

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

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

For HCRS use only
received MAR 26 1980
date entered APR 29 1981

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

1. Name

historic Glenwood Cooperative Store

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 15 West Center ___ not for publication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 type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Eye, Donald J and Dorothy J.

street & number P.O. Box 176

city, town Dugway ___ vicinity of state UT

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Sevier County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Richfield state UT

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Utah 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 UT

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 Glenwood Mercantile exists today as updated in 1912. It is a two-story commercial style structure, built of coursed, rough-faced ashlar. A gable roofed brick extension of one story is located at the west. A boomtown facade shields the rear gable roof. The symmetrically arranged street facade exhibits an upper wood cornice with a central frame parapet. Four double hung sash windows mark the second story.

At the ground floor level is the indented double door entrance approached by steps. Flanking the entrance alcove are pressed tin pilasters. The cornice above the first floor is also pressed tin, as is the siding of the second story wall here. Large rectangular windows and transoms of the ground floor have been boarded up. Lintels of secondary elevation windows are wood. As the Glenwood Co-op, the structure exhibited a gable end street facade and was lacking ornament except for the sign located above the first floor which was replaced by a cornice. Facade piercing was a symmetrical three over three arrangement and included a second story door. The entrance area was not indented. Ground floor windows had multipaned, rectangular lights and shutters.

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 checked="" 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 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 checked="" 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 1878 **Builder/Architect** Glenwood United Order

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Glenwood Mercantile is significant as one of the few remaining cooperative stores in Utah built during the United Order Movement of the 1870s. The store is also significant because it is the oldest commercial outlet in Sevier County. Locally the building represents a successful communal past where religion, economics and recreation intermixed. Its significance was documented as part of a comprehensive survey of Sevier County.

Glenwood, settled first as Glencove in 1864, was resettled in 1870 after the termination of the Blackhawk War (1866-69). This agricultural community included a number of kin-related Danish settlers that gave the town strong social cohesion. Because of the lateness of Sevier Valley colonization, the cooperative and United Order movements came almost at the same time: Co-ops in 1873, Orders in 1874.

Mormon cooperatives were much more than mere business associations. Its members were local businessmen but its purpose was building up the kingdom of God and not individual profits. Cooperatives were instituted to free Mormons from the need for non-Mormon economic help. In 1873 Brigham Young took a more drastic step toward Mormon self-sufficiency by pushing for the creation of local United Orders. These communal enterprises followed one of four patterns: all private goods were "given over" to be returned as wages and dividends (St. George Plan); expansion of existing cooperatives (Brigham City Plan); use of the Brigham City Plan for the Mormon wards of larger cities; and, the total giving over and communistic design of the Gospel or Orderville Plan.

When the United Order was established in Glenwood, it absorbed the local cooperatives. Following the St. George Plan where all participating members gave over their property, receiving in return shares in the corporation. Dividends were small because the purpose of the Order was not individual profit but community development and, therefore, were restricted so that the order could accumulate capital to expand its industries.

The Glenwood Cooperative Store was the retail operation of the Glenwood Order. It was erected by the Order's Building Board in 1878. This committee was composed of carpenters, masons, adobe makers, and plasterers. Their responsibility was to assess and implement the building of all structures in Glenwood. The running of the cooperative fell to Archibald Oldroyd, Bishop and President of the Glenwood United Order. Prices in the store were set by a committee that also set local wages. In theory both wages and prices were

9. Major Bibliographical References

Fox, Feramorz Y. "Experiment in Utopia: the United Order of Richfield," Utah Historical Quarterly, Vol. 32, No. 4. 1964.

Utah Gazetteer (SLC: 1874-1927, SLC Ste-house, Polk)

Warnock, Irwin L. Our Own Sevier Centennial History, 1865-1965 (Richfield, Richfield Reaper 1965), Arrington, Leonard J. The Great Basin Kingdom: An Economic History of the Latter-

10. Geographical Data day Saints (Cambridge Harvard Univ. Press, 1958).

Acreege of nominated property .13 acres **ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED**
 Quadrangle name Sigurd, UT **UTM NOT VERIFIED** Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>2</u>	<u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>7</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Begin NE corner, Lot 4, Block 9, Plat A, Glenwood Townsite West 75 ft, South 75 ft, East 75 ft, North 75 ft.

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert Hugie/Historian
 organization Utah State Historical Society date January 1980
 street & number 307 West 2nd South telephone 533-6017
 city or town SLC state UT 84101

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 3/11/80

For HCERS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
 for W. Ray Juce date 4/29/80
 Keeper of the National Register
 Attest: William A. Graham date 4-23-80
 Chief of Registration

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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supposed to be in balance but many times they were not. The result was either liberal credit which hurt the store or quarreling among the members which hurt the movement.

The residents of Glenwood gave their almost unanimous support to the experiment and this helped keep the Order alive and successful until 1881. In 1882 John Taylor, President of the Mormon Church, withdrew exclusive church support for cooperative stores. He did so because many had lost their community-wide base and had gradually slipped into private ownership. In Glenwood after 1882, the cooperative store was run by previous Order members like Issac W. Pierce and Abraham Shaw.

The store was sold in 1898 to a private investor and resident of Glenwood, Neils Heilesen, who continued to use the name "Glenwood Cooperative". This advertising practice changed when his son Henry Edwards purchased the store in 1910. After remodeling the building in 1912 he attached the title "Glenwood Mercantile" to the front of his "modernized" store.

The continued growth of Sevier County during the early 1900s gave rise to a competitive store, the Glenwood Cash Store. This period was also marked by a decline in agricultural prices so that by 1927 Heilesen had outlasted his competitor but was experiencing hard financial times. Yearly mortgages became a common occurrence. In 1930 Heilesen leased the store to the Texas Company. Their success was no greater than his own and in 1933 he resumed operation of the store. In 1952 the store ceased operation and has remained vacant up to the present.