

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 89000452

Date Listed: 1/24/90

Box Elder Flouring Mill
Property Name

Box Elder
County

Utah
State

Brigham City MPS
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrus
for Signature of the Keeper

1/24/90
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Architectural Classification: The architectural classification is listed as other: Classical Revival/Industrial Vernacular. It should be changed to other: Industrial Vernacular because Classical Revival is not appropriate.

This information was confirmed with Roger Roper of the Utah State Historical Society by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

NPS Form 10-900
 (Rev. 8/86)
 Utah Word Processor Format (02731)
 (Approved 10/87)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

1. Name of Property

historic name Box Elder Flouring Mill
 other names/site number Bott's Monument Factory

2. Location

street & number 327 East 200 North NA not for publication
 city, town Brigham City NA vicinity
 state Utah code UT county Box Elder code 033 zip code 84302

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
Mormon Architecture in Utah, 1847-1936;
Historic Resources of Brigham City

No. of contributing resources
 previously listed in the
 National Register 0

JAN 03 1990

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. ___ See continuation sheet.

Max F. ...

12-21-89

Signature of certifying official

Date

UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.

___ See continuation sheet

Patrick Andrews

1/24/90

___ determined eligible for the National Register. ___ See continuation sheet

___ determined not eligible for the National Register.

___ removed from the National Register.

___ other, (explain:)

for

Signature of the Keeper

Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

PROCESSING/mill

DEFENSE/fortification

DOMESTIC/residence

PROCESSING/factory

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

other: Classical Revival/
Industrial Vernacular

foundation Stone - quartzite
walls stucco (over adobe), frame,
roof metal (corrugated), asphalt
other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Box Elder Flouring Mill, built in 1855-56, is a two-story stuccoed adobe building with a corrugated metal roof, stone foundation, and frame additions attached to the rear and side elevations. Virtually all of the additions and alterations were made within the historic period between c.1892 and 1933, while the building was functioning as a monument factory. The building, which still serves as a monument factory, retains its integrity from that period of its history, and it also retains much of its original form and appearance from its flour milling years of the 1850s-70s.

The original mill is a two-story adobe building measuring 30 by 39 feet. It sits on sloping ground at the corner of 200 North and 400 East streets. Since the terrain is much lower at the back (north side) of the building, the basement level is exposed here. The foundation and basement are built of stone, and most of the first and second-story walls are built of adobe bricks which were stuccoed about 1948.¹ A very distinctive feature of the mill is a clerestory monitor roof which is now shingled with corrugated metal. The sides of the clerestory are frame and have four evenly-spaced windows per side. The front side (south) of the clerestory, however, has been covered up with a large tin sign naming the factory as "John H. Bott and Sons Co. . ." Windows throughout the rest of the adobe building have been placed somewhat regularly, but are not abundant. Of the double-hung windows, some are eight-paned and some twelve-paned. Most of them are original to the mill.

A few exterior alterations have taken place to this original building. Portholes used for defense in case of Indian attacks were located on the first story at the west, north and south walls. When John H. Bott became proprietor from the 1890s to 1914, he changed these north and south portholes into windows, and the west one into a door. He also added a brick chimney to the west wall.² Later, circa 1920, his sons enlarged the front door and put in a crane above it.³

Additions to this adobe mill have been attached to both sides and the back. A frame and an adobe lean-to sit perpendicular to each other at the northwest side of the building. Both of these additions are small, one story, and were built by 1900 as living quarters for the Bott family.⁴ A more obscure but larger one-story frame building spans the full length of the mill along its exposed basement side at the back. This addition also dates about 1900 and was used to house the earliest stone cutting equipment.⁵

The most recent addition to the main building is also the largest. Attached to the east side of the mill is a 32 foot wide by 120 foot long frame section with approximately 60 windows. The windows are covered with corrugated metal on the west side and left exposed, for the most part, on the east side. When the monument factory's business expanded in the 1930s, this large two-story wing was added to house additional equipment and work areas.⁶ It was built circa 1933.⁷ Even

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Box Elder County, Utah.

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though this addition is larger than the mill itself, it is situated on lower terrain and is visually subordinate to the main building.

