

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received MAY 20 1980

date entered

JUN 20 1980

## 1. Name

historic Joseph Wall Grist Mill

and/or common Glenwood Mill

## 2. Location

street & number 355 South 250 East \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Glenwood \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ congressional district 01

state Utah code 049 county Sevier code 041

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property

name Ken Oldroyd

street & number 355 South 250 East

city, town Glenwood \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state Utah

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Sevier County Courthouse

street & number \_\_\_\_\_

city, town Richfield \_\_\_\_\_ state Utah

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date Summer 1979 \_\_\_\_\_ federal  state \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City \_\_\_\_\_ state Utah

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## 7. Description

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**Condition**

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

**Check one**

unaltered  
 altered

**Check one**

original site  
 moved date \_\_\_\_\_

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**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

The Glenwood Grist Mill is a fieldstone structure built in two stages. To the west is the older 1 1/2 story, gable roofed portion which housed a grist mill. The mill was operated by a large over-shot water wheel that had a mill pond above with mill chute to the wheel buckets. Flour was ground between a fixed and a rotating, grooved stone, to cut and ventilate meal as it passed from center to circumference. The west gable area is adobe. Quoins are rough ashlar while the walls are irregularly coursed fieldstone. Lintels are massive wood elements.

About 1900 the mill was updated when the grist wheel was replaced with rollers mills and the water wheel with a water turbine. The turbine supplied more power to operate the two pairs of rollers: the first fluted, the second plain. This modernization included an extension to the mill which more than doubled the space of the first structure. A 2 1/2 story addition was added to the east. It displays a rectangular plan oriented perpendicularly to the 1874 structure, and a Mansard roof. Material for this portion is regular coursed fieldstone, similar but not identical to the earlier structure. Now a residence, the mill is structurally sound. The Glenwood Grist Mill illustrates the application of vernacular architectural forms, usually seen in domestic architecture, to industrial building, much as the Glenwood Mercantile illustrates their application to commercial building.

The present mill site nomination follows the same boundaries as the Joseph Wall Mill property to include remnants of the mill pond and mill chute, and a portion of the feeder canal from Glenwood Springs.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** 1874 **Builder/Architect** Joseph Laban Wall and Francis George Wall

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

The Joseph Wall Mill is significant based upon a comprehensive survey of Sevier County as one of the first grist mills built in the County and as one of the few remaining pioneer grist mills in Utah. It is also significant because of its role in the conflict of two different economic philosophies. The Wall Mill and the Glenwood United Order were incorporated in the same year, 1874. The first represented private business and profit, the second communal enterprise and local self-sufficiency. In most communities the local order absorbed the major commercial and industrial businesses. The Joseph Wall Mill remained in private ownership, and competed with the mill built by the United Order about 1880. The Glenwood United Order was dissolved in 1881, and by 1900 only the Wall Mill remained.

The Joseph Wall Grist Mill was erected in 1874, three years after the resettlement of Glenwood. Before its construction, residents had to travel sixty miles round trip to Manti in San Pete County for the milling of their flour. 1874 also marks the beginning of the Glenwood United Order, interestingly this mill was never "given-over" to the Order; it was a private business surrounded by communal enterprise. The United Order's mills are gone, only the Wall Mill is standing today.

Joseph Laban Wall, with the help of his younger brother Francis George built the mill of local stone and timber. The source of the mill's power was the Glenwood Spring, located a mile to the east of the mill. The water was channeled to a pond where gravity pulled it down a mill chute and on to an overshot wheel.

The family business soured and the partners quarreled; Joseph took over the running of the mill and his brother moved to Venice, Utah. Joseph died in 1898. For twenty nine years he had lived in Glenwood but had never held an important religious (or secular) office. That is unusual for a man of such

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Derry, T.K. and Williams, Trevor I., A Short History of Technology (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1961).

Warnock, Irwin L., Our Own Sevier: Centennial History, 1865-1965, (Richfield: Richfield Reaper, 1965).

## 10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreage of nominated property 14.32 acres

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle name Sigurd, UT

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UMT References

A 

1	2	4	1	4	4	4	0	4	2	9	0	2	1	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

### Verbal boundary description and justification

Beg 3.75 chains east and 37.41 chains south of northwest corner, northeast 1/4 section 35, township 23 south, range 2 west Salt Lake Meridian. Then east 6.60 chains, north 6.25 chains, east 10 chains, south 11.34 chains, west 15.10 chains along rock wall to beginning.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert Hugie/Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society date Jan 1980

street & number 307 West 200 South telephone 533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City state UT

