the Spanish Fork Cemetery. His obituary noted that he was a member of the South East Irrigation Company, the East Bench Irrigation Company, and the Spanish Fork Cattleman Association. Mary Ellen Taylor Thompson was the last occupant of the stone house. She died on November 10, 1995. Her obituary made note of the beautiful rose and iris garden that adorned her house on the River Bottoms Road.

**Additional Information: Subsequent History and Conservation of the Thompson Family Farmstead**

The next owner, George and Mary Ellen’s son, Blaine grew up on the farm and graduated from Spanish Fork High School but did not remain in Utah. After a three-year stint in the US Army, Blaine married Elizabeth “Betsy” McMillan in 1956. He graduated from the University of Utah and went on to receive a master’s degree from the University of Northern Colorado. Blaine and Betsy raised their four children in El Centro, California, where Blaine taught business courses at Imperial Valley College for 37 years, and Betsy worked for the El Centro School District. Blaine and Betsy and their children returned to visit and help out at the farm often. In their retirement, Blaine and Betsy Thompson returned to Spanish Fork, but did not live at the farm. Elizabeth “Betsy” McMillan Thompson died in 2009. Blaine R. Thompson was made trustee of the property in 1997. In 2016, Blaine and Betsy’s daughter, Diane Garcia, was designated as the farm’s trustee. Her love

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<sup>7</sup> “George Payton and Margaret Robertson Thompson Biography.” Unpublished TMs, [circa 1980]: 2.

<sup>8</sup> The deed including shares in the two irrigation companies that served the north and south halves of the farm.

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for the family farm was one of the reasons, Diane Garcia moved her family to Spanish Fork. Blaine Ray Thompson died on January 9, 2017. Diane Thompson Garcia is the current owner of the property.

About 25 years ago, Diane Garcia began restoring the family farmstead and conserving the existing rare firefly habitat in dry, desert-like Utah. Thompson family members have described firefly sightings in their fields since the first nineteenth-century homesteader. The landscape has provided the right combination of moist wet soil, tall grass, and dark skies, which has allowed the fireflies to flourish for over 150 years. During the historic period the agricultural history of the Thompsons' hay fields has been compatible with the naturally occurring firefly habitat. Diane works tirelessly to protect the two species of fireflies on the farm by maintaining her historic water rights and fighting light pollution from recent subdivision development in the area.

The history of fireflies at the Thompson farmstead begins with the nineteenth-century recognition of a naturally occurring firefly in the spring-fed River Bottoms of the early Spanish Fork homesteaders. Through most of the twentieth-century, firefly populations peacefully cohabited with the hay fields and livestock pastures of the area farms, such as the Thompson farm. The need to conserve the habitat has become critical in the second half of the twentieth century as firefly sightings are decreasing, corresponding to increases in pesticide use, water diverted from agriculture to culinary, loss of agricultural land, and light pollution from subdivisions and automobile traffic. Although the Thompson Century Farm achieved firefly sanctuary status in the late twentieth century, the knowledge of and respect for the fireflies was passed from generation to generation in the Thompson family.

The dry and cold desert climate of the Intermountain West is not known as a hospitable environment for firefly population; however, the low-lying riparian areas of Utah County once had an abundance of fireflies. Fireflies are not flies, but winged beetles, with a scientific family name of *Lampyridae*. Commonly called lightning bugs, these insects are among the few terrestrial creatures that use bioluminescence to attract mates. The chemical reaction in their abdomens that produce light, but not heat, is vital to the continuing existence of the species. While the male firefly flies and flashes, the female firefly answers with a flash if she is receptive. However, she needs the optimal conditions of moist warm soil, tall grass, and dark skies, in order to mate and lay eggs. A sparkle of fireflies cannot move or migrate to survive.

The Thompson farmstead features both natural springs and irrigated agricultural land, but it is far enough away from the Spanish Fork River to avoid seasonal flooding. According to Diane Garcia, her great-great-grandfather, Samuel Thompson, was the "first to stumble upon the bugs while irrigating the land around midnight."<sup>9</sup> When Blaine Thompson made his only daughter trustee of the family land, he knew Diane Thompson Garcia would maintain it as a farm. Diane grew up spending summers on the farm and learned to protect the fireflies as a part of her family's stewardship. The task has not been easy. Between 1970 and 2020, the population of Spanish Fork has grown from 7,284 to 43,870.