Considering that the interior of the mill has been remodeled in the 1890s from a flouring mill to a monument factory with living quarters, actual changes to the inside of the original mill building have been minimal. The heavy-timber hurst frame and most columns, beams, and floorboards are still intact⁸ New floorboards were added to one-third of the first-story floor by John H. Bott in the 1890s to level out the original split-level floor.⁹ The second story and clerestory attic were both partitioned in half in the 1890s to provide rooms for the Bott family until 1920.¹⁰ All of the earliest flour milling equipment is gone; some hardware of later milling equipment still survives, as does most of the early monument equipment.¹¹

Notes

¹L. Max Bott, Personal Communication, December 9, 1988.

²Nielsen, LaVone B. The History of the John H. Bott and Sons Company, Inc., (Logan, Utah: Utah State Agricultural College, 1939), p. 12.

³Ibid. p. 24.

⁴Bott, Susan R. Life of Susan R. Bott, 1st Edition: To My Children. (Manuscript, 1932), p. 5; Nielsen, pp. 11-13; Bott, L. Max, Telephone Communication, Dec. 9, 1988.

⁵Bott, L. Max, Telephone Communication.

⁶Nielsen. p. 24.

⁷Bott, L. Max, Telephone Communication.

⁸Roberts. p. 124.

⁹Nielsen. pp. 11-13.

¹⁰Ibid. pp. 11-13 and pp. 22 and 23.

¹¹Roberts. p. 124; Dennis Bott, Tour and Personal Communication, Dec. 12, 1988.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: nationally x statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria x A x B x C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) x A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
	1856 - c.1892	1855-56
<u>Industry</u>	<u>c.1892 - 1933</u>	<u>c.1892</u>
<u>Social History</u>		
<u>Religion</u>		
<u>Architecture</u>	Cultural Affiliation	
	<u>N/A</u>	

Significant Person

Snow, Lorenzo

Architect/Builder

Kesler, Frederick (architect/builder)
Wells, Pares; Ensign, Samuel (builders)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Constructed in 1855-56, the Box Elder Flouring Mill is significant for three primary reasons. First, it is associated with important industrial and commercial developments both in Brigham City and in Utah. It was the first industrial building constructed in the town, which was established in 1853-54 by Mormon settlers. Beginning in the mid-1860s, the mill operated in conjunction with the Mormon Church-sponsored Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association (the Co-op), a highly successful cooperative economic and social system that became the model for Mormon cooperatives throughout the Utah Territory. The mill was sold and converted into a monument factory in the 1890s as the town shifted from the cooperative system to one of private enterprise. That phase of private economic growth lasted until the Great Depression of the 1930s. Second, the mill is significant for its association with Lorenzo Snow, who established and directed the Brigham City Co-op and later served as president of the Mormon Church. Snow had the mill built and owned it for at least 30 years. The mill is the only known, extant building in both Brigham City and Utah that is closely associated with Lorenzo Snow. Third, the mill is a significant and rare example of the work of Frederick Kesler, who designed and built over two dozen mills and factories throughout the territory. Kesler was one of the most significant figures in the development of Utah's pioneer industries. This mill is one of only two Kesler mills still standing.

The Box Elder Flouring Mill went through three distinct periods of operation during the historic period (pre-1930s). The first was from 1856 until 1864 when it served as a privately operated mill in the new Mormon settlement of Brigham City. It was the first major industrial enterprise in the community, and it is the only remaining building that dates from the initial period of industrial and commercial

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Brigham City, Box Elder County, Utah.

growth.. The mill was built for Lorenzo Snow, who had been assigned by Mormon Church president Brigham Young to direct the settlement of the town in 1853-54. Snow realized that the isolated, fledgling community could not easily survive without a mill to grind grain into flour and grist for animal feed. Investing partners with Snow in the mill included Brigham Young, Judge Samuel Smith, and trustees of the Brigham Cooperative Mill Company.¹ Snow served as superintendent of the mill, but hired Mads Christian Jensen, an experienced miller, to run the mill. Jensen eventually became a stockholder in the operation as well.² The mill was completed in 1856, but did not begin operation until 1857, when the local wheat crop was sufficient to supply the mill.³ Production of flour was vital in the development of all small Mormon communities, and early mills were often joint projects of religious and secular leaders as well as private individuals.

At the time the mill was built it served a secondary purpose as a fort at the northeast corner of the rock wall surrounding the town. The rock wall aided in protection against hostile Indians, and the mill itself was used as a fort, with armed guards posted in the upper levels to protect the townspeople.⁴ Rifle portholes in the upper wall were covered over in the 1890s.

