

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUL 26 1979
DATE ENTERED SEP 27 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Huntington Roller Mill and Miller's House

AND/OR COMMON Huntington Flour Mill and Kimball Powell Home

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

400 North St.

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Huntington

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
01

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

Utah

CODE 49

COUNTY
Emery

CODE
015

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

L. Jay and Roma N. Powell

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Huntington

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

Utah 84528

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Emery County Treasurer's Office

STREET & NUMBER

Emery County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Castle Dale

STATE

Utah 84513

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

None

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

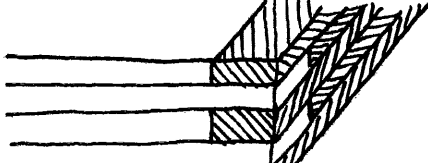
UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The original 1896 mill was a two-story frame structure of wood tongue-and-groove boards with a gable roof and simple Greek pedimental lintels atop 6-over-6 windows. This structure still stands as the central part of the mill.

Attached to the west gable end is a second two-story gable roofed addition built c. 1918, made of 1 x 2's laid as shown  and braced horizontally, vertically and diagonally on the inside due to the vibrations caused by the milling machinery.

To the south of the original structure is one-story gable-roofed structure which used to house the steam engine and was probably constructed c. 1900. Several one-story lean-to's and porches have been added (see diagram).

The Miller's House is a one-and-a-half story U-shaped stuccoed frame structure. The original L-shaped wood frame gable-roofed house (c. 1910) has been incorporated into the present structure forming the right (east) part. The original windows were replaced in 1928 and a hip-roofed dormer, facing west, was added. The left part of the house originally had small porch which now appears as a recessed entrance. The original gable roof has been extended and altered to a hip-roof with another hip-roofed dormer, also facing west. All remodeling was done in 1928.

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 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1896

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Oliver J. Harmon, William Hunter,

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

William Marshall, Peter Johnson,
James P. Johnson, Charles Jensen,
and George W. Hales.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of the Huntington Flour Mill comes from its continual operation since 1896. It has always been an integral part of the community and entire surrounding area, providing flour and feed for generations fo farmers and townspeople from all over Carbon and Emery counties.

The Huntington Roller Mill and Manufacturing Company was organized in 1893 and officially incorporated on January 7, 1895, with officers and directors gleaned from Huntington's leading citizenry. Three and seven-eights acres of land was deeded to the company by George A. and Olive M. Humble on April 24, 1893, and another five acres by Charles and Ann Pulsipher on January 24, 1895. According to J. Albert Jones' history of Huntington, "The mill was built on a site about a quarter of a mile west of the northwest corner of the townsite at the foot of a small hill . . . The two former bishop's (sic) Bishop Elias Cox and Bishop (sic) Charles Pulsipher set up their sawmill between the roller mill and the hill and presumably sawed the lumber used in construction of the flour mill, as well as sawing lumber for the community . . . The logs for sawing were hauled from the Canyon with teams and wagons."¹

The main carpenters to work on the mill were: Oliver J. Harmon, William Hunter, William Marshall, Peter Johnson, James P. Johnson, Charles Jensen and George W. Hales.² Some of these men were also shareholders in the corporation.

The mill was first powered by a steam engine from the nearby sawmill, but that proved unsatisfactory.³ A flume and penstock were then built from the town ditch a few yards to the south to divert the water to a wheelhouse on the south side of the mill. Inside the wheelhouse was a Pelton metal undershot wheel which was used to generate power when water flowed through the flume. The wheel, 8 feet in diameter, was set 6 feet into the ground to increase the force of the water flowing under it. In the fall, when most of the grinding was done, the ditch would become clogged with leaves, diminishing the water power. In the winter it froze up, halting work for the season.

¹Jones, J. Albert. A Story of the Settling of Huntington, Utah, Office Equipment Company, Price, Utah, 1975, p. 55.

²"Castle Valley" A History of Emery County compiled by Mrs. Stella McElprang for the Emery County Company of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1949, pp. 241, 242.

³McElprang, page 241.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Pratt, Teancum, Diary (18__ - 19__). Unpublished. Property of Frances B. Cunningham, Spring Glen, Utah.

