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OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM

This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. 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. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Historic Resources of Brigham City

B. Associated Historic Contexts

Industrial and Commercial Beginnings, 1854-64

The Co-op: Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association, 1864-1895

Private Commercial and Industrial Development, 1880s-1930s

C. Geographical Data

The boundaries are the Brigham City limits.

___ See continuation sheet

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.

Max J. E. 12-21-89
 Signature of certifying official Date

UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
 State or Federal agency and bureau

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Patrick Andrew 1/24/90
 Signature of the Keeper of the National Register Date

E. Statement of Historic Contexts

Discuss each historic context listed in Section B.
Introduction

Brigham City was established in the winter of 1853-54 as part of the initial settlement of Box Elder County by members of the Mormon Church. This was part of the church's attempt to colonize the entire Utah Territory. Mormons founded Salt Lake City in 1847 then established scores of smaller communities throughout the region in the decades that followed, primarily the 1850s and '60s. Colonizing groups usually consisted of a prominent church leader and his family and a few dozen other families who were "called" or assigned to assist in the settlement. That was the case in Brigham City.

Lorenzo Snow, an apostle in the Mormon Church's governing body, the Quorum of the Twelve, was called by church President Brigham Young to take 50 families and colonize the Box Elder Creek area in northern Utah. Snow carefully selected the families that would accompany him on this venture. Many were skilled craftsmen and artisans that Snow himself had converted to Mormonism while serving a mission for his church in Europe several years previous.¹ Snow left Salt Lake City in the fall of 1853 and proceeded north along the Wasatch Front to Box Elder Creek. Snow's party joined nearly half again their number who had settled along the creek in 1851. Snow and the others spent their first winter in crudely made cabins along the creek. During the summer of 1854, Snow relocated the entire group to higher and drier ground. Snow named this new location Brigham City, after Mormon Church President Brigham Young.

Lorenzo Snow was the founder and driving force behind both Brigham City and the later Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association (locally known as the Co-op). Snow was made an apostle in the Mormon Church's Quorum of Twelve Apostles on 12 February 1849, thus taking his place among the dominant leaders of the church.² He served a mission to Europe in 1850-51, then in 1852, after returning

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to Utah, was elected to the Territorial Legislature. Snow founded Brigham City during the winter of 1853-54. His drive and determination helped to found the first, and perhaps best, example of the cooperative ideal in the Mormon territories. His success with the Brigham City Co-op and continued service to the Mormon Church resulted in his being called to serve as President of the Mormon Church on 13 September 1898. He served in that capacity until his death three years later.

Snow had been deeply touched by his early conversations with the founder of Mormonism, Joseph Smith.³ In particular, Snow had come to believe in the concept of the United Order of Enoch. This Order was a belief fostered by Smith that Jesus Christ would not return until a cooperative society had been established on earth. This society needed to be independent, relying only on itself to provide for all secular and religious needs. The members of the Order would work for the good of all and not personal gain. This was one of the motivating principles that Snow carried with him throughout his life.

Snow put this principle of cooperation into practice his first winter in Box Elder County. The more than 20 families already living along the Box Elder Creek had divided all the available water among themselves prior to Snow's arrival. Snow, with more than two times the number of pioneers than already existed along the creek, threatened the delicate water balance that had been established. By stressing the cooperative ideal, Snow not only convinced the earlier settlers to relinquish their water claims but also to abandon their homes and rebuild along with the rest of the community. Snow promised "that if they would relinquish their claims to the water, permit these additional families to come in and then make a re-distribution of the stream that there would be enough for all and they would never want for water."⁴ The claims were relinquished and the foundation for Brigham City, and the Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association, were firmly laid.

Industrial and Commercial Beginnings, 1854-64

During Brigham City's first decade of settlement, industrial and commercial developments were few. Most efforts went toward providing adequate housing and establishing farms--laying out fields, digging canals and ditches, planting and harvesting. Home industries, such as candlemaking, sewing and blacksmithing, were undertaken on an individual basis to provide those necessary products and services. A number of the home industries expanded into small-scale commercial enterprises by the late 1850s and 1860s. Other early businesses included coopering, shoe making, tanning, nail making, and merchandising.