The second period of the mill's operation was from 1864 until c.1880, when it was part of the community-wide cooperative, the Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association (the Co-op). Though the building remained in Snow's ownership during those years, it undoubtedly functioned in concert with other Co-op enterprises, since Snow was director of the Co-op and Co-op leaders frowned on the operation of private ventures.

The Brigham City Co-op was an outgrowth of communitarian ideals that had been part of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) philosophy from its beginning.⁵ In Kirtland, Ohio, on February 9, 1831, while the church was still in its first year, Church President Joseph Smith instituted the law of consecration requiring the people to turn over to the church any surplus property or possessions for the support of the poor.⁶ The United Order, an economic cooperative system, operated for a time in Kirtland and then was discontinued.⁷

After the Mormons migrated to Utah from Nauvoo, Illinois, in the 1840s and 50s, church leaders encouraged the settlers in Utah communities to again implement the cooperative system. Part of the reason was to encourage patronage of Mormon enterprises rather than non-Mormon ventures, which were seen as a threat and intrusion in the Mormon settled region. Over 200 cooperatives were established and in operation in Mormon communities between 1868 and 1884 as part of the churchwide effort referred to by historians as the Cooperative Movement. Cooperatives were formed within the local Mormon wards (congregations) for community welfare purposes rather than mere profit. Their methods of operation ranged from businesslike joint-stock corporations to more communal arrangements where members shared

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everything.⁸ The Brigham City Co-op was an example of the joint-stock approach.

The earliest and most successful Mormon cooperative was in Brigham City. Lorenzo Snow, one of the founders of the town and a member of the church's governing Council of Twelve Apostles, established the Brigham City Co-op in 1864 with the formation of a co-op mercantile store.⁹ The Co-op went on to form 19 different departments encompassing commerce, industry, agriculture, horticulture, and construction. These departments employed most of the available workers in Brigham City for three decades. Though the Co-op operated until 1895, its first 15 years were its most successful. The demise of the Co-op was brought on by natural disasters, changing attitudes about the role of the Mormon Church in business, legal and financial attacks against the Co-op, and changing hierarchy within the church. One by one, all of Brigham City's cooperative departments were either abandoned or taken over by private interests. The Flouring Mill probably ceased operation by about 1880, and in 1892 it was sold by the Co-op and converted into a private business.¹⁰ The Co-op itself ceased operation in 1895.

Only five Co-op buildings remain standing. They include the Flour Mill (1856), Woolen Mill (1869-70), Planing Mill (c.1876), Relief Society Granary (c.1877), and Mercantile Store (1891). The Woolen Mill has been extensively altered by later additions, though it still functions as a woolen mill. All of these industrial buildings were located along Box Elder Creek, which runs through the town.

Sale of the Flouring Mill in 1892 marked the beginning of the third phase of the building's operation. At that time it was purchased by John H. Bott and converted into a monument factory. Bott was an experienced stone cutter, having worked on the construction of the Salt Lake Temple. In 1877, he took Lorenzo Snow's advice and opened a stone-cutting and monument business on Brigham City's Main Street. By the time his business grew enough that he needed larger facilities, the Flouring Mill was available. He purchased the mill and the whole city block on which it stood for \$300.¹¹ He converted the mill into a monument factory and operated it until his death in 1914. His sons John, Lorenzo, Philip, and William continued the business, incorporating under the name John H. Bott and Sons Company in 1917.¹² By 1919, it was considered one of the leading plants in Utah.¹³ In 1933, the company became a strictly wholesale enterprise because of its volume of business. Large additions were made to the building at that time to accommodate the increased business. The physical appearance of the building has changed little since that time. By 1939, the company was receiving large blocks of stone from several locations throughout the country.¹⁴ John H. Bott and Sons Company, billed as the oldest monument company in Utah, has continued under the ownership and management of four generations of Botts.¹⁵

In addition to its role in the industrial development of the community, the mill is significant for its association with Lorenzo Snow. Lorenzo Snow was the leading figure in Brigham City during the nineteenth century. He lived in the town

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most of his adult life, directing the spiritual and secular affairs. He became president of the Mormon Church's Quorum of Twelve Apostles on 7 April 1889 and on the 13 September 1898 was chosen to be president of the Mormon Church. At that time he moved to Salt Lake City, where the church headquarters are located. Snow served as president of the church until his death in 1901.¹⁶ None of his residences in either Brigham City or Salt Lake City are still standing.

