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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Bennion Flour and Feed Mill

other names/site number Hyrum Bennion & Sons Co. Roller Mills, Murray Elevators Feed Mill, Nelson & Sons Co., Nelson Silver Cup Feed

2. Location

street & number 118 W. 4800 South ☐ not for publication

city or town Murray City ☐ vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84107

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** X **local**

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Utah Division of State History / Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Bennion Flour and Feed Mill — Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah — County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [X] Private
- [ ] public – Local
- [ ] public – State
- [ ] public – Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		district
		site
1	5	structure
		object
2	6	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing, storage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

Late Victorian

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK, WOOD, CONCRETE

roof: METAL

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Bennion Flour and Feed Mill is a three-story brick mill constructed in 1909 and expanded in 1913 and 1916. The mill is located at 118 W. 4800 South in Murray, Utah. The historic building nearly fills its 0.36-acre parcel. The concrete elevator with four grain tanks, built in 1916, is attached to the mill building at the rear and is a contributing structure. The period of significance for the property is 1909 to 1941. There are four metal silos and a metal shed attached to the rear of the elevator and three loading hoppers attached to the east elevation of the mill (circa 1950-1975). These seven structures and one building are considered non-contributing because they were built outside of the historic period. Also associated to the complex are a metal warehouse (1974-1975) and a brick office building (circa 1951, altered). These two buildings are on a separate legal parcel and are not included in the resource count for this nomination. Despite the number of associated structures, the historic brick mill is prominently visible at the front of the property. The only major modification to the building has been the filling in of the window openings with a variety of materials. The main decorative elements are the segmental arched window hoods and the corbelled parapet. Modifications on the interior reflect the switch in 1941 of processing flour and feed to processing fish food for agriculture and recreational uses. The building has good historic integrity and is a contributing resource within Murray's historic industrial corridor.

Narrative Description

Mill Building

The oldest section of the mill was built in 1909 with modest Late Victorian and Commercial stylistic details. The three-story brick building has a footprint measuring 36 by 56 feet with the narrow end facing the street. The building was constructed with a steel frame on a raised concrete foundation which has been painted dark brown. The red brick is laid in common (American) bond with headers every seventh course. The mortar joints are flush. All of the brick walls have been painted tan. The seamed-metal roof is a simple gable running perpendicular to the street. The roof is hidden behind a corbelled brick simple gable parapet at the south and north ends. Under the parapet is a square window opening with an arched lintel. It originally had six lights, but is now blocked with plywood. All the original windows have two or three course segmental arched hoods and red sandstone sills. The window elements are currently painted dark brown. The façade (south elevation) is divided into two bays. On each of the three levels are two window openings. Originally, each opening held a pair of nine-over-nine double hung wood sash windows. The north elevation is similar, but the lower level was modified by an early addition in 1913. The remaining windows have been blocked with brick and are obscured by pipes and conduits.

The original entrance was on the east elevation, which is divided into four bays. Three of the bays had windows similar to the north elevation. The main floor entrance was in the center window bay. The end bay was blank. The original east elevation has been modified by a dock built in 1916, which was partially enclosed (circa 1970s). The loading scale and the attached hoppers on the east side are also out-of-period installations (circa 1950s-1970s). The west elevation was identical to the east, but the main level door accessed the rail dock. On the west elevation, the northernmost windows were filled with brick, so that a large advertisement for the fish feed mill could be painted on the exterior wall. The wood sashes have been removed and the openings are currently filled with glass blocks, corrugated metal, and plywood (painted dark brown). At the southeast corner of the building, a brick chimney extends several feet above the parapet. There are several basement window openings visible, but all have been filled or blocked and the original window material is unknown.