Sandberg, Olof William. History of Olof William Sandberg, unpublished, property of Willard Sandberg, Huntington, Utah.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one

QUADRANGLE NAME _____

QUADRANGLE SCALE _____

UTM REFERENCES

A 11 2 510201010 43 53 63.0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B _____ _____ _____
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C _____ _____ _____

D _____ _____ _____

E _____ _____ _____

F _____ _____ _____

G _____ _____ _____

H _____ _____ _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the S.W. corner of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 24, Township 17, Range 8E, N. 180 ft. to county road right-of-way, thence along south boundary line of said county

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Nancy J. Taniguchi, Director

ORGANIZATION

Historic Preservation Program, Carbon & Emery Counties

DATE

December 1978

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Drawer AI

TELEPHONE

(801) 637-4268

CITY OR TOWN

Price

STATE

Utah 84501

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL _____

STATE X

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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

J. Phillip Keene, III, State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE May 24, 1979

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: William H. Brackley
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
W. Kay Luce
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 9.27.79

DATE 9/26/79

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

The company then tried using a larger, rope-driven steam engine, but were forced to return to water power. When miller Olaf William Sandberg arrived in 1917, he realized that the only solution was to install electricity. As his son, Willard Sandberg, describes it: ". . . he went to Utah Power and Light. And I think he had to pay \$2,500 to have them put a line up there; it was about two blocks. And he had to sign a guarantee of so much power usage a year. He had to buy the wiring, and he had to buy the transformers . . ." ⁴ After that he could mill all fall and winter. The Pelton wheel was buried where it stood.

Up until 1925 when the mill was officially sold to Olof Sandberg, it was run by a corporation known as the Huntington Roller Mill and Manufacturing Company. Its first president was Christopher Wilcock, ⁵ who seemed well-suited to the job as he had previously been half-owner of a shingle mill. ⁶ He was one of the prime organizers of the company, and actively encourage others to join. The corporation then hired several millers to run the mill. First they lured Ludrick Miller from Sanpete County, then Lewis Marshall, Lewis W. Johnson and Isaac Black, ⁷

But the mill was not a very profitable venture under their direction. Olof William Sandberg took over as miller in 1917. He had worked in a series of mills since age 14 and, according to the Sandberg family history:

This venture, from the beginning was the hardest of all that the couple had to face. They paid \$5,000 for the mill plus another \$3,000 for a lawsuit brought about because of a mortgage which was not known to have existed at the time of the purchase. Besides this, Olof found that it was a corporation that owned the mill and he had to pay off each sotckholder to become sole owner of the mill. Olof paid off the stockholders. Along with the disappointment and strain of the legal trouble, they found the water power for running the mill was worthless and the machinery was badly in need of repair . . . Before they took over the mill, people used to come to get flour in a bread pan for a batch of bread. ⁸

A lot of flour was lost during the milling process because it squeezed out of the joints of the flour spouts. These were held together with nails, which worked loose with the vibration of grinding. ⁹ Sandberg replaced them with screws, installed electric power, built on an addition at the rear of the mill and set about upgrading its operation.

⁴Personal interview with Willard Sandberg by Elizabeth Hanson, Huntington, Utah, May, 1978.

⁵Luther M. Becker is listed as the first president in "Castle Valley" A History of Emery County but Wilcock signed all the legal documents at the corporation's inception where his title is given as "President."

⁶Jones, p. 51.

⁷McElprang, page 242.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUL 26 1979
DATE ENTERED	SEP 27 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 3

⁸History of Olof William Sandberg, unpublished, page 17.

⁹Willard Sandberg interview.