The mill is also significant as one of only two remaining mills designed and built by Frederick M. Kesler, an important figure in the development of many of Utah's early industries. Kesler, a native of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, had been apprenticed to a millwright at age 15 and had begun building mills at 19. When his family converted to Mormonism and migrated to Utah in 1851, he was in great demand as a mill builder for the Mormon Church. Most of the mills he constructed were in or near Mormon settlements in northern Utah. Usually his mills were the first industrial buildings in their locales. A distinctive feature of virtually all of Kesler's mills, including the Box Elder Flouring Mill, is their gabled clerestory roof.

Kesler's importance as an industrial designer is summarized in the following description of his career:

"He was a self-reliant craftsman as well as an industrialist, inventor, architect, engineer, and man who took advantage of the available resources or opportunities. His talent in building mills and machines and operating them are attested to by the number and variety he either constructed, superintended the construction of, or drafted plans for others to build. These include over twenty flour and sawmills, oil mills, foundries, a nail factory, sugar and molasses factories, carding and weaving mills, a paper mill, blacksmith shops, grain-cleaning machines, a button factory, and others. He also designed and constructed churches, schools, bridges, canals, private homes and shops".¹⁷

Most of these projects were completed prior to an accident in 1867 which left Kesler an invalid. (See attached list of Known Industrial Buildings of Frederick Kesler). Only two of Kesler's industrial buildings are known to be standing today: the Chase Mill in Salt Lake City and the Box Elder Flouring Mill. The Chase Mill was listed in the National Register in 1970. A c.1980 rehabilitation of that building stabilized it and restored its appearance, but covered over most of the original exterior materials. The Box Elder Flouring Mill is considered the best-preserved Kesler mill in Utah today.¹⁸

Though this building was owned and used by the Mormon Church, its significance is based on its historical importance, as documented above, rather than mere

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religious association. Therefore, it meets Criteria Consideration "A", as outlined in the National Register guidelines, which specifies the conditions under which religious properties may be designated.

Notes:

1. Roberts, Allen D. "Pioneer Mills and Milling" Daughters of Utah Pioneers: Lesson for November, 1983, pp. 97-98, 123.
2. Huchel, Frederick M., "Box Elder Flouring Mill" Utah Historical Quarterly, Winter 1988, Vol. 56 No. 1, p. 71.
3. Box Elder County Daughters of Utah Pioneers, History of Box Elder County (Brigham City, Utah: Box Elder County Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1937), p. 128.
4. History of Box Elder County, p. 127.
5. Williams, Clyde J., compiler, The Teachings of Lorenzo Snow. (Salt Lake City, Utah: Bookcraft, 1981). pp. 166-67.
6. Smith, Joseph, Doctrine & Covenants of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, containing revelations given to Joseph Smith, the Prophet. (Salt Lake City, Utah: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1981). Section 42, verses 30-32.
7. Ibid. Section 104.
8. Roberts, B. H., A Comprehensive History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Century I, Vol. V. (Salt Lake City, Utah: Church Deseret News Press, 1930), p. 217.
9. Leonard J. Arrington, Great Basin Kingdom: An Economic History of the Latter-day Saints, 1830-1900 (Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1966), pp. 293, 330.
10. Brigham City Bugler, 18 June 1892, p. 4.
11. Huchel, Frederick, "From Flour to Stone Monuments, Box Elder Mill Makes Transition", Box Elder News, May 23, 1981.
12. Huchel, "Box Elder Flouring Mill", p. 86.
13. Warrum, Nobel, editor, Utah Since Statehood, Historical and Biographical. (Chicago, Illinois: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1919), p. 275.
14. Huchel, "Box Elder Flouring Mill", p. 87.
15. Dennis Bott, Personal Communication, April 3, 1987.
16. Malone, Dumas, ed., Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. 17. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1935), p. 386.
17. Day, Kimberly, "Frederick Kesler, Utah Craftsman", Utah Historical Quarterly, Winter 1988, Vol. 56 No. 1., p. 55.
18. Roberts, p. 124.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

(see continuation sheet 9-2)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): x See continuation sheet

 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:

 x State Historic preservation office

 Other State agency

 Federal agency

 Local government

 University

 x Other

Specify repository:

 Brigham City Museum - Gallery

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.17 acres

UTM References

A	<u> 1/2 </u>	<u> 4/1/5/8/1/0 </u>	<u> 4/5/9/6/2/3/0 </u>	B	<u> / </u>	<u> / / / / / </u>	<u> / / / / / </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u> / </u>	<u> / / / / / </u>	<u> / / / / / </u>	D	<u> / </u>	<u> / / / / / </u>	<u> / / / / / </u>

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

tax#: 03-101-0055

Beginning at the Southeast corner of Block 3, Lot 1, Plat C of Brigham City Townsite Survey; thence West 165 feet, North 158 feet, West 48 feet, North 117 feet, East 213 feet, and South 275 feet to the point of beginning.