In 1913, a one-story addition measuring 36 by 45 feet was built extending the north end of the building. The brick addition has a flat roof and is divided into five bays by six brick piers (east and west elevations). Four bays have a square window opening with brick sills and segmental arched hoods (blocked with brick). The fourth (north) bay features a loading door. The east elevation was similar, but has been altered by the attached hoppers and other equipment. Two additions were made in 1916. A one-story wing was built on a concrete foundation with brick masonry to match the original building. The office wing is 27 feet wide, but angles from the east wall (16 feet) to the west wall (6 feet) paralleling the line of 4800 South as it approaches the railroad tracks. A dock was built along the east elevation around the same time and the front entrance moved to a concrete stoop in the office wing. The wing has three window openings (two double and one single) that originally had one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows that were partially blocked or replaced with aluminum. The second addition in 1916 was made to the rear. A grain elevator with four concrete silos was built adjoining the north elevation of the 1913 addition. The silos, also called tanks or bins, are 75 feet high and each is 15 feet in diameter. The two-part structure on the west side has a concrete frame base and a frame top. The two-story concrete base has an elevator room with a secondary door. The windows on the main level are blocked, but the six-over-six double-hung windows on the second level are intact. Above the concrete base is a two-story shed-roof frame structure. The original diagonal wood siding is visible where later corrugated metal sliding has fallen off. There is a one-story penthouse on top of the concrete silos. The elevator/silo complex is considered one contributing structure.

Other Buildings and Structures

The site contains a number of non-contributing features. During the 1950s, three round metal silos were installed north of the concrete silos. The metal silos are approximately half as tall as the concrete silos. Each is a different size and was probably installed separately. The silos are attached by bracing, pipes, and conduits to the concrete structure. A metal truck shed is attached to the northeast corner of the mill building (circa 1950).[1] A hopper and fourth metal silo are east of the shed on the adjacent parcel (circa 1970s, not included in the resource count). A steel frame holds three loading hoppers to the east side of the mill building. One hopper is attached to the east elevation, one is over the scale, and one is attached, but on the adjacent parcel to the east (circa 1970s). The east hopper is attached to a circa 1951 brick office and warehouse (on a separate parcel and not included in the resource count).[2] The brick office was altered by the addition of a second story in the 1970s. The original mill building had an opening interior. After the conversion to feed only, the floors were partitioned for storage. The silos and hoppers have not been altered, but the entire complex is currently vacant and not in use. A large warehouse, built in 1975, on the adjacent parcel to the north is also attached to the silo complex, but not included in the resource count.

The south elevation of the Bennion Flour and Feed Mill sits adjacent to with the sidewalk along 4800 South. The west elevation parallels the rail corridor. The rail siding along the west elevation is partially removed. The historic mill property is a 0.36-acre rectangular parcel with one contributing mill building, one non-contributing shed, one contributing elevator/silo structure, and three non-contributing metal silo structures. Only the resources on the historic parcel that were built before 1941 have been included in the resource count. The current owners, the Nelson family, own four additional parcels on either side of Rifle Street. The parcels were part of a larger mill complex, of which a portion burned down in 1999. Only the former Bennion Mill parcel and the adjacent L-shape parcels have buildings or structures. Although the mill has expanded, the property retains a high degree of historic integrity for the historic period between 1909 and 1941 in all seven aspects of integrity. Because of its age and height, the Bennion Flour and Feed Mill is a distinctive historic landmark and a contributing historic resource along west 4800 South in Murray.

[1] Although historic, the metal silos and shed were not associated with the flour mill during the period of significance.
[2] The attached buildings and structures on the adjacent parcels were not associated with the flour mill during the period of significance.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [X] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B Removed from its original location.
- [ ] C A birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D A cemetery.
- [ ] E A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F A commemorative property.
- [ ] G Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1909-1941

Significant Dates

1909, 1941

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance includes the historic use of the property as a flour mill.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Bennion Flour and Feed Mill, built primarily between 1909 and 1916, is locally significant under Criteria A in the area of Agriculture. The property is eligible within the Multiple Property Submission, *Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 1850–1967*. The associated historic context is "Industrial and Commercial Buildings of Murray, 1869 – 1967." The Bennion Flour and Feed Mill is the only surviving agricultural processing building that represents the vital link between the agricultural community of Taylorsville and the industrial town of Murray in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The period of significance begins with the construction of the three-story brick mill in 1909 and ends in 1941 when the expanded flour mill was converted to a fish food feed mill. At the time of its conversion, the facility was one of only six surviving mills of its kind in Utah. The Bennion Flour and Feed Mill complex has good historic integrity. It is a contributing resource and architectural landmark in its Murray neighborhood.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historical Significance