Less than a decade ago, fireflies could be seen at the fairgrounds just north of the Thompson farmstead. After a multi-million-dollar expansion of the rodeo stadium in 2012, including new floodlights, the fireflies there died off. For generations, the farmers along River Bottoms Road protected, whether intentionally or not, the

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<sup>9</sup> Courtney Tanner, "Rare fireflies live on the Utah woman's farm. A housing project threatens them." *Salt Lake Tribune*, July 20, 2019.

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firefly habitats, by resisting annexation and development. However, in the past few years, the temptation to sell family farms has become difficult to resist.

Diane Thompson Garcia works tirelessly to protect the fireflies on the farm by maintaining her historic water rights and the alfalfa hay fields in environmentally friendly ways. She is also erecting historically compatible fencing and planting trees to help block light from passing cars and nearby housing developments. Diane conducts limited tours between the June to July mating season to educate people about the firefly's fragile life cycle. Because of Diane Garcia's conservation efforts, the Spanish Fork City Council recently voted to require specialized lighting in new subdivisions to help curb light pollution. The Thompson Family Farmstead tells the story of mutually compatible areas of significance in Agriculture, and at some future point, Conservation of a historic landscape. Both are worthy of listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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**Boundaries**

**NORTH PARCEL 27:042:0089**

COM S 1282.25 FT & W 224.64 FT FR N 1/4 COR. SEC. 30, T8S, R3E, SLB&M.; S 4 DEG 10' 37" W 42.56 FT; S 18 DEG 7' 20" E 115.41 FT; S 49 DEG 34' 0" E 30.56 FT; S 86 DEG 53' 55" E 218.2 FT; N 11 DEG 41' 20" E 45.82 FT; S 70 DEG 4' 17" E 71.42 FT; S 58 DEG 37' 16" E 109.12 FT; S 31 DEG 22' 44" W 50.76 FT; S 56 DEG 3' 32" E 71.77 FT; S 36 DEG 34' 15" E 83.23 FT; N 59 DEG 0' 0" E 38.57 FT; S 24 DEG 44' 40" E 76.1 FT; S 10 DEG 17' 59" E 46.41 FT; S 25 DEG 6' 56" E 146.09 FT; S 64 DEG 46' 23" E 83.52 FT; S 44 DEG 35' 52" E 163.42 FT; S 27 DEG 16' 24" E 90.08 FT; S 70 DEG 14' 42" W 333.24 FT; S 38 DEG 37' 23" E 146.73 FT; S 9 DEG 2' 54" W 209.52 FT; N 79 DEG 0' 0" W 14.86 FT; N 12 DEG 28' 30" E 94.47 FT; ALONG A CURVE TO L (CHORD BEARS: N 12 DEG 13' 28" W 158.26 FT, RADIUS = 200 FT) ARC LENGTH = 162.71 FEET; N 36 DEG 38' 25" W 486.51 FT; ALONG A CURVE TO L (CHORD BEARS: N 48 DEG 34' 57" W 261.78 FT, RADIUS = 500 FT) ARC LENGTH = 264.86 FEET; N 63 DEG 27' 58" W 615.78 FT; ALONG A CURVE TO R (CHORD BEARS: N 39 DEG 25' 52" W 110.24 FT, RADIUS = 200 FT) ARC LENGTH = 111.69 FEET; N 19 DEG 32' 35" W 31.86 FT; N 52 DEG 30' 0" E 79.64 FT; N 88 DEG 30' 0" E 444.88 FT TO BEG. AREA 10.317 AC. ALSO COM S 1244.79 FT & W 605.37 FT FR N 1/4 COR. SEC. 30, T8S, R3E, SLB&M.; S 88 DEG 16' 22" E 378 FT; S 10 DEG 52' 47" E 27.69 FT; S 88 DEG 30' 0" W 445.12 FT; N 32 DEG 18' 6" W 1.38 FT; S 88 DEG 30' 0" W 1.34 FT; N 52 DEG 30' 0" E 80.67 FT TO BEG. AREA 0.367 AC. **TOTAL AREA 10.684 AC.**