 See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

These are the present and historic boundaries of the site.

 See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathy Bradford, Research Specialist; Larry Douglass, Director

organization Brigham City Museum-Gallery date December 1989

street & number 24 North 300 West/P.O.Box 583 telephone (801) 723-6769

city or town Brigham City state Utah zip code 84302

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Abstract Records, Box Elder County Courthouse, Brigham City, Utah

Bott, Susan R. Life of Susan R. Bott, 1st ed., To My Children Dec. 1932.

Bott, L. Max and Dennis Bott, Personal Communications. December 9, 1988; April 3, 1987; and December 12, 1988.

Box Elder County Daughters of Utah Pioneers. History of Box Elder County.

Day, Kimberly, "Frederick Kesler, Utah Craftsman", Utah Historical Quarterly, Winter 1988, Vol. 56 No. 1., pp. 54-74.

Huchel, Frederick M. "Box Elder Flouring Mill", Utah Historical Quarterly, Winter 1988, Vol. 56 No. 1., pp. 75-87.

Huchel, Frederick M. "From Flour to Stone Monuments, Box Elder Mill Makes Transition" Box Elder News May 23, 1981.

Nielsen, LaVone B. The History of the John H. Bott and Sons Company, Inc. Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah. Dec. 14, 1939.

Roberts, Allen D. "Pioneer Mills and Milling" Published by Daughters of Utah Pioneers, November, 1983.