This nomination focuses on the contributions of the Bennion Flour and Feed Mill during the period of significance between 1909 and 1941. In the area of Agriculture, the Bennion Flour and Feed Mill provided a vital commodity for communities in the south Salt Lake Valley. The mill was important as an employment alternative to the smelters in Murray, particularly as the facility expanded to ship flour by rail as well as making local deliveries. At the turn of the twentieth century, many Taylorsville residents owned businesses in Murray, but only two have survived. The Bennion Flour and Feed Mill represents the link between the agricultural community of Taylorsville and the industrial town of Murray in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The story of the Bennion Flour and Feed Mill begins with two brothers, Samuel and John Bennion, who came to Utah in 1847. The two brothers with their families settled on the west side of the Jordan River in 1848-1849 and were among the first families in the Taylorsville area. In 1885, Samuel Bennion, his son Hyrum, and a nephew, Samuel R. Bennion, purchased a flour mill that had been built by Archibald Gardner five years earlier. The frame mill was located near the Jordan River and the Murray-Taylorsville Road (4800 South). In 1889, Hyrum Bennion inherited his father's interest and leased his cousin's interest in the mill. He updated the machinery from a burr mill to a roller mill. Hyrum Bennion had two wives, Eliza Ann Harker and Mary Karren. All of his seven sons participated in the milling business at one time or another. The Bennion Flour Mill had its own power generator. Hyrum Bennion used the mill's water wheel to generate electricity. In order to keep tabs on the mill, he ran a transmission line to his home at 1348 W. 4800 South (altered). It was the first home to have electricity in Taylorsville. The line from the Bennion Flour Mill was eventually linked to several other homes in Taylorsville.

Samuel R. Bennion sold his interest in the mill to Thomas T. Tolhurst in 1906, who in turn sold his interest to Hyrum Bennion's sons, Hyrum Jr., Samuel T., Oscar J., and David K. Bennion. Around this time, the company began looking for opportunities to expand. Hyrum Bennion obtained property just west of the Oregon Short Line in Murray. Work on the new mill commenced in the spring of 1909 and was completed in October. The plan for the new mill proved to be fortuitous. In the early morning hours of September 8, 1909, the old frame mill on the Jordan River burned down destroying or damaging most of the company's equipment and inventory.[3] With the new mill nearly completed and an insurance settlement, the Hyrum Bennion & Sons Company was soon back in business. The *Salt Lake Tribune* described the building with these words:

[3] *Salt Lake Herald*, September 9, 1909: 14.

> The new mill is a three-story structure and is equipped with the latest devices in regard to the refining of wheat. . . The capacity of the new mill, when in operation, will be placed at 150 barrels per day. The power used will be electricity. A spur has been constructed from the Oregon Short Line tracks for the purpose of conveying the mill's product elsewhere.[4]

The mill appears on the 1911 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Murray as the "Hyrum Bennion & Sons Co. Roller Mills." There is a frame barn at the rear of the property in addition to the brick mill building, probably used to shelter the horses and delivery wagons. In 1913, when the Murray City hydroelectric plant became operational, the Bennion mill was one of its first industrial customers.[5] A photograph taken shortly after the 1913 one-story extension to the rear shows the words "Bennion Flour & Feed Mill" painted across the façade between the second and third story windows. These words would remain on the building until 1942 and was the name mostly commonly used during the historic period. The year 1916 marked two significant changes to the business. The construction of the large concrete elevators/silos represents a substantial increase in the capacity of the mill. The second modification was the construction of the dock on the east elevation and the relocation of the office into a new south wing. This change was likely in anticipation of gasoline-powered trucks to replace horse-and-wagon deliveries and expand the company's twenty-mile radius delivery limit.

Hyrum Bennion died October 14, 1926. After his father's death, Hyrum Bennion Jr. managed the mill complex until it ceased operations in 1941. On August 19, 1943, the Hyrum Bennion and Sons Company sold the property to the Sterling H. Nelson Company. Sometime between 1941 and 1943, Sterling Nelson sold the flour equipment to a mill in Mexico. Sterling H. Nelson maintained his original grain business at 525 S. 400 West in Salt Lake City, and renamed the 4800 South complex "Murray Elevators" with Oscar Bennion as manager.