**SOUTH PARCEL 27:042:0075**

COM S 2467.84 FT & E 11.55 FT FR N 1/4 COR. SEC. 30, T8S, R3E, SLB&M.; S 79 DEG 0' 0" E 394.5 FT; N 12 DEG 28' 30" E 94.47 FT; ALONG A CURVE TO L (CHORD BEARS: N 12 DEG 13' 28" W 158.26 FT, RADIUS = 200 FT) ARC LENGTH = 162.71 FEET; N 36 DEG 38' 25" W 486.51 FT; ALONG A CURVE TO L (CHORD BEARS: N 48 DEG 34' 57" W 261.78 FT, RADIUS = 500 FT) ARC LENGTH = 264.86 FEET; N 63 DEG 27' 58" W 615.78 FT; ALONG A CURVE TO R (CHORD BEARS: N 39 DEG 25' 52" W 110.24 FT, RADIUS = 200 FT) ARC LENGTH = 111.69 FEET; N 19 DEG 32' 35" W 31.86 FT; S 52 DEG 30' 0" W 6.16 FT; S 19 DEG 0' 0" E 99 FT; S 53 DEG 46' 37" E 96.14 FT; S 2 DEG 30' 0" E 358.24 FT; S 10 DEG 45' 0" W 132 FT; S 63 DEG 0' 0" E 380.16 FT; S 0 DEG 3' 30" W 251.05 FT; S 79 DEG 0' 0" E 210 FT; S 79 DEG 0' 0" E 105.48 FT TO BEG. **AREA 13.162 AC.**

**NRHP GENERAL BOUNDARY COORDINATES — MAP #2**

<b><u>Point #</u></b>	<b><u>LATITUDE</u></b>	<b><u>LONGITUDE</u></b>
A	40.096746	-111.647713
B	40.097023	-111.647237
C	40.096994	-111.645897
D	40.096493	-111.644406
E	40.094650	-111.642688
F	40.093466	-111.643649
G	40.093834	-111.646140
H	40.094995	-111.647352

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PARCEL BOUNDARIES COORDINATES — MAP #2

<u>Point #</u>	<u>LATITUDE</u>	<u>LONGITUDE</u>	<u>Point #</u>	<u>LATITUDE</u>	<u>LONGITUDE</u>
1	40.096746	-111.647713	14	40.095189	-111.643247
2	40.097023	-111.647237	15	40.094870	-111.642836
3	40.096994	-111.645897	16	40.094650	-111.642688
4	40.096807	-111.645895	17	40.094340	-111.643808
5	40.096474	-111.645730	18	40.093990	-111.643549
6	40.096420	-111.644904	19	40.093466	-111.643649
7	40.096543	-111.644871	20	40.093834	-111.646140
8	40.096321	-111.644298	21	40.094523	-111.646141
9	40.096202	-111.644392	22	40.094995	-111.647352
10	40.095909	-111.644001	23	40.095351	-111.647265
11	40.095964	-111.643883	24	40.096333	-111.647323
12	40.095649	-111.643739	25	40.096489	-111.647600
13	40.095286	-111.643517			

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Section No. MAPS, PLANS & PHOTOKEYS Page 1

*Thompson Family Farmstead*  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT





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Section No. MAPS, PLANS & PHOTOKEYS Page 2

*Thompson Family Farmstead*  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT





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Section No. MAPS, PLANS & PHOTOKEYS Page 3

*Thompson Family Farmstead*  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT



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Section No. MAPS, PLANS & PHOTOKEYS Page 4

*Thompson Family Farmstead*  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT



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Section No. PHOTOGRAPHS Page 1

*Thompson Family Farmstead*  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT

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**Common Label Information, Site Views and Exteriors:**

1. *Thompson Family Farmstead*
2. 7421 S. River Bottoms Road, Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: April 21, 2023
5. Image files available at Utah SHPO

**Common Label Information, House Interiors:**

1. *Thompson Family Farmstead*
2. 7421 S. River Bottoms Road, Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, Utah
3. Photographer: Diane Garcia
4. Date: January 28, 2022
5. Image files available at Utah SHPO

**Common Label Information, Barn Interior:**

1. *Thompson Family Farmstead*
2. 7421 S. River Bottoms Road, Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: July 5, 2022
5. Image file available at Utah SHPO



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Section No. PHOTOGRAPHS Page 2

*Thompson Family Farmstead*  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT



**Photograph 1**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, south elevation of house, vegetable garden in front of house.  
Camera facing north.



**Photograph 2**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, house and outbuildings and corral. Camera facing north.

**National Register of Historic Places  
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Section No. PHOTOGRAPHS Page 3

*Thompson Family Farmstead*  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT



**Photograph 3**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, outbuildings and barn. Camera facing northeast.



**Photograph 4**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, northeast pasture. Camera facing east.



**National Register of Historic Places  
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Section No. PHOTOGRAPHS Page 4

*Thompson Family Farmstead*  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT



**Photograph 5**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, northeast pasture and firefly/hay field across the road.  
Camera facing south.



**Photograph 6**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, canal and south parcel hay fields. Camera facing southeast.