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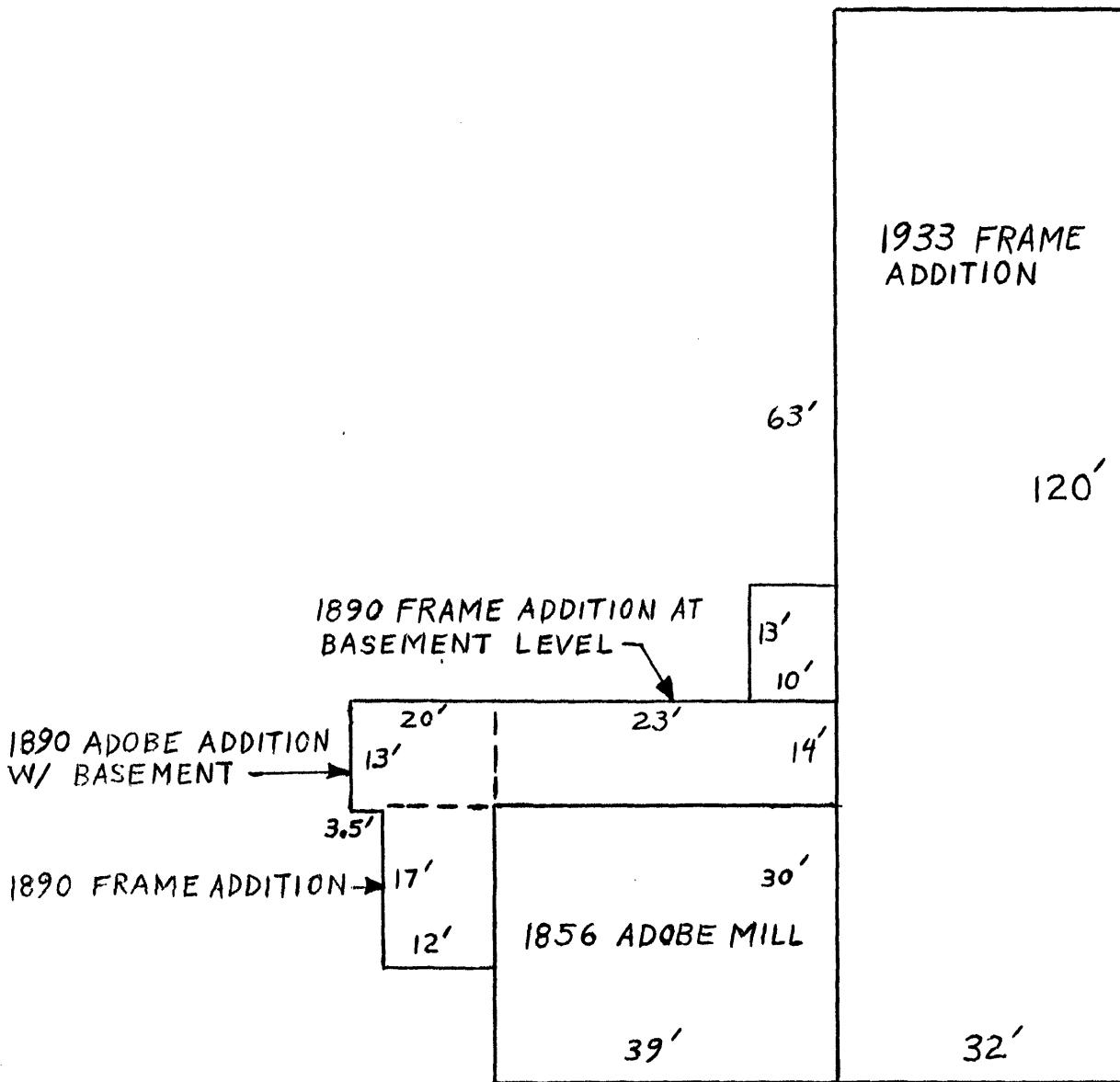
KNOWN INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS OF FREDERICK KESLER*
(December 1989)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location, City</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>Box Elder County</u>			
Saw Mill	Box Elder Creek, near Brigham City	1856	Demolished
Flour Mill (Snow)	Box Elder Creek, Brigham City	1855-6	Nominated
<u>Davis County</u>			
Linseed Oil Mill	North Canyon Creek, Bountiful	1859	unknown
Flour Mill (Kimball)	North Mill Creek Canyon, Bountiful	1851	ruins
Sugar Mill	North Mill Creek Canyon, Bountiful	1861	unknown
Carding Mill	unknown, Farmington	1856	unknown
Flour Mill (Richards)	North Cottonwood Creek, Farmington	1862-3	altered
<u>Cache County</u>			
Flour Mill (Benson)	Center & 100 West, Logan	1866	ruins
Saw Mill	unknown	1860	unknown
<u>Millard County</u>			
Flour Mill	unknown, Fillmore	1860	unknown
<u>Salt Lake County</u>			
Saw Mill	Big Cottonwood Canyon	1855	Demolished
Saw Mill	Big Cottonwood Canyon	1855	Demolished
Saw Mill	Big Cottonwood Canyon	1857	Demolished
Saw Mill	Big Cottonwood Canyon	1857	Demolished
Saw Mill	Big Cottonwood Canyon	1857	Demolished
Saw Mill	Big Cottonwood Canyon	1857	Demolished
Flour Mill (Empire)	City Creek Canyon	1862-3	Demolished
Saw Mill	City Creek Canyon	1855	unknown
Saw Mill	City Creek Canyon	1858	unknown
Flour Mill (Upper)	Parley's Creek, Parley's Canyon	c.1851	Demolished
Wood/Cotton Mill	Parley's Creek, Parley's Canyon	unknown	unknown
Sugar Mill	Sugarhouse, Salt Lake City	1860	Demolished
Nail Factory	Parley's Creek, Salt Lake City	1859	unknown
Paper Mill	Parley's Creek, Salt Lake City	1860	unknown
Flour Mill (Chase)	Liberty Park, Salt Lake City	1849-52	Natl. Reg.
<u>Summit County</u>			
Flour Mill	Weber River, Hoytsville	1860s	ruins
<u>Wasatch County</u>			
Saw Mill	Deer Creek Canyon, near Midway	1857	unknown
Saw Mill	La Bonte Canyon, near Midway (?)	1857	unknown
<u>Weber County</u>			
Flour Mill (Farr)	Ogden River, Ogden	1860-1	Demolished
Saw Mill	Ogden River, Ogden	c.1860	unknown

*Compiled from information provided by Allen Roberts, AIA, Salt Lake City (private research materials collected from a variety of sources) and Kimberly Day, "Frederick Kesler, Utah Craftsman," Utah Historical Quarterly 56:1 (Winter 1988), pp. 64-67.

APR 27 1989

THE BOX ELDER FLOURING MILL



SCALE: 1" = 20'

DRAWN BY: LARRY DOUGLASS DATE: 12-19-88

REVISED VERSION OF BOX ELDER COUNTY ASSESSOR'S MAP