Brigham City's first major industrial enterprise was the Box Elder Flouring Mill, which was built in 1855-56 for Lorenzo Snow. Snow realized that the isolated

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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 were Brigham Young and Judge Samuel Smith. Snow served as superintendent of the mill, but hired Mads Christian Jensen, an experienced miller, to run the mill. The mill was constructed of local materials by Frederick Kesler, a pioneer builder in the Utah Territory who specialized in mill construction. The Flouring Mill was the first of several water-powered industries that would locate along Box Elder Creek, which ran through the town. A saw mill was also built along the creek in 1856, and later, during the Co-op period, a number of other factories were built. The Flouring Mill is the only remaining building that dates from this initial period of industrial and commercial growth.

The Co-op: The Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association, 1864 - 1895

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.¹ 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.² The United Order, an economic cooperative system, operated for a time in Kirtland and then was discontinued.³

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 everything.⁴ 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.⁵ 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

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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 Co-op ceased operation in 1895.

The success of Brigham City's Co-op is attributed to the city's colonizer, Lorenzo Snow. In October 1853, Church President Brigham Young assigned Snow, an Apostle in the Church, to take 50 families with him to settle at Box Elder. About 24 people were already living along Box Elder Creek at that time, but several changes were made after Snow's party arrived in the spring of 1854. Snow relocated the settlement on higher ground, had the town plat surveyed, and renamed the community after President Young.⁶

Snow wanted to make the people independent of the outside world and to unite them in a common cause. He asked local merchants to consolidate their businesses into a cooperative venture called the Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association. A mercantile store established in 1864 was the first cooperative business, but soon many different types of industries and services necessary for the independence of the settlers were added.

In 1866, Brigham City's first cooperative industry, a tannery, was built between 3rd and 4th North on 1st East. The Co-op operated the tannery from July 10, 1870, until December 10, 1880.⁷ After that time, it was used to house a private wool-pulling firm⁸ and later a National guard stable and storage area.⁹ The building was demolished June 17, 1970.

Construction of the Co-op Woolen Mills began in 1869. It was completed in 1870. The woolen mill, at what is now 46 North 500 East, began operating February 1, 1871. The building was destroyed by fire on December 21, 1877, and was rebuilt by July 4, 1878. The fire was one of several financial disasters which eventually brought about the demise of the Co-op and caused the industries to close down. Although wool production was curtailed, carding and spinning for custom work continued irregularly in the mill until December, 1891. In 1892, the factory was sold to some of the shareholders.¹⁰ This business was operated privately by James Baron who worked at the factory during the cooperative period. His descendants continued to operate the family business until April 25, 1988, when they sold the business to Sherwood Hirschi. The business is still operating under the name of Baron Woolen Mills.¹¹

In 1871, the Co-op established a sheep herd, a farm and a dairy. Between November 1873, and August 1875, the Co-op added several new departments: a harness shop, saw and carpentry departments, a hat department, a saw mill, two more farms,

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brick and adobe yards, and a masons' and plasterers' department. A list of Co-op departments appeared in the July 4, 1875 Deseret News as follows: "Mercantile, Tannery, Boot and Shoe, Harness good, Woolen Mill, Tailor, Hattery, Rope-making, Silk, Painting, Coopers, Pottery, Farmers, Millinery, Braiding, Artificial Flowers, Lady's Fancy work, Butchers, Blacksmithing, Wagons, Cabinet work, Carpenters, Brooms, Lumber and Shingles, Bricks, Adobes, Masons and Plasterers, and Cattle and Sheep."¹²

In 1876, R. D. Sprague sold the property where the Planing Mill stands on 6th East and Forest Street to the cooperative. Local architect James Pett designed and built the Planing Mill,¹³ which was used for processing raw lumber and for cabinet and furniture building. The Planing Mill was one of the Co-op departments closed down in the 1880s when the association suffered financial losses.¹⁴ Mill employee John Finley Merrell purchased the facility in November 1892,¹⁵ and it has remained in the Merrell family to the present time.