It didn't (sic) take long for Olof to find out that he had settled in the poorest milling wheat district that he had ever been in. He called it a "two crop" wheat because it was planted in the spring and only part would come up. Then after more irrigation some more of it would come up, making the harvest wheat of inferior quality. He had two carloads of hard wheat hauled into the mill where he gave it to the farmers for seed wheat to be planted in the fall, This wheat came up free of weeds and the harvest yield was a good quality of wheat. During the harvest season, the mill was running all day and far into the night. It wasn't long until the mill had built up such a good reputation throughout the area that Olof had almost more work than he could handle and many times during the harvest season, wagons were lined up from the mill to Geary's corner waiting to be taken care of by the mill.¹⁰

These wagons came from all over Carbon and Emery counties, the area traditionally served by the mill. In January of 1895, Spring Glen pioneer Teancum Pratt mentions going to mill graham wheat at the Huntington roller mill.¹¹ Non-Mormon immigrants also began to require the mill's services. A son of Italian immigrants describes how in the early 1900's his family took a wagon and team to the Huntington Mill twice a year, spending up to five days for each trip. They got flour for bread and took the bran and "shorts" as feed for their pigs.¹² The people from out of town had to camp out by the mill while their grain was ground until Olof William Sandberg started the system of "exchange work." Willard, Olof's son explains:

For every bushel of wheat, in return the farmer would get 30 pounds of flour, 14 pounds of bran. What was left over in my dad's day, that was what profit he made on it. I didn't do it in my day, in my time. They brought their wheat in there on deposit and they came and got what they wanted. Cash, flour, feed, or anything they wanted. Feed was on a cash basis and flour, I did do a little exchange on that but I gave them 28 pounds of flour on a bushel of wheat. When I first started it was 36, then it went to thirty, and finally to 28. They never said anything about it either, when I dropped it. Well, I told them this way. I had these ingredients I had put in it, cost money, and I shipped in wheat to improve the quality, so I never had any trouble in that respect.¹³

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUL 26 1979
DATE ENTERED	SEP 27 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 4

¹⁰History of Olof William Sandberg, pp. 17, 18.

¹¹Diary of Teancum Pratt, unpublished, 18__ - 1900, property of Frances B. Cunningham, Spring Glen, Utah, p. __.

¹²Personal interview with Martin and Reha Marchello by Nancy Taniguichi, Spring Glen, Utah, 8/17/78, Tape No. 1.

¹³Willard Sandberg interview.

Willard Sandberg, who was deeded the mill by his father in 1953, became a miller because of the Depression. He learned something of the business as a young boy, helping to sack flour and sew the sacks in his father's mill. After high school he left Huntington and eventually wound up in New York, where he worked in a bank for eight years. Then the Depression hit. "The bank I was working at had 7,500 employees and let 2,500 go at one crack . . . My father needed somebody to help, so I started in the mill and I kind of modernized it a little bit . . . Instead of making one straight grade type of flour, I made three grades. And I put in an electric sewer for the bags."¹⁴ In order to make three grades of flour he needed hard wheat in addition to the soft wheat his father introduced. So Willard Sandberg introduced hard wheat to Emery County in the middle 30's and got the farmers to raise it. However, the locally grown wheat couldn't meet the demand for flour, so wheat was shipped in from northern Utah and Idaho. Truckers would haul wheat to the mill nad haul coal from Carbon County back home. Willard Sandberg also coined the name, "Castle Valley's Best" for the flour, added a pellet mill in 1961 to produce livestock feed, and started enriching the flour as decreed by law in 1942 or 1944. He started a regular weekly delivery service to retail stores in Carbon and Emery counties, one in Sevier County, and went once a month to Fruita and Moab. The once-weekly trip through Emery County used to dispose of 3,000 to 4,000 pounds of flour. Now the demand for flour has dropped off sharply, except in Carbon County. "Carbon County, I believe, bakes as much now as they did years ago. The Italians and Greeks . . . They wouldn't take this Wonder bread, take a bite of it and wonder what you got in your mouth."¹⁵

¹⁴Willard Sandberg interview

¹⁵Ibid.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 5

The mill is continuing to diversify under the new miller, L. Jay Powell, who has been running it for about seven years. He and his younger son work together at the mill and will have title to it on January 1, 1982. They plan to continue operating and improving it into the foreseeable future.