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer date 5/5/80

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for W. Ray Luce  
Keeper of the National Register

date 6/20/80

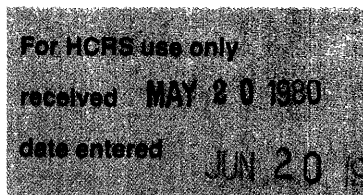
Attest: William H. Graham

date 6.16.80

Chief of Registration

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Continuation sheet

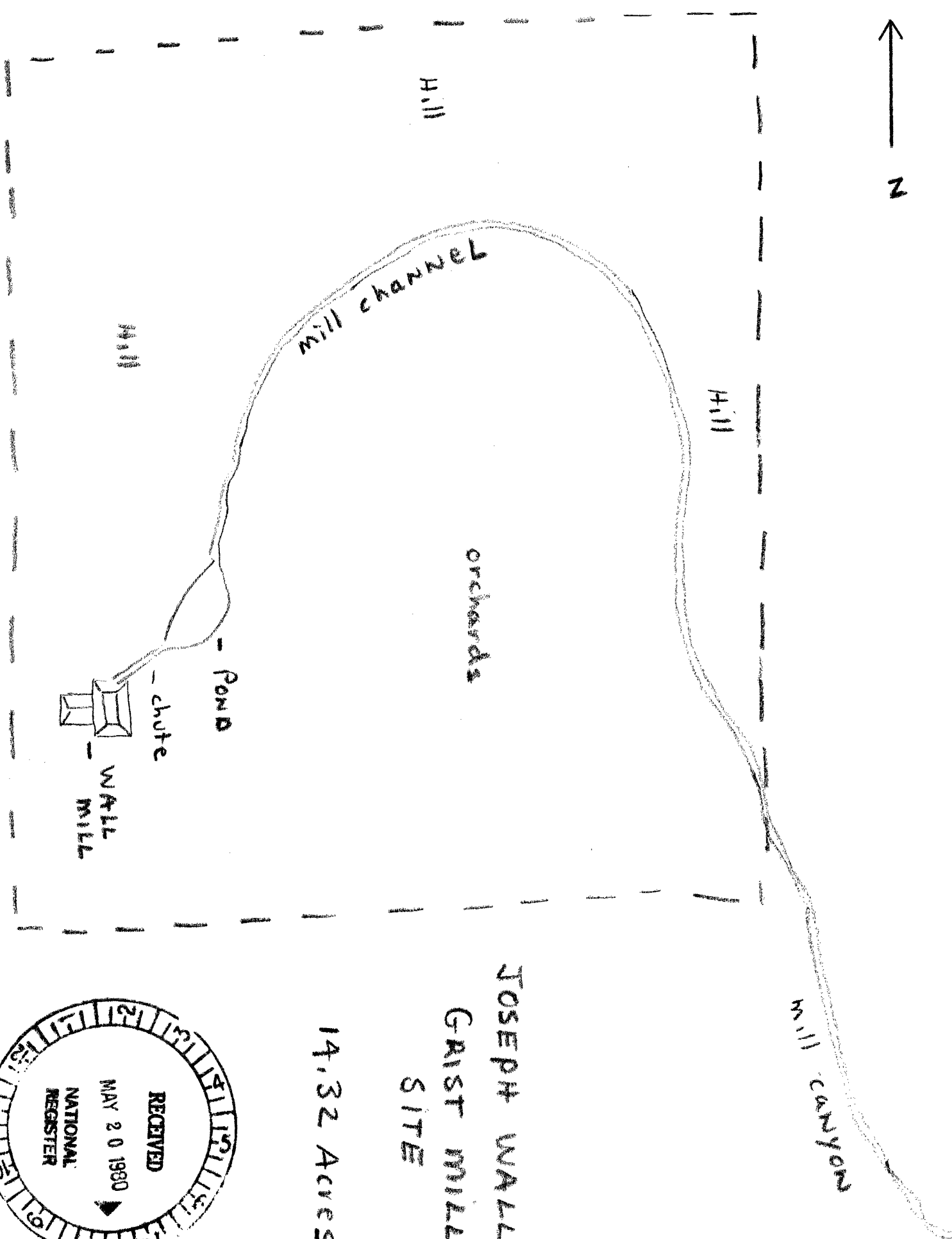
Item number 8

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local economic importance, unless his refusal to give his property over to the order could have caused a social falling out. Around 1880 another grist mill was erected to the southeast of the Wall Mill. It was constructed by the Glenwood United Order. After dissolution of the Order the following year, the second mill was purchased by P.C.B. Peterson and both it and the Wall Mill were competitors until around the mid-1890s. By 1900 only the Wall mill had survived.

Around the late 1890s or early 1900s an addition to the mill was built to accommodate improved milling technology: turbine power and roller mills. Rolled flour was finer, less acidic and thus baked and stored better than grist flour. These improvements were necessary if the local mill was going to successfully compete with the arrival of cheap flour in the area, in 1896, via the Rio Grande Railroad.

O.F. Pierson purchased the mill in 1897 and sold it five years later to Thomas P. Jensen. The productivity of the mill had apparently reached its peak by 1915 and Jensen sold it to Ivan E. Bell. Ivan was a son of Herbert Bell, early settler and prominent Glenwood citizen. Falling agricultural prices and outside competition was making local milling an unprofitable business by the 1920s. Bell was unable to meet his mortgage payments and as a result, he lost the mill in court to one of his creditors, Christine Christensen, in 1923. She in turn sold it, at a substantial loss, to Herman Hermansen, the successful owner and operator of the Gunnison Roller Mill in 1924. The mill continued to operate through the 1930s, but after the second World War, and after a series of owners, the mill was shut down. John L. Meyers purchased the building in 1957 and after selling the machinery he built cages in the mill for game birds. In 1971 Ken Oldroyd bought the building and remodeled the inside of the older part as his residence.



JOSEPH WALL  
GRAIST MILL  
SITE

14.32 Acres