In 1877, the Boot and Shoe Shop, established in 1870 as part of the tannery operation, moved to a new building on 5th East and Forest Street. The two-story building also housed the harness and hat departments established in 1874, and a brush factory.¹⁶ All departments housed in the building were closed down by 1880. In 1888, the Box Elder LDS Stake leased the building from the Co-op association and used it as an academy offering religious and academic instruction.¹⁷ It was converted to a public school in 1894.¹⁸ The building was being used as an incubator house when it was destroyed by fire on June 8, 1906.¹⁹

The Flouring Mill, built as Brigham City's first industrial building in 1855, continued operating as a flour mill during the Co-op years. County abstract records show that most cooperative buildings were owned by the Co-op. The one exception seems to be the Flouring Mill. The abstract records indicate that ownership of this mill was never officially turned over to the Co-op by Snow and the other stockholders. The mill was closely linked with the Co-op and it closed at approximately the same time as the other cooperative industries.²⁰ The Flouring Mill was also sold by the Co-op to John H. Bott in 1897. It appears that Snow considered the Flouring Mill as belonging to the Co-op, even though actual title was never transferred. Bott purchased the building and converted it to a monument factory, John H. Bott and Son Co. The monument factory is still located in the old grist mill facility at 327 East 200 North and is owned and operated by Bott family members.²¹

The last cooperative building constructed was built at Forest and Main Street to house the mercantile department. Completed January 20, 1891, the store opened for business the following month. A fire broke out in the store December 22,

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1894, damaging one section of the building and considerable merchandise. The store reopened a month later but never recovered its losses. The store went bankrupt, and the association went into receivership on November 30, 1895. The major portion of the building has been used as a bank from 1901 to the present time. Many other businesses and professional offices have been housed in the remaining sections of the building over the years.²²

The Brigham City Cooperative movement was widely recognized for its high level of success. Edward Bellamy reportedly came to Brigham City in 1886 to observe the system and to talk to Lorenzo Snow about the venture.²³ Mormon Church leader B. H. Roberts wrote that Lorenzo Snow brought "community interest to its highest achievement in Utah."²⁴ Historian Edward W. Tullidge said, "We believe that had Brigham Young and his compeers when they first settled in Utah attempted what Lorenzo Snow actually accomplished in Brigham City, a hundred genuine cooperative communities would have sprung up in Utah."²⁵

The year 1878 brought disaster to the Co-op. In July, the U.S. Assessor and Collector of Internal Revenue levied a tax on the cooperative for their use of scrip. The Co-op was forced to borrow the \$10,200 needed to pay this obligation. This was not the only loss that year. however. Other losses included the following: "crops destroyed by grasshoppers, \$4000.00; crops destroyed by drought, \$3000.00; burning of woolen mill, \$30,000.00; loss in Idaho, \$6000.00; by assessment, \$10,000.00; total \$53,100.00."²⁶ These losses crippled the Co-op and forced to close one department after another. Many of the former department heads took over the properties and successfully operated them as private ventures. Only the mercantile department continued in operation after this disastrous year.

In 1883, the United States Government returned over \$7000 of the tax levies taken from the Co-op in 1878.²⁷ This money helped pay some of the debts incurred through losses in Idaho that year. The majority of these funds laid the foundation for the last venture of the Co-op, the Mercantile Store constructed in 1891. This building represents the confidence the Co-op leaders had that the mercantile would continue to succeed even after the failure of all of the other departments. The store was hurt by the depression of 1893 and competition from the many private businesses which had started in Brigham City. These combined to make the store less successful than the Co-op had hoped. A fire broke out in the store on December 19, 1894, and the mercantile business never fully recovered from the resulting financial losses. The mercantile store went bankrupt, and the Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association went into receivership, 30 November 1895, ending the cooperative movement in Brigham City.²⁸

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Private Commercial and Industrial Development, 1880s-1930s

The disastrous losses suffered by the Co-op in 1878--brought on by fire, drought, grasshopper infestation, and federal tax levies--reduced the organization's viability and opened the door for the reemergence of private enterprise in Brigham City. Up to that time Mormon church leaders had advised the people to patronize the church-sponsored Co-op instead of private industries, which were often run by non-Mormons. After 1878, however, Lorenzo Snow lifted the sanction on private enterprise and a number of small businesses sprang up.