Recent Use

As owner of the former Bennion Flour and Feed Mill complex, Nelson & Sons, Inc. has achieved significance in its own right. In the 1950s, Sterling Nelson's sons took over the family business and capitalized on a high demand for grain pellets used by fish hatcheries. By the mid-1970s, the company had grown to be "the largest manufacturer of fish feeds in the world," which through scientific experimentation "improvised and invented a manufacturing perfection of a dry fish diet to rear trout, salmon and catfish."[6] Working with researchers at public fish hatcheries and universities in Utah and Idaho, the company produced manuals for stimulating trout and salmon production in the 1980s and 1990s. The name Murray Elevators was eventually dropped in favor of Nelsons Sterling Silver Cup Fish Feed. The name Silver Cup and the phrase "Helping restore native aquatic species to the wild" were painted underneath a giant trout on the west elevation of the building in the late 1990s. In 2005, the company built a new processing plant in Tooele, Utah. The Murray complex has been used for storage, but is currently up for sale.

Brief Historical Context of Murray and Taylorsville Communities

The early settlement of the area known as Murray began soon after members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) began arriving in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. A number of pioneer farmsteads were clustered along the Big and Little Cottonwood Creeks and were loosely known as South Cottonwood by 1849. The Territorial Road (later State Street) ran north to south through the community. Today's 4800 South Street was a rough wagon road connecting South Cottonwood to Taylorsville to the west.[7] The settlement of Taylorsville began when a group of Mormon pioneers established farms on the west side of the Jordan River. The community of Taylorsville is believed to be named for John Taylor who assumed the

[4] *Salt Lake Tribune*, October 10, 1909: 12.
[5] *A Murray City Centennial Album*: 48.
[6] *The History of Murray City*: 359.
[7] The road was known locally as the Murray-Taylorsville Road. It was 17th Street according to early street numbering that began in Salt Lake City. After the valley was resurveyed in 1917, the street became 4800 South.

presidency of the LDS Church after the death of Brigham Young in 1877. While Taylorsville remained essentially agricultural into the early twentieth century, South Cottonwood did not last long as an isolated rural community. In the 1860s valuable minerals were discovered in the canyons surrounding the Salt Lake Valley. With its abundant water and central location, South Cottonwood developed quickly into an industrial center, and the industry of choice was smelting. Between 1869 and 1872, five separate smelting operations were established near the creeks between State Street and the Utah Southern Railway, which began operation in 1870. The Utah Southern Railway was later purchased by the Oregon Short Line (a subsidiary of the Union Pacific) and in 1881, the Denver & Rio Grande Railway built a line just to the west.

As the smelters expanded the community's economic base, many of South Cottonwood's early subsistence farmers became merchants to serve the area's increasing population of immigrant smelter workers. A thriving commercial district developed along State Street between Vine Street and 4800 South. In 1883, the name Murray (after the territorial governor, Eli Murray) became the town's official postal designation. Within a few years of incorporation in 1903, Murray established its electric power plant, water works and sewer system, school district, a library, and took over the church-owned South Cottonwood cemetery. Because of its centralized location and municipal infrastructure, Murray City was one of the earliest communities south of Salt Lake City to experience a suburban building boom in the post World War II-era. It was only in the last half of the twentieth century that Taylorsville experienced a similar building boom. Taylorsville was incorporated as a city in 1996.

Summary

The Bennion Flour and Feed Mill meets the registration requirements of the Multiple Property Listing, *Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 1850–1967*. The associated historic context is "Industrial and Commercial Buildings of Murray, 1869 – 1967." The Bennion Flour and Feed Mill complex has good historic integrity and is a contributing resource in its Murray neighborhood.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Broschinsky, Korral. "Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850–1967." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. 2012.

Carter, Thomas, and Peter Goss. *Utah's Historic Architecture: A Guide, 1847-1940*. Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1988.

Derhak, Pauline McConkie. *Taylorsville, Utah: From "Over Jordan" 1848 Taylorsville-Bennion 1995.* Taylorsville, Utah: Advanced Copy & Printing, 1998. Second printing, 2006.

Deseret News. Various issues.

Johnson, Wesley G. and David Schirer. *Between the Cottonwoods: Murray City in Transition.* Salt Lake City: Timpanogos Research Associates, 1992.