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Section No. PHOTOGRAPHS Page 5

*Thompson Family Farmstead*  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT



**Photograph 7**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, south and east elevations of house. Camera facing northwest.



**Photograph 8**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, south elevation, porch details. Camera facing north.



**National Register of Historic Places  
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Section No. PHOTOGRAPHS Page 6

*Thompson Family Farmstead*  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT



**Photograph 9**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, south and west elevations. Camera facing northeast.



**Photograph 10**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, west elevation of house. Camera facing east.



**National Register of Historic Places  
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Section No. PHOTOGRAPHS Page 7

*Thompson Family Farmstead*  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT



**Photograph 11**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, north elevation of house. Camera facing southeast.



**Photograph 12**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, east elevation of house. Camera facing west.

**National Register of Historic Places  
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Section No. PHOTOGRAPHS Page 8

*Thompson Family Farmstead*  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT



**Photograph 13**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, house interior, dining room. Camera facing southwest.



**Photograph 14**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, house interior, parlor. Camera facing west.



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Section No. PHOTOGRAPHS Page 2

*Thompson Family Farmstead*  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT



**Photograph 15**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, west elevation of barn. Camera facing northeast.



**Photograph 16**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, north and west elevations of barn. Camera facing south.

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Section No. PHOTOGRAPHS Page 10

*Thompson Family Farmstead*  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT



**Photograph 17**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, west elevation of barn, upper level details. Camera facing southeast.



**Photograph 18**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, south elevation of barn. Camera facing north.



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Section No. PHOTOGRAPHS Page 11

*Thompson Family Farmstead*  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT



**Photograph 19**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, east elevation of barn. Camera facing southwest.



**Photograph 20**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, barn interior. Camera facing west.

**National Register of Historic Places  
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Section No. PHOTOGRAPHS Page 12

*Thompson Family Farmstead*  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT



**Photograph 21**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, south elevation of garage. Camera facing north.



**Photograph 22**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, west elevation of garage. Camera facing east.



**National Register of Historic Places  
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Section No. PHOTOGRAPHS Page 13

*Thompson Family Farmstead*  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT



**Photograph 23**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, east elevation of root cellar. Camera facing northwest.



**Photograph 24**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, outbuilding group. Camera facing north.

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Section No. PHOTOGRAPHS Page 14

*Thompson Family Farmstead*  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT



**Photograph 25**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, coal shed and side shed. Camera facing northwest.



**Photograph 26**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, outhouse and side of coop. Camera facing north.



**National Register of Historic Places  
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Section No. PHOTOGRAPHS Page 15

*Thompson Family Farmstead*  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT



**Photograph 27**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, chicken coop. Camera facing northeast.



**Photograph 28**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, south elevation of granary. Camera facing northeast.

**National Register of Historic Places  
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Section No. PHOTOGRAPHS Page 16

*Thompson Family Farmstead*  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT



**Photograph 29**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, north elevation of stable. Camera facing southwest.



**Photograph 30**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, south and west elevations of toolshed. Camera facing northeast.



**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. PHOTOGRAPHS Page 17

*Thompson Family Farmstead*  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, UT



**Photograph 31**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, barn and corral with feeding trough. Camera facing south.



**Photograph 32**

*Thompson Family Farmstead*, south corral with spring box in foreground. Camera facing southwest.

**National Register of Historic Places  
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Section No. FIGURES Page 1

Thompson Family Farmstead  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, Utah



**Figure 1**

Elmore, Hannah, Alice, Lottie, and George Thompson in front of house, circa 1910.

Camera facing northwest.

Courtesy Diane Garcia Family Photograph Collection.



**Figure 2**

Elmore and Mary Ellen Thompson with Blaine, south elevation in 1937. Camera facing north.

Courtesy Diane Garcia Family Photograph Collection.

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Section No. FIGURES Page 2

Thompson Family Farmstead  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, Utah

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**Figure 3**

Blaine and horse, circa 1944.  
Courtesy Diane Garcia Family Photograph Collection.



**Figure 4**

Blaine and dog, circa 1950s.  
Courtesy Diane Garcia Family Photograph Collection.



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Section No. FIGURES Page 3

Thompson Family Farmstead  
Spanish Fork vicinity, Utah County, Utah

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**Figure 5**

Thompson family barn, circa 1950s.  
Courtesy Diane Garcia Family Photograph Collection.



**Figure 6**

Betsy in front of the coal shed, 1954.  
Courtesy Diane Garcia Family Photograph Collection.