The first private business was established on Main Street in 1882 or 1883. It was a lumber and hardware business operated by Charles Squires and John H. Forsgren. Other businesses followed and by the late 1880s commercial enterprises could be found on both sides of Main Street.²⁹

The growth in private enterprise in the community is indicated by the number of business establishments listed in the Utah state gazetteers from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The 1879-80 gazetteer noted that, "There are many industries in operation in Brigham City, all of which are conducted on the co-operative plan." By 1888, however, 43 private enterprises were listed, and little mention was made of the Co-op. In 1900 over 175 businesses were listed in the gazetteer, and by 1928 there were over 350.³⁰

A significant trend in the 1880s and '90s was the conversion of Co-op industries and facilities into private enterprises. In some cases, such as the Planing Mill and Flouring Mill, the facilities sat idle during much of the 1880s before being sold to private concerns. The Planing Mill was purchased in 1892 by John Merrell, a former employee at the mill, and reopened as the Merrell Planing Mill. The Flouring Mill was sold in 1892 to John Bott, who converted it into a monument factory. Both buildings are still owned by members of those families and are still being used for essentially those same purposes. The Woolen Mill, which continued in operation as a Co-op industry until December 1891, was purchased by some of the shareholders in 1892 and reopened under the operation of James Baron, a former employee. That business is still in operation as the Baron Woolen Mills. The Co-op Mercantile Store, which operated only from 1891 until 1895, was sold and converted into a bank in 1901. A number of other Co-op businesses were also privatized, but none of those facilities remain standing today.

Conversion of Co-op businesses to private use usually necessitated alterations to the buildings, especially as the businesses expanded over the years. In the case of the Woolen Mills, substantial additions were being made to the building as late as 1949. The Planing Mill and the Flouring Mill have also had additions built on to them, but their original features are still clearly recognizable. The Mercantile Store has remained virtually unaltered.

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In addition to the privatization of Co-op industries, many new businesses were established in Brigham City during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Many were small retail and service shops typical of most small towns of the period--clothiers, mercantile stores, restaurants, hotels, theatres, drug stores, etc. Large-scale agricultural ventures also had a significant effect of the town's economy. The sugar beet and fruit industries were of particular importance. Sugar beet planting began in 1901 and in 1916 Utah-Idaho Sugar Company built a factory in Brigham City. Fruit growing was undertaken on a large scale beginning in the 1890s. Knudson Brothers Fruit and Produce Company, established in 1892, was one of the major operations. The Brigham City Canning Company was organized in 1903, the annual Peach Days festival was started in 1904, and the Brigham City Fruit Growers Association was established in 1908. Livestock and poultry raising were also important industries that boosted the local economy during this period.³¹

Concurrent with the emergence of private commercial and industrial enterprises was the development of many civic improvements: telephones were installed in 1889, a water system in 1892, an electric power plant in 1890-91, and a fire department in 1892.³² These improvements helped foster the growth of the Brigham City as the principal city and county seat of Box Elder County.

Business development continued in Brigham City until the Depression of the 1930s. The lull of the 1930s ended only with the onset of World War II, which brought on new developments, such as the construction of the Bushnell Military Hospital south of town.

Most of the existing commercial buildings in the central business district were constructed during the 1880s to 1930s period. Approximately 15 of them still retain their integrity and are eligible for National Register designation because of their association with this significant period of growth in the community.