McCormack, Dr. John S. "Murray Historic Showcase: A representation of architecturally and historically significant buildings built before 1920," researched by Murray volunteers and edited by Dr. John S. McCormick. TMs, April 1994.

Murray Centennial Book Committee. *Faces of Murray, 1903-2003,* [Murray, Utah]; Murray Centennial Book Committee, Murray City Corporation, 2003.

Murray Centennial Book Committee. *Murray Centennial Album,* Murray, Utah; Murray Centennial Book Committee, Murray City Corporation, 2003.

Murray City Corporation. *The History of Murray City, Utah*. Murray Bicentennial Book Commission. Salt Lake City, Utah: Stanway/Wheelwright Printing Company, 1976.

Murray City Museum. Scrapbooks and photograph collection.

Murray Eagle. Various issues.

R.L. Polk Directory. Salt Lake City, Utah, 1900-2003. Available at the Utah State History Research Center.

[Salt Lake County Tax Cards and Photographs]. Available at Salt Lake County Archives.

Salt Lake Herald. Various issues.

Salt Lake Tribune. Various issues.

Utah State Historic Preservation Office. General file for 118 W. 4800 South, Murray, Utah.

Bennion Flour and Feed Mill — Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah — County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____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 # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

X State Historic Preservation Office
_____Other State agency
_____Federal agency
_____Local government
_____University
_____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.36 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude References
(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)
Latitude 40.667449° Longitude -111.893923°

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

COM 735.6 FT W FR NE COR SEC 12 T 2S R 1W SL MER E 6.8 FT S 3^ E 94.99 FT S 65^27' E 88.99 FT N 210.81 FT W 79.33 FT S 104.7 FT TO BEG 0.36 AC. (Property Tax Number 21-22-227-001)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundaries are those currently associated with the legal parcel description of the property and represent the extent of the mill during the historic period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky, Preservation Documentation Resource
organization
date January 15, 2015
city or town Taylorsville
telephone 801-913-5645
e-mail kbro@kbropreservation.com
state Utah
zip code 84123

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs
Maps
Sketch Plan of Property, 1937
Figures

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: *Bennion Flour and Feed Mill*

City or Vicinity: 118 W. 4800 South, Murray City

County: Salt Lake State: Utah

Photographer: Korral Broschinsky

Date Photographed: August 2014

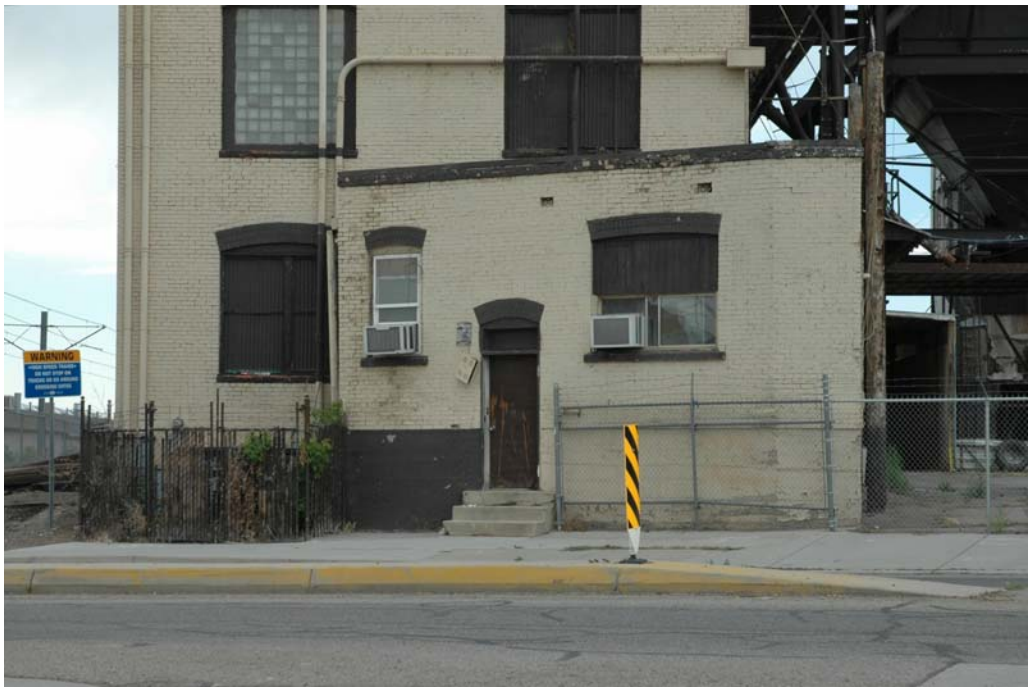
Photograph 1 of 9
South elevation of Bennion Flour and Feed Mill. Camera facing north.