Not only has the mill expanded its products over the years, it has also expanded its connections with the rest of the world. Willard Sandberg served two terms as president of District 12 of the Association of Operating Millers, which is comprised of the entire state of Utah. This is an American-based international association which holds annual meetings in various cities around the U.S.A. (last May they met in Salt Lake City). Millers come from as far away as the Middle East, South America, Asia, and Europe. They discuss common problems, and manufacturers of milling equipment display their wares. The international nature of the organization is essential, as all interior milling machinery is now made outside U.S.A., primarily in Germany, Switzerzerland, Italy, France and England.¹⁶

The Huntington Flour Mill is becoming something of a rarity in this country. As Willard Sandberg explains, "In 1920 there was (sic) around 10,000 flour mills in the United States . . . There's less than 250 now . . . Small ones are gone and the big ones have gotten larger. The largest mill in the country is in Buffalo. It makes enough flour in 24 hours for a loaf of bread for everybody in the United States."¹⁷ As a small working mill with a fascinating past and a viable future, the Huntington Flour Mill should be preserved.

¹⁶Ibid.

¹⁷Ibid.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED	SEP 27 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 6

Directly to the north of the Huntington Roller mill is the Miller's home. It was built around 1910 as a residence for the miller, and has always been sold with the mill. The house and land were sold separately from the mill parcel for the first time in 1974; however, the current miller, L. Jay Powell, bought it. (He is presently buying the mill as well.) Jay's oldest son, Kimball Powell, lives in the house with his family and up until December 1, 1978, he also worked in the mill. One can therefore say that the miller's home has always been and continues to be associated with the mill.

The original frame structure, now the east part of the house, had deteriorated by the time Olof Williams Sandberg arrived in 1917. He describes it then:

The home itself was unlivable almost beyond description, filth, no window panes and a leaky roof. There was no fence to keep out the cattle and horses that wandered freely about. They hauled away 14 wagonloads of junk that would not burn after furning every unusable thing around the house and yard they could gather up. there was not a tree nor a blade of grass anywhere around the palce and when they began to plant things, they were told by the natives that it was no use for nothing would grow.¹

Naturally, the Sandbergs did what they could to make the house liveable. They finally remodeled it in 1928, adding the two dormers to the roof, the west wing to the hous and making other changes, as described below:

Fixing up the home in 1928 - summer The old home was changed and modernized. All lath and plaster was taken out. New windows and doors were put in. 3 bedrooms were made upstairs. The stairway (sic) was taken out and reversed into the new part from the new hall. A new kitchen, pantry, bathroom and small den were added. A recessed porch and utility room added to its convenience.²

Because this home has been remodeled it has continued to be a viable building for the miller and his family, exactly as the mill has. It has always been associated with the mill and will undoubtedly continue so for a long time.

¹History of Olof William Sandberg, unpublished.

²Ibid.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUL 26 1979
DATE ENTERED	SEP 27 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 1

- Sandberg, Willard. Personal interview with Elizabeth Hanson, Huntington, Utah, May 1978.
Emery County Assessor's and Recorder's Records, Emery County Courthouse, Castle Dale, Utah.
- McElprang, Stella (compiler). "Castle Valley" A History of Emery County, Emery County Company, Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1949.
- Jenson, Andrew, Emery Stake History.
- Lever, W.H. History of Sanpete and Emery Counties, Utah, Tribune Job Printing Co., Salt Lake City, 1898.
- Jones, J. Albert A Story of the Settling of Huntington, Utah, Office Equipment Company, Price, Utah 1975.
- Marchello, Martin and Reha, Personal interview with Nancy Taniguchi, 8/17/78 and 10/1/78, Spring Glen, Tapes #1 and #8.
- Powell, L. Jay. Personal interview with Nancy Taniguchi, December 8, 1978, unrecorded, Hungtinton, Utah.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED	

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

road, S 69° 00' E 255 ft., S. 79° 30' E. 37.50 ft.; S. 79° 15'; E. 200 ft. to a point of intersection with the south line of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of said section, S 20 ft.; W. 338.5 ft; N 20 ft; W 131.75 ft. more or less to beginning. Containing in all, 1.57 acres, more or less.

Miller's House: Beg at a pt 66 ft. N & 597.87 ft. W of SE cor of NE 1/4 of Sec 24, T17S R8E, SLM; th N 120 ft; E 100 ft; N 391.5 ft; W 172.13 ft; N 41.25 ft; W 198 ft; S 552.75 ft; E 140 ft; N 100 ft; E 100 ft; N 100 ft; W 200 ft; N 100 ft; E 100 ft; N 100 ft; E 100 ft; S 400 ft; E 30 ft to beg.