Notes

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5. 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.
6. Riddle, Mark. Lorenzo Snow and the Brigham City Cooperative MS Thesis, (Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, pp. 1, 2.
7. Arrington, Leonard J. "Cooperative Community in the North: Brigham City, Utah", Utah Historical Quarterly Summer, 1965, Vol. 33, No. 3, p. 202.
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13. Pett, James. History of James Pett p. 11.
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19. "Big Blaze Friday Morning" The Box Elder News No. 10, Thursday, June 14, 1906, p. 1.
20. Huchel, Frederick M. "Were Anxious Times in Old Flour Mill History" Box Elder News, May 16, 1981.
21. Bott, Moroni Moroni Bott's Life Story.
22. "It's a Picture of Contrast", Box Elder News, August 11, 1952.
23. Arrington. "Cooperative Community in the North", p. 199.
24. Roberts, B. H. Comprehensive History of the Church: The First Century, Vol. V. (Salt Lake City, Utah: Deseret News Press, 1930), p. 217.
25. Tullidge, Edward. Tullidge's Quarterly Magazine, Vol. II, p. 304.
26. Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, History of Box Elder County. (Brigham City, Utah: Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, n.d.), p. 117.
27. Ibid.
28. Arrington, "Cooperative Community in the North". p. 217.
29. History of Box Elder County, p. 119.
30. Gazetteers of Utah, 1874, 1879-80, 1888, 1892-93, 1900, 1928. Available at Utah State Historical Society Library.
31. History of Box Elder County, pp. 53, 70-71, 93.
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F. Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Type Industrial and Commercial Buildings

II. Description

(see continuation sheet F-2)

III. Significance

The industrial and commercial buildings of Brigham City are primarily significant under Criterion A for their association with important periods of development in the city. These periods are as follows: the settlement years (1854-64) during which the first industries and businesses were established; the "Co-op" period (1864-95) during which the Mormon Church-sponsored Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association was established and dominated the local economy; and the 1880s-1930s period during which many Co-op industries were privatized and new private ventures were undertaken and expanded. The Co-op period was especially significant. The Brigham City Co-op was the first and most successful attempt by Mormons in Utah to establish a cooperative economic and social system. Brigham City served as a model for later cooperatives throughout the Mormon territories. Some of the industrial and commercial buildings in Brigham City are also significant under Criteria B or C for their close association with prominent individuals or as good local examples of particular architectural styles. The most notable individual identified with one of these buildings is Lorenzo Snow, who founded the Brigham City Co-op and later became president of the Mormon Church.

IV. Registration Requirements

The relative scarcity of resources associated with the industrial and commercial contexts discussed above makes the registration requirements quite simple. In order for a property to be eligible for National Register nomination is must meet the following criteria:

1. It must have been constructed during the specified periods of significance, and it must retain its integrity from at least one of the periods it is associated with. Buildings significantly altered in later years, beyond the historic period, are not eligible.
2. It must have been built or used for industrial or commercial purposes as described in the context write-ups. Residential properties associated with prominent business leaders would not be eligible under the contexts identified to date, but may be eligible under other contexts.

 x See continuation sheet

 See continuation sheet for additional property types.

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II. Description: Industrial and Commercial Buildings

The industrial and commercial buildings in Brigham City are typical of those constructed in other small towns in Utah and the West during the late nineteenth early twentieth centuries. The key descriptive elements of these buildings are location, materials, floor plan, architectural style, and historical associations. The descriptions provided here apply to buildings associated with each of the three historic contexts.

Location

Industrial buildings in Brigham City were located on the edges of town, and commercial buildings were located in the central business district, primarily along Main Street between approximately Forest Street and 300 South. Virtually all of the early industrial buildings in Brigham City were constructed on the east side of town. Many, such as the Planing Mill, Flouring Mill, and Woolen Mill, were built along Box Elder Creek to take advantage of the water power. They were all located on the section of creek between the main part of town and the mouth of the canyon to the east. The Relief Society Granary, though only a storage building, was also located in that part of town. Industrial buildings of the early twentieth century were located primarily west of Main Street near the railroad. None of the later industrial buildings are being nominated at this time.