Photograph 2 of 9
View of Bennion Flour and Feed Mill property with TRAX train in foreground.
Camera facing northeast.

Photograph 3 of 9
West elevation of Bennion Flour and Feed Mill. Camera facing east.

Photograph 4 of 9
West elevation (north end) of Bennion Flour and Feed Mill. Camera facing east.

Photograph 5 of 9
Rear of Bennion Flour and Feed Mill from rail corridor. Non-contributing warehouse at rear. Camera facing northeast.



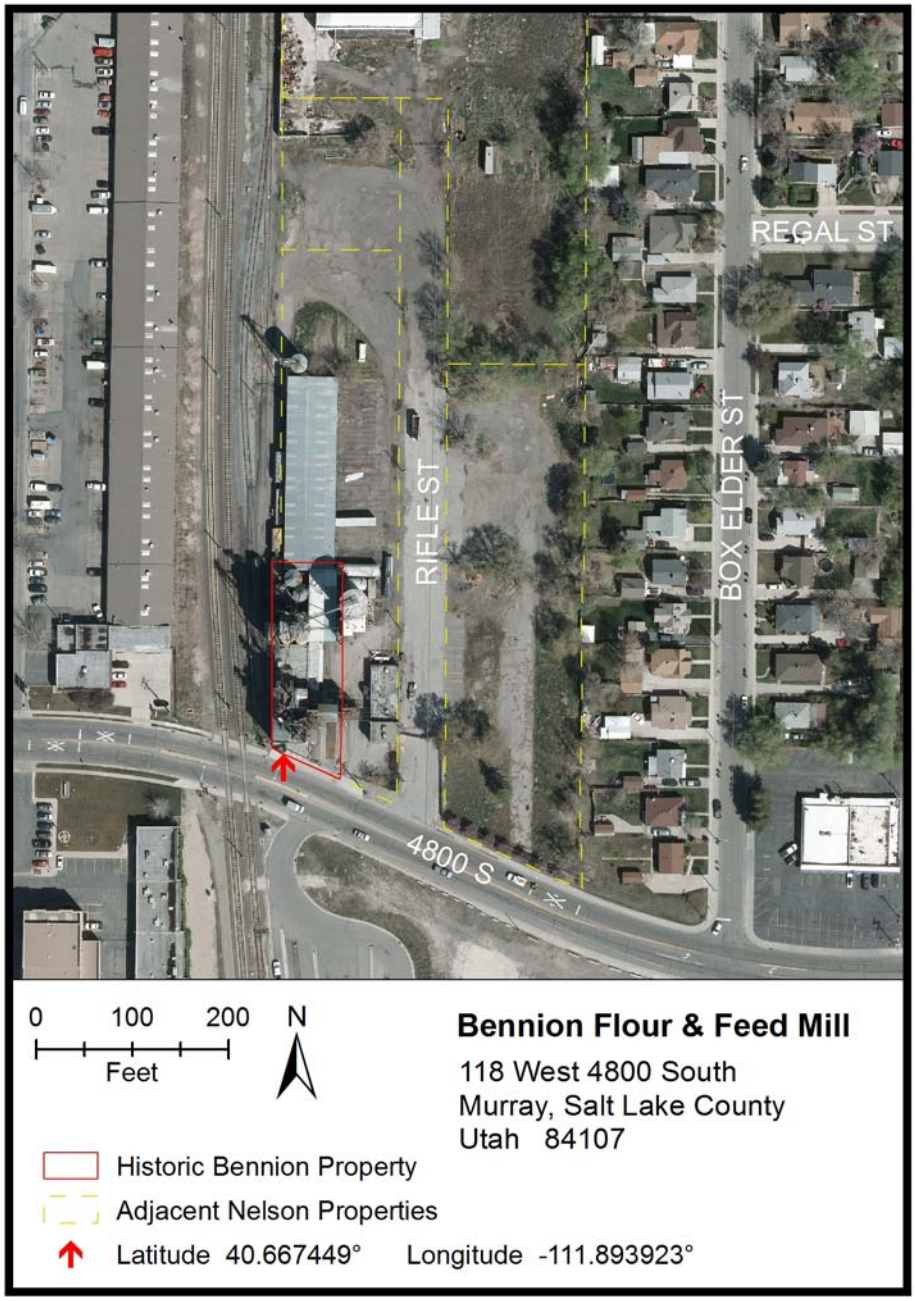
Photograph 6 of 9
Bennion Flour and Feed Mill, south elevation, office wing detail. Camera facing north.

Photograph 7 of 9
Bennion Flour and Feed Mill, south elevation, parapet detail. Camera facing north.

Photograph 8 of 9
Bennion Flour and Feed Mill, east elevation. Camera facing north.

Photograph 9 of 9
Bennion Flour and Feed Mill, office building.
Camera facing northeast.

Maps: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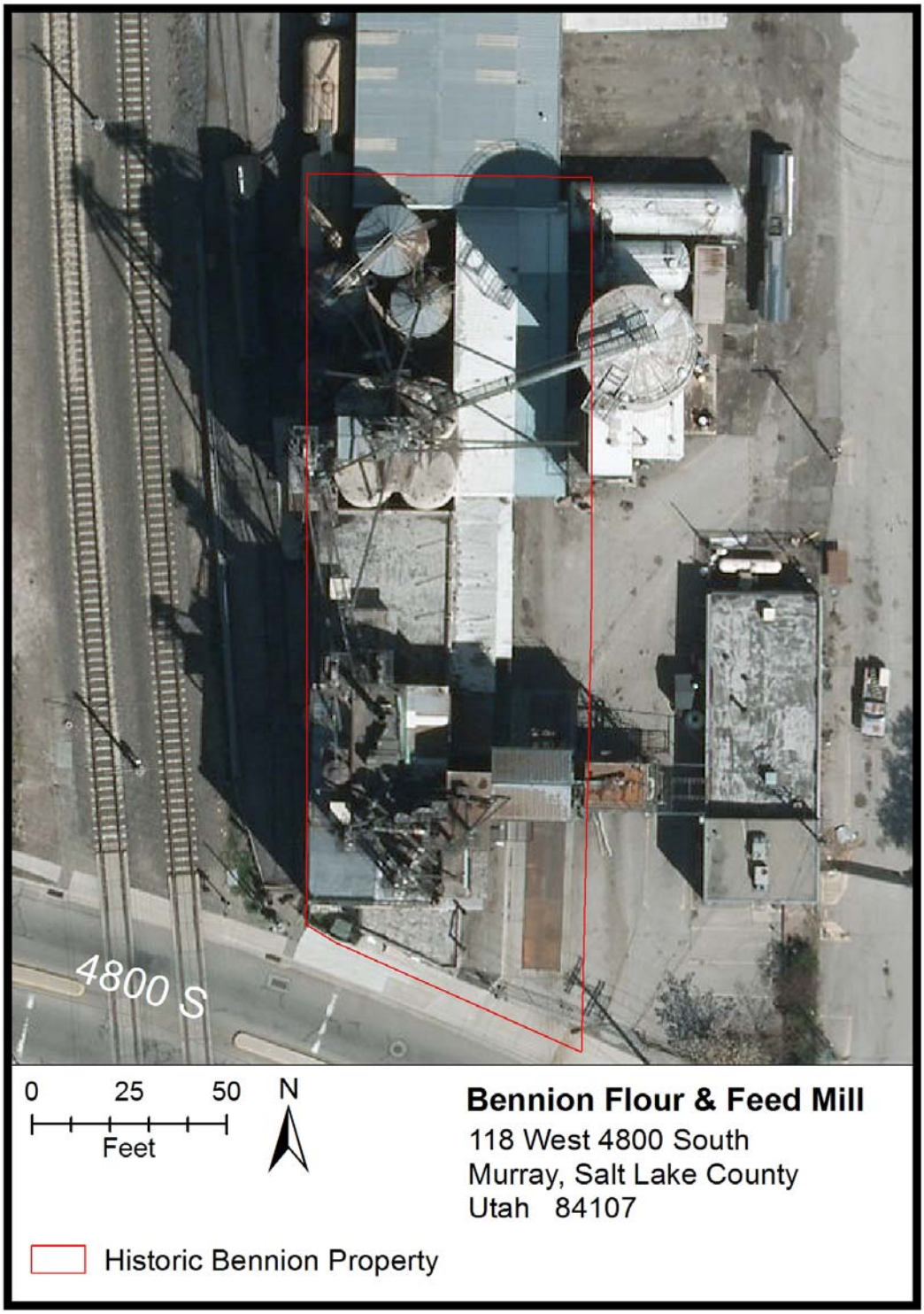
Bennion Flour & Feed Mill
118 West 4800 South
Murray, Salt Lake County
Utah 84107
Historic Bennion Property
Adjacent Nelson Properties
Latitude 40.667449° Longitude -111.893923°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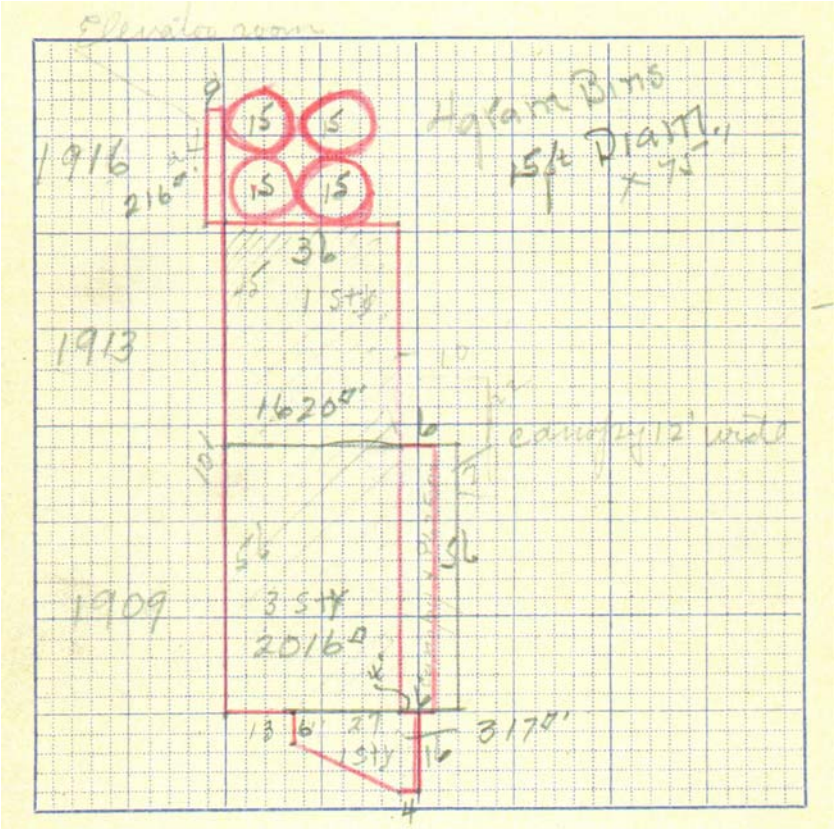
Bennion Flour & Feed Mill
118 West 4800 South
Murray, Salt Lake County
Utah 84107
Historic Bennion Property

Figure 1
North and east elevations of Bennion Flour and Feed Mill, photographed circa 1915.
(courtesy of Murray City Museum)

Figure 2
North and west elevations of Bennion Flour and Feed Mill, photographed 1938.
(courtesy of Salt Lake County Archives)

Bennion Flour and Feed Mill — Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah — County and State



TAX ASSESSOR'S SKETCH OF THE BENNION FLOUR AND FEED MILL
Salt Lake County Tax Assessor's Records, 1938.

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Nelson Sterling and Sons, Inc.

street & number 118 W. 4800 South telephone

city or town Murray City state Utah zip code 84107

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.