Materials

The vast majority of both industrial and commercial buildings in Brigham City are masonry--adobe, stone or brick. This is typical of most towns in Utah, where lumber was relatively scarce and more permanent masonry construction was encouraged by Mormon church leaders. Locally available materials, such as adobe and stone, were used extensively in the early years (1850s-'70s), but brick became the standard construction material after the 1890s. Unusual combinations of materials are found on two of the industrial buildings, where different materials were used on the first and second floors--the adobe and stone Planing Mill, and the stone and brick Woolen Mill. Both were constructed by local architect/builder James Pett. Wood was used on only a limited basis. Only one of the industrial buildings, the Pottery, was frame, and it is no longer standing. A number of frame commercial buildings were constructed along Main Street, especially in the early years. Most of them have been replaced over the years by more substantial brick buildings.

Additions to buildings are primarily of brick, frame, metal-clad or concrete block construction. They are usually neither as substantial nor as well executed

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as the original buildings. Some additions were made in the historic period. This is especially true of the Co-op industrial buildings of the 1850s-70s, which were expanded or altered after they were converted to private ownership during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Floor Plan

Virtually all of the industrial and commercial buildings are simple rectangular buildings with utilitarian plans. The industrial buildings have large open interiors to accommodate the industrial or storage functions for which they were built. Most of them are two stories in height, though there are some one-story buildings as well. Commercial buildings range from one to three stories in height. The one-story buildings are one-part commercial blocks and the two- and three-story buildings are two-part commercial blocks. The main floor of both types has a storefront facade and an open retail space on the interior. The upper floors of the two-part block are usually partitioned into offices and the upper facade has evenly spaced vertical, rectangular windows rather than large display windows found on the main level.¹

Architectural Style

The early industrial buildings, constructed between the 1850s and 1870s, reflect the rectangular form and symmetrical fenestration typical of Classical architecture. They are primarily utilitarian in nature with very little in the way of applied ornament or stylistic pretention. The most accurate description of their style would probably be Classical Revival/Industrial Vernacular.

The commercial buildings, constructed from the 1880s through the 1930s, exhibit stylistic features ranging from the Picturesque, Victorian, Early Twentieth Century, and Period Revival.² Most common are Victorian Eclectic and Neoclassical Revival style buildings constructed between the 1890s and 1910s. Some of the commercial buildings, such as the Co-op Mercantile Store, are good examples of their respective styles, while others are relatively plain, utilitarian designs exhibiting only minor stylistic influences.

Historical Associations

All of the commercial and industrial buildings being nominated at this time are closely associated with at least one of the three periods of development documented as historic contexts in Section E. These include Industrial and Commercial Beginnings, 1854-1864, The Co-op: Brigham City Manufacturing and Mercantile Association, 1864-1895, and Private Industrial and Commercial

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Development 1880s-1930s. Some of the Co-op buildings are significant for their association with both the Co-op period and the period of private development that followed.

One of the buildings, the Flouring Mill, is also associated with a significant individual, Lorenzo Snow. Snow directed the establishment of Brigham City and its cooperative economic system which served as a model for hundreds of Mormon communities. He had the Flouring Mill built and owned it for over 30 years. It is the only remaining building in the community closely associated with him.

Notes

1. Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940 (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1988), pp. 60-65.
2. Ibid., pp. 102-170.

G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

The Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association has brought attention to Brigham City since the 1870s. Many articles and books have been written to explain the unique features that created this, the first and best example of the cooperative movement in the Mormon territories. A reconnaissance level architectural survey of Brigham City was performed in 1984. This survey identified the various types of extant resources, including the remaining examples of Co-op buildings. This information was combined with the pre-1900 Sanborn Maps and Glover's Birds Eye View Map (1875) to locate all of the commercial and industrial buildings associated with the Co-op. These buildings were researched as part of Brigham City's Certified Local Government grant administered by the Utah State Office of Preservation. Additional research to identify other contexts and evaluate the remaining cultural resources of Brigham City will be ongoing.

____ See continuation sheet.

H. Major Bibliographical References

(see continuation sheet H-2)

x See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional documentation:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| <u>x</u> State historic preservation office | ____ Local government |
| ____ Other State agency | ____ University |
| ____ Federal agency | <u>x</u> Other |

Specify repository: Brigham City Museum-Gallery

I. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathy Bradford, Research Specialist
 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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